



ELEMENTS  
OF  
GEOGRAPHY

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

WITH AN ATLAS



BY J. E. WORCESTER.

BOSTON

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FLAGG AND GOULD....PRINTERS.

1819.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

*District Clerk's Office.*

BE it remembered, that on the twentieth day of November, A.D. 1819, and in the forty fourth year of the independence of the United States of America, J. E. Worcester, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, viz.—“Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern; with an Atlas. By J. E. Worcester.” In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States of America, entitled “An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.”

Jno. W. DAVIS, { Clerk of the District  
of Massachusetts.

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## PREFACE.

THE multiplication of books of elementary instruction, though sometimes complained of as an evil, is, however, attended with some advantages. By the various attempts of individuals the different wants of the community are supplied, elementary treatises are adapted to the existing state of science, and the interests of learning are advanced. A compiler of a book of this description, may always come forward with this apology, that if his work is calculated to be useful, the publication of it may be advantageous to the public; if otherwise, the injury must fall chiefly on himself.

In the following pages it will be found that more statistical information has been introduced in the form of tables, than is usual in works of this kind. By attending to these tabular views a student will acquire correct and comparative knowledge of the subjects presented, with much greater facility, than he would in any other manner.

The design has been to present interesting and useful information in a narrow compass, and to exhibit it in a perspicuous manner. A pupil after having thoroughly studied this small volume, and sufficiently familiarized himself with the maps, will, it is believed, have a comprehensive and tolerably satisfactory knowledge of geography both ancient and modern.

It would be unnecessary, were it possible, to point out the various sources from which information has been derived. The book is the fruit of studies which were per-

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formed in the preparation of preceding publications, as well as of more recent enquiries. Attention has been paid to the latest sources of information; and in giving the statistics of Europe, considerable use has been made of a gazetteer published in Germany in 1817—18, by that eminent geographer Dr. Hassel of Weimar.

It has been recommended by some gentlemen to have a list of questions which would embrace all the principal points contained in the volume. But it will be perceived that the pages are broken up into very short paragraphs, with the subjects of each expressed at the beginning in Italics; so that it will be perfectly easy for the instructor to frame questions, and for the pupil to understand beforehand what the import of the questions will be. If, however, questions should be thought desirable, they may, without inconvenience, be added hereafter in a separate form.

The compiler having experienced a liberal portion of candour with regard to former publications, will be happy, should this little volume be thought to exhibit sufficient evidence of his desire to merit a continuance of the public approbation.

NOVEMBER 27, 1819.

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#### ERRATA.

- Page 34. Missouri ought not to have been classed with Maine and Alabama. See page 110.
- 139, for *Fanen*, read *Funen*.
144. *Aix la Chapelle*, for on the Rhine, read *west of the Rhine*.
- Austria. Population, page 130, 27,613,000, & p. 165, 28,176,437. The latter statement is taken from Hassel, and is deemed preferable to the former.
- Page 241, for Andea, read *Ardea*.
- 242, Puetoli, *Puteoli*.
- 245, Bostica, *Baotia*.
- 252, Phoenicia, *Phanicia*.
- 269, Arcadia, after Moscha, read *Arabia*.

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## ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY.

*GEOGRAPHY* is a description of the earth.

*Mathematical geography* treats of the earth as a part of the solar system; illustrates, from astronomical principles, its figure, magnitude, and motion; explains the construction of globes, with their application to the solution of problems; and describes the methods of projecting maps and charts.

*Physical geography* embraces a descriptive view of the general features of the earth, or its natural history.

*Civil or political geography* delineates the empires, kingdoms, and states, which occupy the surface of the earth, and exhibits various monuments of human industry and skill.

## MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

### THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The solar system is composed of the *sun*, the *primary planets*, the *satellites*, the *asteroids*, and the *comets*.

The sun is in the centre of the primary planets, which revolve around the sun in elliptic orbits, from west to east.

There are *seven* primary planets, distinguished by the following names and characters; *Mercury* ☿, *Venus* ♀, *Earth* ⊕, *Mars* ♂, *Jupiter* ♃, *Saturn* ♄, and *Herschel* ♅.

*Mercury* and *Venus* are called *inferior planets*, because their orbits are included within that of the earth; the others *superior*, because their orbits are without that of the earth.

There are 13 *satellites* or secondary planets. The Earth has 1, Jupiter 4, Saturn 7, and Herschel 6. These revolve round their primaries, and accompany them in their annual revolutions round the sun.

Saturn is encompassed by a remarkable ring.

There are four *asteroids*, *Ceres*, *Pallas*, *Juno*, and *Vesta*. These are small primary planets, revolving round the sun, in orbits included between those of Mars and Jupiter.

*Comets* are bodies revolving round the sun in very eccentric ellipses. The number of comets belonging to the solar system is unknown. In 1811, the number of those of which the elements had been calculated was 103.

*Fixed Stars*. Those stars, which always retain the same situation with respect to each other, are called *fixed stars*. About 1,000 are seen by the naked eye in the visible horizon; but by the use of a telescope, the number is immensely increased, and it increases in proportion to the magnifying power of the telescope.

Table of the sizes, distances, rotations, and periods of the sun and planets.

	Diameter in miles	Mean dist- ances from the sun in mill. miles	Rotation on their axis.	Time of revol- ving round the sun.	Bulk. The earth being 1.
			d. h. m.	d. h. m.	
Sun	883,246		25 14 08		1,380,000
Mercury	3,224	37	24 05 28	87 23 15	$\frac{1}{16}$
Venus	7,687	68	0 23 22	224 16 49	$\frac{1}{8}$
Earth	7,913	95	0 23 56	365 06 09	1
Mars	4,189	144	1 00 39	686 23 30	$\frac{1}{8}$
Jupiter	89,170	490	0 09 56	4,332 08 51	1,479
Saturn	79,042	960	0 10 16	10,761 14 37	1,030
Hersch'l	35,112	1,800	unknown	30,445 18 00	90
Moon	2,180	95	29 12 44	365 06 09	$\frac{1}{4}$

*Figure of the earth.* The figure of the earth is spherical. This is evident, 1st, from the appearance of a ship when approaching the shore, the mast and topsails always being seen before the hull; 2dly, from the circular form of the

earth's shadow as observed in eclipses of the moon; and 3dly, from the actual circumnavigation of the globe.

The earth is not a perfect sphere, but is flattened at the poles. The equatorial diameter exceeds the polar diameter 37 miles.

## GLOBES.

A *sphere* or *globe* is a round body, every point of whose surface is equally distant from a point within the body, called the centre. A *hemisphere* is a half globe.

There are two kinds of artificial globes, the *terrestrial* and the *celestial*.

The *terrestrial globe* is a representation of the earth, having the seas and different countries delineated on it exactly as they are on the surface of the earth.

The *celestial globe* is an artificial representation of the heavens, having the fixed stars drawn upon it in their natural order and situation.

The *axis* of the globe is an imaginary line passing through its centre from north to south, around which it revolves.

The *poles* are the extremities of the axis terminated by the surface of the globe. One is the *north*, and the other the *south pole*; and are each 90° from the equator.

*Great circles* are such as divide the globe into two equal parts. These are the *equator* or *equinoctial*, the *horizon*, the *meridians*, the *ecliptic*, and the two *colures*.

*Less circles* are those that divide the globe into two unequal parts. These are the two *tropics*, and the two *polar circles*.

Every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called *degrees*; each degree into 60 equal parts, called *minutes*; and each minute into 60 equal parts, called *seconds*. They are marked thus, 23° 28' 16"; i. e. 23 degrees, 28 minutes, and 16 seconds.

The *Equator* is an imaginary great circle of the earth, equi-distant from the poles, dividing the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres.

The Equator is divided by the principal meridian into two equal parts of 180° each.

*Meridians* are imaginary great circles passing through the poles, and perpendicular to the equator.

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06 09	1
23 30	1
2 08 51	1,479
1 14 37	1,030
5 18 00	90
5 06 09	1

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The *meridian of the place*, or the 12 o'clock hour circle, is the meridian that cuts the horizon in the north and south points. The *first meridian* of any country is the meridian passing through the capital of that country.

The *Horizon* is either *sensible* or *real*. The *sensible horizon* is a small circle which limits our prospect, where the sky and land or water appear to meet. The *real horizon* is a great circle which divides the earth into the upper and lower hemispheres.

The horizon is divided into four equal parts of 90° each, by the four *cardinal points*, *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*.

The wooden horizon of the artificial globe is divided into three parts; the innermost is marked with all the points on the mariner's compass; the next has the names, characters, and figures of the *twelve signs*; and the third is a calendar of months and days. By the two last is instantly seen the sign and degree the sun is in during every day in the year.

The *Ecliptic* is an imaginary great circle in the heavens, in the plane of which the earth performs her annual revolution round the sun.

The ecliptic is drawn on the artificial globe obliquely to the equator, making with it an angle of 23° 28'.

The *twelve signs* are the twelve equal parts, into which the ecliptic is divided, each consisting of 30°.

The *Zodiac* is a broad belt in the heavens 16° broad, in the middle of which is the ecliptic.

The names and characters of the 12 signs and the time of the sun's entering them are as follows.

Latin.	English.	Characters.	Time.
1. Aries	The Ram	♈	March 20th
2. Taurus	The Bull	♉	April 20th
3. Gemini	The Twins	♊	May 21st
4. Cancer	The Crab	♋	June 21st
5. Leo	The Lion	♌	July 23d
6. Virgo	The Virgin	♍	August 23d
7. Libra	The Scales	♎	Sept. 23d
8. Scorpio	The Scorpion	♏	Octob. 23d
9. Sagittarius	The Archer	♐	Nov. 22d
10. Capricornus	The Goat	♑	Dec. 22d
11. Aquarius	The Waterman	♒	Jan. 20th
12. Pisces	The Fishes	♓	Feb. 19th

The first six are called *northern signs*; the last six *southern*.

The *Colures* are two circles, one passing through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra, called the *equinoctial colure*; the other passing through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn, called the *solstitial colure*.

The *Tropics* are two less circles, drawn parallel to the equator at the distance of  $23^{\circ} 28'$ ; one north of the equator called the tropic of Cancer; the other south, called the tropic of Capricorn. These circles show the sun's limits north and south of the equator.

The *Polar Circles* are less circles, described round the poles, at the distance of  $23^{\circ} 28'$ . The northern is called the *arctic circle*, and the southern the *antarctic*.

*Zones* are divisions of the earth's surface, formed by the tropics and polar circles. They are five, *one torrid, two temperate, and two frigid zones*.

The torrid zone is included between the tropics; the temperate zones between the tropics and polar circles; and the frigid between the polar circles and the poles.

A *Climate*, as used by astronomers, is a portion of the earth's surface, included between two parallels of latitude, and of such a breadth that the longest day under the parallel nearest the pole, is half an hour longer than under the other. There are 24 such climates between the equator and each of the polar circles.

The *Latitude* of a place is the distance from the equator, north or south, measured on a meridian towards either pole, reckoned in degrees, minutes, and seconds. It cannot exceed  $90^{\circ}$ .

The *Longitude* of a place is its distance from the first meridian, east or west measured on the equator. It never exceeds  $180^{\circ}$ .

#### MAPS.

A map is a representation of the earth's surface, or some part of it, upon a plane.

The *top* of maps is *north*, the *bottom* *south*, the *right* hand *east*, and the *left* hand *west*.

*Latitude* and *Longitude* are the same on maps as on the globe.

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rs. Time.

March	20th
April	20th
May	21st
June	21st
July	23d
August	23d
Sept.	23d
Octob.	23d
Nov.	22d
Dec.	22d
Jan.	20th
Feb.	19th

Latitude is expressed by figures which run up and down the sides of the map. If the figures increase upward the latitude is north, if downward, it is south.

Longitude is expressed by figures which run along the top and bottom of the map. If the figures increase from left to right, the longitude is *east*; if from right to left, it is *west*.

Lines drawn across the map from right to left, are called *parallels of latitude*.

Lines drawn from the top to the bottom of maps are called *meridians of longitude*.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

### THE ATMOSPHERE.

The *atmosphere* is an invisible elastic fluid, which surrounds the earth, rising to considerable height, and gradually decreasing in density. At the height of 50 miles the density is not sufficient to cause any perceptible reflection of the sun's rays.

*Pressure.* On the surface of the earth the pressure of the atmosphere, upon every square inch, is 15 pounds.

### TEMPERATURE.

The leading cause by which the temperature of any region is determined, is its distance to the north or south of the equator. It is, however, subject to the influence of various other causes, as elevation, situation with regard to the sea, the direction of the winds, &c.

The following table exhibits the *mean temperature*, at the level of the sea, in all the successive latitudes, and the height of perpetual congelation.

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# GEOGRAPHY.

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Lat.	Mean Temp.	Perpet. Congel. Feet.	Lat.	Mean Temp.	Perpet. Congel. Feet.
0	84° 2'	15,207	50	55° 6'	6,334
5	83 3	16,095	55	49 2	5,034
10	82 6	14,764	60	46 0	3,818
15	80 7	14,220	65	41 3	2,722
20	78 1	13,478	70	38 1	1,778
25	74 9	12,557	75	35 5	1,016
30	71 1	11,484	80	33 6	457
35	67 0	10,287	85	32 4	117
40	62 6	9,001	90	32 0	0
55	58 1	7,671			

*Mean annual heat in several places.*

	Heat.		Heat.
St. Petersburg	36,8	Philadelphia	54,16
Stockholm	43,39	Pekin	55,5
Edinburgh	47,7	Cincinnati, Ohio	54,27
Berlin	49,	Algiers	72,
London	51,	Cairo	73,
Paris	53,	Canton	75,
Vienna	51,53	Spanish Town	81,
Padua	52,2	Madras	81,3
Brunswick, Me.	41,7	Pondicherry	81,3
Cambridge, Mass.	48,6	Quito	62,

## WINDS.

Wind is air put in motion. On a great part of the globe the winds are subject to great irregularity; but between the tropics they are governed by regular laws, and in particular tracts and seasons, blow almost invariably in the same direction.

*The Trade Winds* are remarkable currents, which blow from east to west, between about 23 degrees N. and S. of the equator, across nearly the whole circumference of the globe.

*The Monsoons* are a deviation from the uniformity of the trade winds. They prevail chiefly in the Indian Ocean, and during six months in the year, while the sun is in the

northern tropic, they blow from the southeast; the other six months, from the northwest.

*Sea and Land Breezes.* These prevail in the islands situated in the course of the trade winds. The sea breeze blows during the day; and the land breeze during the night.

*Velocity of Wind.* When the velocity of wind is only two miles an hour, it is just perceptible; at four miles an hour it is a gentle breeze; at thirty, a high wind; at fifty, a tempest; at a hundred, a violent hurricane.

## CLOUDS.

Clouds are composed of water raised by evaporation, and suspended in small vesicles or hollow spheres. These vesicles form a kind of middle state between water and invisible vapour.

## RAIN.

The quantity of rain that falls in different regions of the globe is extremely different. It is most abundant within the tropics, and decreases in proportion to the distance from the equator towards the poles. Within the tropics the rains, like the winds, occur regularly at certain seasons of the year.

*Annual quantity of rain at several places.*

	<i>Inches.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>
St. Petersburg	12½	Marseilles	21,4
Upsal	15	Charlestown, Mass.	36,5
Abo	25	Rome	30,1
Utrecht	23,8	Naples	37,2
London	22	Algiers	29,2
Paris	21,4	Charleston, S. C.	54,
Vienna	44,6	Calcutta	81,
Padua	25,2	Grenada, W. Indies	126,

## TIDES.

The tides are the regular motions of the sea, according to which it ebbs and flows twice every 24 hours. They are caused chiefly by the attraction of the moon, modi-

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fied in some degree by that of the sun. This movement takes place in every part of the globe, but much more strongly in some parts than in others. The tides are strongest when they come from a great extent of ocean upon an indented coast, where their force is reflected and concentrated. In land-locked seas, as the Mediterranean and Baltic, they are scarcely felt.

The greatest tide is called a *spring-tide*; the least a *neap-tide*; and these spring and neaptides, like the daily tides, succeed each other in a regular series, diminishing, in 15 days, from the greatest to the least.

## MOUNTAINS.

Mountains sometimes stand single, but are oftener in groups, or disposed in ridges, traversing a great extent of country.

## VOLCANOES.

Volcanoes exist in every region of the globe.

The number of them has been stated by Mr. Jameson as follows;

Continent of Europe	-	-	-	1
European islands	-	-	-	12
Continent of Africa	-	-	-	8
Asiatic islands	-	-	-	58
Continent of America	-	-	-	27
American islands	-	-	-	19

## METALS AND MINERALS.

The *Metals* which chiefly deserve notice are gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, and mercury. America greatly exceeds the other quarters of the globe in the production of gold and silver; and next to America, Africa most abounds in gold. Iron, the most useful of all metals, is the most generally distributed.

Of the *Minerals* the most important are fossil coal, salt, rocks, and precious stones.

## VEGETABLES.

The whole number of plants actually known, according

to Humboldt, is 44,000. The torrid zone displays the most luxuriant vegetation; but the temperate zone produces in the greatest abundance those commodities, which are most useful to man. In the frigid zone nature assumes a gloomy and severe aspect, and towards the poles, vegetation entirely fails.

## ANIMALS.

The torrid zone teems with the same luxuriance of animal as of vegetable life. Some of the most useful animals thrive in all the zones, as the ox, the sheep, the hog, the goat, the horse, the dog, and the cat. The elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the lion, the tiger, the leopard, the panther, the hyena, and the ounce extend little beyond the torrid zone.

## MAN.

The human species exhibits a great diversity in complexion, form, character, and improvement. The most favourable state of society is found in the temperate zone.

The human species may be considered as existing in the *savage*, the *barbarous*, the *half-civilized*, and the *civilized* state.

In the *savage* state man subsists almost entirely by hunting, fishing, and the spontaneous productions of the earth. The inhabitants of New Holland and the adjacent islands, a large part of the inhabitants of Africa, and the aborigines of America, are considered as *savage*.

In the *barbarous* state subsistence is derived chiefly from pasturage, with some rude agriculture. This state was that of all Europe during the middle ages. It is now the state of that part of Africa which is not *savage*, of Arabia, and of central and northern Asia.

In the *half-civilized* state agriculture and manufactures are carried to a high degree of improvement, but foreign commerce exists only in a very limited degree. In this state are Turkey, Persia, Hindoostan, and China.

The *civilized* state is the most improved form of human society, and exists, though with considerable diversity, throughout the most of Europe, the United States, and some other parts of America.

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## NATURAL DIVISIONS.

### LAND.

The *natural divisions* of the land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes or promontories, mountains, and shores or coasts.

A *continent* is the largest extent of land, nowhere entirely separated by water.

There are two continents; the *eastern* comprising Europe, Asia and Africa; and the *western* comprising North and South America.

An *island* is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

A *peninsula* is a portion almost surrounded by water.

An *isthmus* is a neck of land which joins a peninsula to a continent.

A *cape* is a point of land projecting into the sea; if the land is high and mountainous, it is called a *promontory*.

A *shore* or *coast* is that land which borders on the sea.

A *mountain* is a vast protuberance of the earth.

A *volcano* is a burning mountain, which emits smoke and flame.

### WATER.

Is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs, bays, harbours or havens, straits, sounds, roads, rivers, friths or estuaries.

An *ocean* is the largest extent of water, no where entirely separated by land.

There are five oceans, the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, and Northern or Arctic oceans.

A *sea* is a smaller collection of water, communicating with an ocean.

A *lake* is a large collection of water in the interior of a country.

A *gulf*, or *bay* is a part of a sea extending up into the land.

A *harbour* or *haven* is a small portion of the sea almost surrounded by land, where ships may ride safely at anchor.



## DEFINITIONS.

*A strait* is a narrow channel, joining two seas, or one part of a sea with another.

*A sound* is a small sea so shallow that it may be sounded.

*A road* is a place at some distance from the shore, where ships may lie at anchor.

*A river* is a large stream of inland water.

*A frith or estuary* is the widening of a river at its mouth, into an arm of the sea.

## POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

An *empire* is composed of several large countries, subject to one sovereign, styled an emperor.

A *kingdom* is generally less extensive than an empire, and is subject to a king.

A *grand duchy*, a *duchy*, a *principality*, and a *pachalic*, are still smaller extents of country, subject severally to a grand duke, a duke, a prince, and a pacha, who are all themselves subject to the supreme power.

*Provinces*, *departments*, *counties*, &c. are subdivisions of countries.

## GOVERNMENT.

The four elementary forms of government are democracy, aristocracy, monarchy, and despotism.

1. *A democracy* is a government administered by the whole body of the people.

*A republic* is a government administered by a body of men elected by the people for a limited time.

2. *An aristocracy* is government exercised by a few persons of rank.

3. *A monarchy* is a government vested in the hands of an individual. If his power is limited by law, it is called a *limited monarchy*.

4. *A despotism* is a government exercised by an individual, who has the entire control of the lives and property of his subjects.

But a small portion of human race enjoy the benefits of good government and equal laws. The most favoured part of the world, with regard to these advantages, are several of the countries of Europe and the United States of America.

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## EARTH.

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### RELIGION.

The four principal religions of the world, are the Pagan or Heathen, the Mahometan, the Jewish, and the Christian. *Paganism* is the most extensive, and is the religion of almost all that part of the human race that continue in the savage state, and it also prevails in the populous countries, partially civilized, in the southeast part of Asia.

*Mahometanism* is the prevailing religion in the north of Africa, in Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Tartary, part of Russia, and part of India.

*Judaism* is the religion of the Jews, who acknowledge the authority of the Old Testament, but reject the New. The Jews are dispersed throughout the globe. Their numbers are variously estimated from 4 to 9 millions.

*Christianity* is distinguished into three general divisions, the Greek church, the Roman Catholics, and Protestants.

Christianity is the prevailing religion of all Europe, with the exception of Turkey, of all the countries in America settled by Europeans, of Abyssinia in Africa, and of the European settlements in Asia and Africa.

The several religions may be stated in about the following proportions.

Pagans	-	-	-	450,000,000
Christians	-	-	-	210,000,000
Mahometans	-	-	-	135,000,000
Jews	-	-	-	5,000,000
				<hr/>
				700,000,000

### THE EARTH.

<i>Extent.</i> The surface of the globe is estimated at	<i>Square miles.</i> 198,000,000
The land at	50,000,000
The water at	148,000,000

*Population.* The population of the globe is variously estimated, some making it 1,000,000,000, others less than half that number. It is obvious that every statement must be attended with great uncertainty.

## EARTH.

*According to Hassel.*

	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Europe	3,276,000	180,000,000
Asia	16,180,000	380,000,000
Africa	11,270,000	99,000,000
America	15,963,000	21,000,000
Australasia, &c.	4,028,000	2,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,717,000</b>	<b>682,000,000</b>

*According to Pinkerton.*

	<i>Pop.</i>
Europe	150,000,000
Asia	500,000,000
Africa	30,000,000
America	20,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>700,000,000</b>

In the above estimates the population of America is doubtless stated too low. The following statement is taken from several authorities.

	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
America	9,400	3,700	15,000,000	35,000,000
Asia	6,500	5,000	14,500,000	400,000,000
Africa	5,000	4,100	11,000,000	50,000,000
Europe	2,600	2,200	2,800,000	182,000,000
Australasia, &c.			4,700,000	4,000,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>48,000,000</b>	<b>671,000,000</b>

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## AMERICA.

*Extent.* America is usually accounted the largest of the four quarters of the globe; though some make it inferior in extent to Asia.

*Features.* Nature in this continent assumes an aspect of peculiar magnificence; for whether we consider its mountains, its rivers, its lakes, its forests, or its plains, America appears to be distinguished in all these leading features, by a grandeur not to be found in the other parts of the globe.

*Productions.* America abounds in all the varieties of the animal, vegetable, and mineral productions.

*Climate.* The climate of this continent is distinguished from that of the other by the predominance of cold. It is calculated that the mean heat is at least 10 degrees less than in the same parallels in the eastern continent.

*Discovery.* America was first discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus; but it took its name from Americus Vesputius, a subsequent discoverer.

### INDIANS.

This is a term universally applied to the aborigines of America; who still possess a large part of the continent.

At the time of the discovery the natives in some parts, particularly in Mexico and Peru, were considerably advanced in civilization. They have in some instances mingled with the white population, and become in a degree civilized.

They live generally in a scattered manner, in small tribes, of usually from 500 to 5,000 souls.

Their common occupations are hunting, fishing, and war.

They are of copper complexions, fierce aspect, tall, straight, athletic, and capable of enduring great fatigue. They are hospitable, generous, faithful in their friendships, but implacable in their resentments.

## NORTH AMERICA.

America is divided into two parts, North and South America.

## NORTH AMERICA.

*Divisions.* North America includes Greenland, New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the United States, Florida, Mexico, Guatemala, and extensive regions wholly in possession of the natives.

*Population.* The population of North America cannot be accurately ascertained. The following estimate, including the West Indies, does not probably differ very widely from the truth.

	Pop.	Capitals.
United States	9,500,000	Washington
Indians within the U. S.	260,000	
British Possessions in N. A.	630,000	Quebec
Mexico	6,500,000	Mexico
Guatemala	1,800,000	Guatemala
Indians & others, perhaps	500,000	
West Indies	2,400,000	{ Havannah Kingston
Total	21,590,000	

## CHIEF CITIES.

Cities	State.	Pop.
Mexico	Mexico	137,000
New York	New York	96,373
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	92,247
La Puebla	Mexico	67,000
Baltimore	Maryland	46,555
Guanaxuatq	Mexico	41,000
Zacatecas	Mexico	33,800
Queretaro	Mexico	36,000
Boston	Massachusetts	33,250
Charleston	South Carolina	24,711
New Orleans	Louisiana	24,552
Montreal	Canada	24,000
Quebec	Canada	15,257

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## NORTH AMERICA

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*Mountains.* The principal ranges of mountains in North America, are the Alleghany mountains, the Rocky mountains, and the Cordilleras of Mexico.

The height of some of the most remarkable summits is exhibited in the following table.

### UNITED STATES.

	<i>Feet.</i>
White Mountains, Washington, the highest peak, N. Hampshire.	6,634
Mansfield mt. highest in Vt.	4,279
Saddle mt. highest in Mass.	4,000
Catskill mt. highest in N. Y.	3,804
Otter Peak, Va. highest of the Alleghanies	3,950
Rocky Mountains, highest, estimated at	6,200

### NORTHWEST COAST.

St. Elias, Lat. 60. 22. N.	17,850
Fairweather mt. Lat. 58. 57. N.	14,900

### MEXICO.

Popocatepetl	17,710
Orizaba	17,371
Iztaccihuatl	15,700
Peak of Fraide	15,129
City and plain of Mexico	7,470

*Rivers.* The estimated length of some of the principal rivers, following the winding of their courses, is given in the following table.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Missouri	4,590	Columbia	1,500
Mississippi	3,000	Nelson's	1,450
Arkansas	2,170	Ohio	1,350
St. Lawrence	2,000	Kansas	1,200
M'Kenzie's	2,000	Tennessee	1,100
Del Norte	2,000	Yellowstone	1,100
Platte	1,600	White	1,000
Red River	1,500	Colorado	1,000

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## GREENLAND.

*Lakes.* The following are the principal lakes in North America.

	<i>Length</i>	<i>Breadth</i>	<i>Cir.</i>
Superior	400	160	1,500
Huron	200	150	1,100
Michigan	260	60	750
Erie	230	60	700
Ontario	190	55	600
Winnipeg	240	60	
Slave Lake	200	50	
Champlain	123	15	
Athapescow	100	30	
L. of the Woods	70	40	

*Islands.* The principal islands belonging to North America are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John's, Rhode Island, Long Island, and the Bermudas.

The *West India Islands* lie between North and South America.

## GREENLAND.

Greenland is an extensive country, belonging to Denmark.

*Face of the country, &c.* The country is mountainous, the soil mostly barren, but in some parts tolerably fertile.

*Climate.* The climate is very severe; the winters long and cold. The thermometer frequently sinks to 48 degrees below 0.

*Inhabitants.* The natives are of low stature, inclining to corpulency, and are pagans, rude and ignorant. Settlements have been formed on the western coast, by the Danes and Norwegians, who are Lutherans, and they have here five churches. The Moravians have established missions on the western coast, and have three meeting houses.

*Fisheries.* Greenland is valuable chiefly on account of its whale fisheries. Among its exports are feathers, eider-down, horns of the sea-unicorns, skins of seals, foxes, white bears, and reindeer.

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## BRITISH AMERICA.

*Divisions.* This vast extent of country is divided into the four following provinces; viz.

1. Upper Canada.
2. Lower Canada, to which are annexed New-Britain and the island of Cape Breton.
3. New-Brunswick.
4. Nova Scotia, to which is annexed the island of St. John's.

Besides these there is the island of Newfoundland, which is governed by an admiral.

*Government.* The four provinces are under a governor general, whose residence is at Quebec, and the governor of each is styled a lieutenant governor.

## NEW BRITAIN.

New-Britain comprehends *Labrador, New-North Wales,* and *New-South Wales*, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada.

*Face of the country and soil.* Almost the whole of this vast country, as far as it has been explored, is extremely barren and dreary; the surface uneven and mountainous. The prevailing aspect of the whole region is a heap of bare and frightful rocks. The most elevated mountains are not supposed to exceed 5000 feet. Lakes and ponds are numerous, but springs are rare. In the southern parts there is some soil capable of cultivation.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Churchill, Severn, Nelson, Albany, Moose, Seal, and Rupert.

*Climate.* The climate is remarkably severe; the winter lasts about nine months, from the middle of September to the middle of June.

*Trade.* The trade of this country is in the possession of the Hudson's bay company, which employs four ships, and has several ports, viz. Prince of Wales port, Churchill, Severn, Nelson, and Albany. The articles of trade are fur, skins, and fish.

*Inhabitants.* This country is very thinly inhabited, and the natives are a miserable and diminutive race. They

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consist of various tribes, but may be divided into two general classes, the mountaineers, who inhabit the inland districts, and the Esquimaux, who occupy the sea coasts.

*Missions.* The Moravian missionaries have, since the year 1764, been endeavouring, with great perseverance, to instruct these rude people in the arts of civilized life and the principles of christianity. They have three settlements in Labrador, viz. Nain, Okkak, and Hopedale, which employ twenty five missionaries, and contain about 600 inhabitants.

## UPPER CANADA.

*Divisions.* Upper Canada is divided into 8 districts, which are subdivided into 23 counties; and these subdivided into 159 townships.

*Chief towns.* *York* is the seat of government. It is pleasantly situated on the northwest part of Lake Ontario, has an excellent harbour, and contains several public buildings and upwards of 300 houses.

*Kingston* is pleasantly situated at the cress of the St. Lawrence out of Lake Ontario, and is the largest town in the province, containing 370 houses. It has an excellent harbour, and is the rendezvous of the shipping on the lake.

The other most considerable towns are Queenstown, Newark, and Chippeway.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, Ottawas, Niagara, Trent, Ouse, Redstone, and Thames.

*Lakes.* One half of the lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Superior, Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, and Winnipeg, is included in Upper Canada. Lakes Nipissing, Simcoe, St. Joseph's, and others are included within the province.

*Face of the country.* The country bordering on the St. Lawrence and the lakes is generally level, further in the interior it is more uneven.

*Climate.* The climate is healthy, and considerably more temperate than in lower Canada.

*Soil.* The soil throughout the whole country, as far as it has been surveyed, is for the most part very fertile and well adapted to cultivation. A large part of it is covered with heavy timber.

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## LOWER CANADA.

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*Productions.* The principal productions are grass, wheat, Indian corn, flax, hops, &c.

*Religion.* The most numerous denomination of Christians are Methodists. There are but few settled ministers in the province.

*Population.* The population of Upper Canada was estimated in 1783, at 10,000, and in 1814, according to the most accurate returns, at 95,900. A large part of the inhabitants are emigrants from the United States.

## LOWER CANADA.

*Divisions.* Lower Canada is divided into 4 districts, which are subdivided into 21 counties. The minor divisions are 1st. seigniories, 2d. townships.

*Chief towns.* Quebec, the capital not only of Lower Canada but of all British America, is situated on a lofty point at the confluence of St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, about 400 miles from the sea. It is divided into two parts, the Upper, and the Lower Town. The former is a place of immense strength. The streets are irregular, and the houses are mostly of stone, but small and inconvenient, though some of the public buildings are spacious. The population, in 1818, was 15,257. The environs of the city present a most beautiful and sublime scenery.

*Montreal,* is situated on an island in the St. Lawrence, 180 miles above Quebec and 200 below Lake Ontario, at the head of ship navigation, and has an extensive trade in furs. The population of the city and suburbs, in 1818, was 24,000.

*Three Rivers,* or *Trois Rivières*, the third town in Lower Canada, is situated on the St. Lawrence, 84 miles SW. of Quebec, and contains about 2,500 inhabitants. The other most considerable towns are Sorelle, Chambly, St. John's, La Chine, and New Carlisle.

*Government.* The government is modelled on the principles of the British constitution. The executive is composed of a governor and an executive council of 17 members, appointed by the king. The legislature, or provincial parliament, is composed of a council of 15 members

appointed by the king, and a house of assembly consisting of 52 members, elected by the people.

*Religion.* About nine tenths of the inhabitants are Catholics; the remainder are mostly Episcopalians. There are 2 bishops, one Catholic, the other of the church of England, and in 1811, there were 140 clergymen of the catholic church, 15 of the church of England, and 3 Presbyterians.

*Education.* There are respectable seminaries at Quebec and Montreal, but education is generally much neglected. All the publications printed in Canada, a few years since, were 4 newspapers, an almanack, and the acts of the assembly.

*Population.* The population of Canada, in 1795, was about 90,000, and in 1814, by enumeration, 335,000; of which 275,000 may be called native Canadians, the remainder consisting of English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans.

*Commerce.* The commerce of Canada has been progressively increasing since it has been in the possession of Great-Britain. In 1769, the exports amounted to £163,000, and in 1808, to £1,156,000. The exports consist of lumber, pot and pearl ashes, peltry, grain, fish, &c.

*Climate.* The extremes of heat and cold are very great. The thermometer sometimes rises in summer to 100, and sinks in winter to 40 below 0.

*Face of the country.* Lower Canada is intersected by ridges of mountains, which generally run from the coast into the interior in parallel chains, with intervening valleys of a fertile and pleasant appearance.

*Soil and productions.* The soil is various, but much of it is very fertile. The productions consist of grass, wheat, barley, rye, and culinary vegetables.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, Utawas, Sorelle, St. Francis, Chaudiere, Saguenay, and Black.

*Curiosities.* On a number of the rivers there are beautiful cascades, the most remarkable are the falls of the Montmorency, 7 miles below Quebec. The river just at its entrance into the St. Lawrence, falls over a precipice of 246 feet perpendicular, presenting a scene of singular beauty and grandeur.

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### NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Chief towns.* *Frederickstown*, which is situated near the head of sloop navigation on the St. John's, 30 miles above its mouth, is the seat of government.

The city of *St. John's*, situated near the mouth of the river St. John's, is the largest town, and is a place of considerable commerce.

*St. Andrews*, situated on an arm of Passamaquoddy bay, is the other most considerable town.

*Rivers.* The St. John's, which is about 350 miles long, is much the largest river.

*Bays.* The principal bays are Passamaquoddy, Bay of Fundy, Chignecto, and Chaleur.

*Soil.* The soil in the interior is generally excellent. The St. John's opens a vast extent of fine country, on which are rich meadow lands. The upland is in general well timbered.

*Productions.* The principal productions are grass and grain, but great advances have not yet been made in agriculture. The sea coast abounds with cod and scale fish; and immense shoals of herring, shad, and salmon annually enter the river.

*Exports.* The exports consist of lumber, fish, horses butter, &c.

*Population.* The population is estimated at about 60,000.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

*Divisions.* Nova Scotia, formerly called Acadia, is divided into 8 counties, which are subdivided into 37 townships.

*Chief towns.* *Halifax* is the capital town, and a place of considerable commerce. It is situated on the west side of Chebucto bay, and has an excellent harbour and a large navy yard, and is the principal naval station belonging to Great Britain in the northern part of America. The population is stated at about 16,000.

*Liverpool*, 45 miles SW. Halifax, is a seaport town, which contains 200 houses, and has considerable trade. Among the other towns are Annapolis, Lunenburg, Barrington, Pictou, and Argyle.

*Government.* The legislature is composed of a governor, a council, and a house of representatives consisting of 59 members. The governor is appointed by the king of Great Britain.

*Religion.* The established religion is that of the church of England. There is one bishop whose diocese includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the islands of Cape Breton, and St. John's.

*Population.* The population is estimated at about 100,000.

*Education.* In 1302 a charter was granted to a seminary, styled King's College, which is established at Windsor, and has some endowments.

*Commerce.* The trade of Nova Scotia has latterly been very considerable. The exports consists chiefly of lumber and fish.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country is somewhat uneven, but there are no high mountains. The north east shores present a dreary aspect.

*Soil.* The soil on the sea coast is generally poor: in the interior it is better, and in some parts very good.

*Productions.* The soil in some parts produces good crops of grain. There are mines of iron, coal, limestone, and plaister of Paris.

*Exports.* The chief exports are lumber, fish, and plaister of Paris.

*Bays.* On the coast of of Nova Scotia are numerous bays and harbours. The largest is the Bay of Fundy, which is remarkable for its tides which rise with great rapidity to 30, and sometimes, in the narrowest parts, to 60 feet.

#### CAPE BRETON.

*Face of the country, &c.* This island is about 110 miles long. The surface of the country is diversified, and in some parts mountainous. Much of the soil is fertile, and the island abounds in timber.

*Chief towns.* The chief towns are Louisburg, Sydney, and Arichat.

*Trade.* The island is valuable chiefly on account of its peltry and fisheries.

*Population.* about 3,000.

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## NEWFOUNDLAND.

*Chief towns.* *Placentia* and *St. John's* are situated towards the SE. part of the island, have good harbours, and contain each 3 or 4,000 inhabitants.

*Face of the country, &c.* The face of the country is hilly, the shores rugged, and the soil generally barren, though timber is abundant.

The climate is cold and dreary, subject to fogs, attended with frequent storms of snow and sleet.

*Banks.* This island is chiefly valuable for its fisheries, which are carried on upon the banks of Newfoundland. *The Grand Bank* is sixty miles from the SE. shore, and is 300 miles long, and 70 wide; east of this is *Green Bank*, 240 miles long, and 120 broad. As many as 3,000 sail of small craft, and 100,000 men are employed in these fisheries.

*Population*, in 1805, 24,922.

## ST. JOHN'S, or PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This island has a good soil, and is well watered.

*Capital.* The capital is *Charlotte's Town*.

*Population* about 5,000.

## BERMUDAS, or SOMERS' ISLANDS.

These islands are about 400 in number, but the most of them are very small, barren, and uninhabited.

*Chief town.* *St. George's Town*, situated on *St. George's* island, is the chief town, and contains about 500 houses, built of soft stone.

*Climate.* The climate is very temperate and healthy, but subject to storms, accompanied with severe thunder.

*Population* 10,381.

## UNITED STATES.

The original number of states was 13; the present number, including Maine, Alabama, & Missouri, which are about forming constitutions with a view to admission into the Union, is 24. The 13 original states are placed first in the following table; the others in the order of their admission.

The following table exhibits the number of *Counties*, stated generally for the year 1818, the *Townships* in 1810, the *Post Offices* in 1818, the *Banks*, stated mostly for 1818, and the number of *Representatives* to Congress.

	Erected.	Co.	Tns.	P. O.	Ba.	Rep.
1. New Hampshire		6	212	125	11	6
2. Massachusetts		14	295	238	28	13
3. Rhode Island		5	31	23	31	2
4. Connecticut		8	119	128	11	7
5. New York		50	425	584	35	27
6. New Jersey		13	116	118	14	6
7. Pennsylvania		50	651	338	45	23
8. Delaware		3	25	23	9	2
9. Maryland		19		127	24	9
10. Virginia		103		481	15	23
11. North Carolina		62		216	12	13
12. South Carolina		28		158	8	9
13. Georgia		39		81	9	6
14. Vermont	1791	13	247	140	2	6
15. Kentucky	1792	57		128	55	10
16. Tennessee	1796	38		100	13	6
17. Ohio	1802	52	320	222	29	8
18. Louisiana	1812	24		35	5	1
19. Indiana	1816	22	27	49	2	1
20. Mississippi	1817	13		35	1	1
21. Illinois	1818	15	12	19	3	1
22. Maine	1819	9	217	162	14	7
23. Alabama	1819	11		19	3	1
24. Missouri	1819	8		34	1	1
Columbia (Dist. of)		2		3	14	
Totals				3,586	394	187

# UNITED STATES.

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TABLE.

	Length N. & S.	Breadth E. & W.	Square m.	Pop. sq. m.	Seat of Government.
Maine	225	105	32,628	7	Portland
New Hamp.	160	90	9,491	22½	Concord
Vermont	157	90	10,212	21	Montpelier
Mass.	190	90	7,500	63	Boston
Rhode Island	49	29	1,598	48½	{ Providence Newport Hartford New Haven
Connecticut	72	90	4,764	55	
New York	304	316	46,085	20½	Albany
New Jersey	183	52	8,320	29½	Trenton
Pennsylvania	160	307	44,000	18	Harrisburg
Ohio	216	216	39,128	6	Columbus
Indiana	284	155	37,000		Corydon
Illinois	345	210	52,000		Kaskaskia
Delaware	92	23	2,120	34½	Dover
Maryland	120	196	13,950	27½	Annapolis
Virginia	290	370	64,000	15	Richmond
Kentucky	180	300	42,000	9½	Frankfort
N. Carolina	150	340	48,000	11½	Raleigh
S. Carolina	125	200	28,000	15	Columbia
Tennessee	102	420	40,000	6½	Murfreesboro'
Georgia	270	250	62,000	4	Milledgeville
Alabama	317	174	48,000	1	Cahawba
Mississippi	312	150	45,000	1	Monticello
Louisiana	240	210	48,220	1½	New Orleans
Missouri	1330	1680	1,500,000		St. Louis
Arkans. T.					
Michigan T.	250	150	30,000		Detroit
N. West. T.	360	450	147,000		
Columbia	10	10	100		WASHINGTON
(Dist. of)					
			2,407,098		

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P. O. Ba. Rep.

125	11	6
238	28	13
23	31	2
128	11	7
584	35	27
118	14	6
338	45	23
23	9	2
127	24	9
481	15	23
216	12	13
158	8	9
81	9	6
140	2	6
128	55	10
100	13	6
222	29	6
35	5	1
49	2	1
35	1	1
19	3	1
162	14	7
19	3	1
34	1	1
3	14	

3,586 394 187



# UNITED STATES.

TABLE.

Population according to three enumerations.

	1790. Total Population.	1800. Total Pop.	Slaves.	1810. Total Pop.	Slaves.
Vt.	85,268	153,908		217,895	
N. H.	141,885	183,858	8	214,460	
Mass.	388,727	422,845		472,040	
Me.	96,540	151,719		228,708	
R. I.	58,825	69,122	380	76,931	100
Ct.	237,946	251,002	951	261,942	310
N. Y.	340,120	586,050	20,613	959,049	15,017
N. J.	131,189	211,149	12,422	215,562	10,851
Pa.	434,373	602,545	1,706	810,091	795
Ohio		45,365		230,760	
In.		4,875	135	24,520	237
Del.	59,094	64,272	6,153	72,674	4,177
Md.	319,728	349,692	107,706	380,546	111,502
Va.	747,610	880,200	346,968	974,622	392,518
Ken.	73,877	220,959	40,343	406,511	80,561
N. C.	393,751	478,103	133,198	555,500	168,824
S. C.	240,000	345,591	146,151	415,115	196,365
Ten.	35,691	105,602	13,384	261,727	44,535
Geo.	82,548	162,682	59,699	252,433	105,218
Mis.			3,489	40,352	17,088
La.				76,556	34,660
Il.		215		12,282	168
Mo. T.				20,845	3,011
Mic. T.		551		4,762	24
Ca.		14,093	3,244	24,023	5,395
	3,929,326	5,305,666	896,849	7,239,903	1,191,364

TABLE shewing the population of the United States in several succeeding periods, provided the increase should continue in the same ratio as it was from 1790 to 1810.

1820	9,774,000
1830	13,195,000
1840	17,813,000
1850	24,048,000
1860	32,464,000

# UNITED STATES

## TABLE

Showing the *Valuation of the Houses and Lands* in 1799, and in 1814-15, the *Manufactures* for 1810, the *Exports* for the year ending Sept. 30th 1817, of each State and Territory in the Union.

	1799 Valuation.	1814-15 Valuation.	1810 Manufactures	Exports.
Vt.	16,723,873	32,161,120	5,407,280	913,201
N. H.	23,175,046	38,745,974	5,225,045	197,424
Mas. }	83,992,468	140,265,560	21,895,528	11,927,997
Me. }	11,066,357	20,907,766	3,741,116	950,467
R. I.	48,313,424	88,534,971	4,106,074	604,139
Cl.	100,380,706	269,370,900	7,771,928	18,707,433
N. Y.	36,473,899	95,899,333	25,370,289	5,849
N. J.	102,145,900	346,633,889	7,054,594	8,735,592
Pa.		61,347,215	33,691,111	7,749
O.			2,894,290	
In.			300,000	
Del.	6,234,413	13,449,330	1,733,744	44,854
Md.	32,372,290	106,490,638	11,468,794	8,933,930
Va.	71,225,127	165,608,199	15,263,473	5,621,442
Ken.	21,408,090	66,878,587	6,181,024	
N. C.	30,842,372	51,517,031	6,653,152	956,580
S. C.	17,465,012	74,325,262	3,623,595	10,372,613
Geo.	12,061,137	31,487,658	3,658,481	8,790,714
Ten.	6,134,108	24,233,750	3,611,029	
Mis. }			419,073	43,867
Ala. }				
La.			1,222,357	9,024,812
Fl.			120,000	
Mic. T.			50,000	64,228
Ca.			1,100,000	1,768,658
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3619,977,247</b>	<b>1,631,657,224</b>	<b>172,762,676</b>	<b>87,671,569</b>

TABLE

Shewing the number of *Newspapers* stated mostly for 1818,  
the *Militia* according to the returns of 1817 and 1818,  
the *Tonnage* for 1816, and the *Revenue* for 1815.

	Pap.	Militia.	Tonnage.	Revenue.
Vermont	13	20,903		228,957,45
N. Hamp.	12	25,794	30,411,39	92,316,97
Mass. }	38	78,836	314,727,81	5,771,667,79
Maine }			137,545,36	
R. Island	5	8,350	32,758,77	233,024,66
Connecticut	16	20,573	53,648,06	233,683,64
New York	96	118,496	309,290,62	14,491,739,30
N. Jersey	12	35,169	33,211,36	13,612,29
Pa.	84	118,016	102,474,76	7,142,333,61
Ohio	24	61,938	661,81	
Indiana	9	15,171		31,098,79
Delaware	2	7,448	9,207,05	4,050,504,96
Maryland	17	32,139	156,062,20	1,126,484,88
Virginia	23	85,758	70,361,51	
Kentucky	20	52,919		345,204,03
N. Carolina	11	50,387	36,556,11	1,429,498,73
S. Carolina	10	32,203	37,614,60	
Tennessee	11	29,193		882,453,21
Georgia	13	28,401	14,741,02	
Mississippi	4			984,909,22
Louisiana	10	9,894	13,299,88	
Illinois	2	2,123		12,227,91
Alabama T.	5	10,309	594,05	
Missouri T.	2	6,502		4,341,84
Michigan T.	1		498,69	
N. W. T.				482,426,90
Columbia	6	2,252	18,650,95	
Totals	446	851,724	1,372,218,53	\$37,656,486,18

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mostly for 1818,  
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Revenue.  
228,957,45  
92,316,97  
5,771,667,79  
233,024,66  
233,683,64  
14,491,739,30  
13,612,29  
7,142,333,61  
  
31,098,79  
4,050,504,96  
1,126,484,88  
  
345,204,03  
1,429,498,73  
  
882,453,21  
  
984,909,22  
  
12,227,91  
  
4,341,84  
  
482,426,90  
\$37,656,486,18

# UNITED STATES.

*Exports.* The following is a statement of the exports during the year ending Sept. 30, 1817.

Produce of agriculture	\$57,222,000
Do. of the forest	6,484,000
Do. of manufacture	2,202,000
Do. of the sea	1,671,000
Uncertain	734,500
	<hr/>
Foreign materials	68,313,500
	19,358,068
	<hr/>
Total of exports	\$87,671,568

## *Principal articles of export in 1817.*

	<i>Amount.</i>
Cotton	\$22,628,000
Wheat, flour, and biscuit	18,482,000
Tobacco	9,230,000
Lumber	3,196,000
Rice	2,379,000
Pot and pearl ashes	1,967,000
Indian corn and meal	1,329,000
Dried and pickled fish	1,328,000
Beef, tallow, hides, live cattle	645,000
Skins and furs	638,000
Rye and meal	627,000
Pork, bacon, &c.	537,000
Horses and mules	432,000
Naval stores	345,000
Flax seed	278,000
Whale oil (common) and bone	231,000
Spermaceti oil and candles	112,000
Butter and cheese	213,000

<i>Tonnage.</i>			
<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
In 1700	486,840	In 1810	1,424,783
1800	942,413	1816	1,372,218

*Banks.* The first banking establishment in the United was commenced at Philadelphia in 1781. The present

## UNITED STATES.

number of banks and branches is nearly 400. The United States bank was established, in 1816, with a capital of \$35,000,000. The principal bank is in Philadelphia, and there are branches at Portsmouth, Boston, Providence, Middletown, New York, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and New Orleans.

*Public Debt.* The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States.

In 1791	\$74,185,596,82
1812	45,154,189
1817, Jan. 1,	112,107,862,35
1818 Do.	99,004,800,51

*Post Offices.* The following statement exhibits the progress of the post office establishment. Nearly one half of the transportation is by stages; the remainder in sulkies and on horseback.

Year	No. Post Offices.	Length of post roads, miles.	Yearly Transp. miles.
1793	209	5,642	843,808
1801	1,025	21,840	3,061,964
1811	2,043	36,406	5,590,652
1817	3,459	51,600	(1816) 7,690,224

*Navy.* The following is a statement of the navy for 1818. 3-74s; 5-44 gun frigates; 3-36s; 2-32s; 1-20; 10-18s; besides several of 16, 14, 12 and smaller ones; four 74s on the stocks, and others smaller.

*Literature.* The United States are more distinguished for the general diffusion of knowledge, than for eminence in literature or science. The means of common education are widely extended, and there are numerous seminaries of learning throughout the country; though there are no literary establishments on so large a scale as many in Europe. Within a few years past, institutions, libraries, and literary means have been greatly increased.

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# UNITED STATES.

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## COLLEGES.

The 1st column contains the names of the places where the colleges are instituted; the 2d expresses the date of incorporation or foundation; the 3d, the number of undergraduates in 1818; the 4th, the whole number of alumni; the 5th, the number of ministers among the alumni; the 6th, the number of alumni living; the 7th, the number of ministers living; and the 8th, the period to which the statements are brought down.

Place.	Incor.	Stu.	Alum.	Min.	Alum. liv.	Min. liv.	
Cambridge	1638	279	4442	1198	1708	285	1818
New Haven	1700	283	3300	847	1658	357	1817
Princeton	1748	150	1425	297	1023	147	1815
New York	1754	100	608	67			1814
Providence	1764	125	829	149	715	130	1817
Hanover	1769	100	1190	263	992	228	1816
Carlisle	1783		272	62	243	58	1813
Williamstown	1793	91	473	112	434	107	1817
Schenectady	1794	122	291	33	280	32	1813
Brunswick	1794	55	85	2	80	2	1816
Burlington	1794	28					
Middlebury	1800	108	262	55	250	55	1817
Columbia, S.C.	1802	100	275	5	260	5	1816
Clinton	1812	70	48				1818

Other places in which colleges have been established.

New Brunswick, N.J.	Chapel-Hill, N. C.
Philadelphia	Beaufort, S. C.
Lancaster	Athens, Geo.
Canonsburg	Athens
Washington	Cincinnati } Ohio.
Meadville	Oxford }
Baltimore	Lexington, Ken.
Annapolis	Greenville
Chestertown	Nashville
Georgetown, Ca.	Knoxville
Williamsburg	Washington co. } Tenn.
Lexington	Washington
Hampden Sidney	Shieldsborough } Mis.
Charlottesville	

Some of the colleges above-mentioned are not at present in operation.

*Medical Schools.* Medical schools are established at Hanover, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Lexington.

*Theological Schools.* The principal theological schools are established at Andover, Cambridge, New York, New Brunswick, and Princeton.

*Libraries.* The following are some of the principal libraries in the United States.

	<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Vols.</i>
Cambridge Univ.	25,000	Princeton College	8,000
Philadelphia Library	22,000	Yale College	7,000
Boston Athenæum	18,000	Georgetown College	6,000
New York Library	14,650	Salem Athenæum	5,000
Charleston Library	13,000	Andover, Theol. Sem.	5,000
Baltimore Library	10,000	Schenectady, Un. Col.	5,000
Washington, National	8,000	Columbia, S.C. Col.	5,000

*Religion.* No religion is established or supported by government. The constitution secures to every citizen the free choice and exercise of his own religion. A view of the principal denominations is given in the following statements.

*Congregationalists.*

Congregations { in New England about 1,000  
in the whole United States about 1,200  
Ministers and Candidates somewhat less.

*Presbyterians* under the General Assembly, in 1819.

Synods 11 Congregations in 47 Presbyteries 1,224  
Presbyteries 53 Ministers and Licentiates 784  
These are found chiefly in the Middle and Southern States.

*Reformed Dutch Church.*

Congregations about 150 Ministers about 100  
These are principally in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

*Associate Reformed Presbyterians.*

Congregations 80 or 90.

There is a considerable number of other Presbyterians, not included in the above

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# UNITED STATES.

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## *Protestant Episcopal Church.*

<i>Dioceses.</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Dioceses.</i>	<i>Min.</i>
1. Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, & Rhode Island	25	6. Maryland	37
2. Connecticut	35	7. Virginia	34
3. New York	68	North Carolina	3
4. New Jersey	12	8. South Carolina	18
5. Pennsylvania	26	9. Ohio	3
Delaware	3	Total in 1817	264

German Lutherans, congregations about 650  
German Calvinists, found in greatest numbers in Pennsylvania, where the number of congregations, in 1816, was stated at 94

## *Baptists, according to the Baptist Report in 1817.*

	<i>Cong.</i>		<i>Cong.</i>
Maine	112	South Carolina	169
Vermont	112	Georgia	202
New Hampshire	53	Mississippi	56
Massachusetts	91	Tennessee	169
Rhode Island	57	Kentucky	431
Connecticut	49	Ohio	103
New York	321	Indiana	67
New Jersey	24	Illinois and Missouri	9
Pennsylvania	60		
Delaware	8		

## *Baptists in 1818.*

Maryland	33	Congregations	2,182
Virginia	314	Preachers	1,859
North Carolina	215	Members	190,000

## *Sabbath-Day Baptists, or Sabbatarians, in 1817.*

Members	2,035
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## *Methodists, in 1819.*

Members	{ Whites	201,750
	{ Coloured	39,174

Total	240,924
Travelling Preachers	812



## UNITED STATES.

*Quakers or Friends in 1812.*

Maine	32	Maryland	23
Vermont	10	Delaware	4
New Hampshire	18	Columbia	2
Massachusetts	32	Virginia	33
Rhode Island	18	Tennessee	8
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	49
New York	79	South Carolina	3
New Jersey	47		
Pennsylvania	97	Total	525
Ohio and Indiana	59		

*Roman Catholics.* One archbishop, and 4 bishops. These are most numerous in Maryland.

*Moravians.* About 50 Congregations.

Besides the denominations above enumerated there are some Menonists, Tunkers, Universalists, Shakers, Members of the New Jerusalem Church, and Jews.

*Bible Societies.* The American Bible Society was established at New York, in 1816. There are in the United States, about 200 other bible societies, most of which have become auxiliary to the national society.

*Government.* The government is republican. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, composed of a senate and house of representatives.

The senate is composed of two members from each state, chosen by their legislatures for 6 years.

The representatives are elected by the people for 2 years. One representative is chosen for every 35,000 inhabitants.

The president and vice president are chosen for 4 years by electors from all the states.

## TOWNS.

The city of Washington is the seat of government.

The following table exhibits the population of the largest towns in 1810, and the tonnage of such as are seaports in 1815.

New  
Phila  
Baltim  
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# UNITED STATES.

45

	Pop.	Ton.		Pop.	Ton.
New York	96,373	299,617	Newburyport	7,637	24,691
Philadelphia	92,247	101,830	Alexandria	7,227	11,811
Baltimore	46,555	101,960	Portland	7,169	30,447
Boston	33,250	143,420	New Haven	6,967	12,429
Charleston	24,711	36,173	Portsmouth	6,934	30,411
New Orleans	17,242	13,299	Nantucket	6,807	17,600
Salem	12,613	34,154	N. Brunswick	6,342	
Providence	10,071	11,465	Hartford	6,003	
Richmond	9,735	9,943	Gloucester	5,943	11,080
Albany	9,356		Marblehead	5,900	15,555
Norfolk	9,193	31,623	New Bedford	5,751	22,752
Washington	8,208		Petersburg	5,668	5,754
Newark	8,008		Lancaster	5,405	
Newport	7,907	11,333	Savannah	5,195	12,776

*Lakes.* The lakes belonging, in whole or in part, to the United States, are Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, and Champlain.

*Rivers.* The estimated length of some of the principal rivers, from their source to their mouths, following the windings of their courses, together with the distance to which several of them are navigable for sloops, is exhibited in the following table.

<i>Rivers flowing into the Atlantic.</i>			
	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Navigable.</i>	
Penobscot	250	32	to Bangor
Kennebeck	200	45	Augusta
Androscoggin	170		
Saco	160	6	Saco
Merrimack	200	18	Haverhill
Connecticut	410	50	Hartford
Hudson	324	166	Troy
Delaware	300	90	Trenton
Susquehanna	450		
Roanoke	350	35	
Cape Fear	350	35	Wilmington
Pedee	450		
Santee	450		
Savannah	700	17	Savannah
Altamaha	500		

*Rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi, and its tributaries.*

Appalachicola	500		
Alabama	450	60 to Fort Claiborne	
Tombigbee	450	120	St. Stephens
Mississippi	3,000	2,200	St. Anthony's Falls
Red River	1,500	135	Rapide
Arkansaw	2,170		
White River	1,200		
Ohio	1,350	919	Pittsburg
Illinois	500		
Moines	800		
Tennessee	1,100	250	Muscle Shoals
Cumberland	750	200	Nashville
Wabash	500		
Missouri	4,190	3,860	Great Falls
Osage	600		
Grand	600		
Kansas	1,200		
Platte	4,600		
Yellowstone	1,400		
Bighorn	800		
Ouachitta	600		

*Rivers west of the Rocky Mountains.*

Columbia	1,500	Lewis' River	900
Multnomah	900	Clark's River	900

Most of the above rivers may be navigated much farther by boats. The first interruption of the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri are the falls above mentioned. Sloops, however, have not ascended so far.

*Face of the country.* The northeastern states are generally uneven, and to a considerable extent, mountainous. South of Long Island the whole coast, in some parts for more than 100 miles from the sea is a flat sandy plain, but little elevated above the level of the ocean. Beyond the head of tide waters the country becomes uneven, hilly, and afterwards mountainous. On the Mississippi and its tributaries are extensive tracts of alluvial land, and at some distance from the rivers, the country is, for the most part, moderately uneven.

## UNITED STATES.

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*Mountains.* The Alleghany Mountains extend nearly 1000 miles in length, and from 50 to 100 in breadth, varying in elevation from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The Rocky Mountains are a long and broad range, presenting some lofty summits. The White Mountains in N. H. are accounted the highest land in the United States.

Some of the principal summits, of which the height is ascertained, are exhibited in the following table.

<i>New Hampshire.</i>		<i>Massachusetts.</i>	
	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
White Mountains,		Saddleback, about	4,000
Washington, }	6,634	Wachusett	2,990
highest peak }			
2d peak	5,653		
3d peak	5,333		
4th peak	5,179		
5th peak	5,116		
6th peak	4,630		
Moosehillock	4,636		
Monadnock	3,251		
<i>Vermont.</i>		<i>New York.</i>	
Mansfield Mountain	4,279	Catskill } Round Top	3,804
Camel's Rump	4,188	Catskill } High Peak	3,708
Killington Peak	3,924	White Face	2,600
Ascutney	3,306		
		<i>Virginia.</i>	
		Otter Peak	3,955
		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
		Table Mountain, about	4,000

*Soil and productions.* The soil and productions are very various. The northeastern states are a good grazing country, and beef, pork, butter, and cheese are among the principal productions. The staple commodity of the middle states is wheat; farther south, wheat and tobacco; of the southern states, cotton and rice; of Louisiana, cotton, sugar, and rice; and of the western states wheat, hemp, tobacco, cotton, &c. Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck wheat, beans, and pease; apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c. are extensively cultivated in various parts of the country,

Table showing the average bushels per acre.

		wheat	rye	barley	oats	Indian corn	buck wheat	potatoes	tur-
									nips
N. E.	great crop	30	35	40	45	45	30	400	450
	com. crop	11	15	20	30	30	15	150	200
N. Y.	great crop	32	35	40	45	45	35	300	350
	com. crop	10	12	14	25	25	16	90	100
Pa.	great crop	35	35	40	45	45	35	300	350
	com. crop	10	12	13	15	15	16	65	75
N. J.	great crop	30	30	35	35	35	30	250	250
	com. crop	9	11	12	14	14	15	60	65
Del.	great crop	35	35	34	36	36	30	250	250
	com. crop	10	12	13	15	15	16	65	65
Va.	great crop	30	35	35	45	45	30	150	150
	com. crop	7	9	9	25	25	15	60	75
Ca.	great crop	25	30	35	45	45	30	60	75
	com. crop	6	10	8	23	23	15	50	60
W. S.	great crop	40	45	45	45	45	35	350	400
	com. crop	25	25	26	37	37	40	200	300
La.	great crop	40	40	40	40	40	25	200	350

**Minerals.** Iron and lead abound in many parts. Pit-coal is found in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and in several of the western states. There are various other valuable mineral productions, found in different parts.

**Mineral Springs.** Mineral waters are found in most of the states, but the most celebrated are those of Saratoga and Ballston, New York. Salt springs of great value are found in New York and several of the western states.

**Occupations.** The most important occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture; next, commerce and manufactures.

**Commerce.** This country ranks as one of the first commercial states on the globe. It is very favourably situated for commerce, having a great extent of sea coast, with many excellent harbours, and being intersected with numerous navigable rivers and lakes.

**Climate.** The United States embrace almost every variety of climate. In the northern parts the extremes of heat and cold are great; the winters are very cold, and the summers warm; but the air is dry and elastic, and the climate healthy. In the southeastern and southern parts, along the Atlantic Ocean, and Gulf of Mexico, the winters are mild and pleasant, but the summers are very hot; and the climate from July to November, is unhealthy. The

# UNITED STATES

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climate in the hilly country, in the middle and southern states, is temperate and healthy.

The comparative forwardness of Spring in different parts of the United States, as indicated by the flowering of the peach-tree, in 1817, is exhibited in the following table. From this it appears that the two extremities of the Union differ in forwardness about 2½ months.

		<i>In blossom.</i>
Fort Claiborne	Alabama	March 4
Charleston	S. Carolina	6—12
Richmond	Virginia	23—April 6
Lexington	Kentucky	April 6—15
Baltimore	Maryland	9
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	15
New York	New York	24—26
Boston	Massachusetts	May 9
Albany	New York	12
Brunswick	Maine	15

*Temperature.* The temperature, as indicated by Fahrenheit's thermometer, is exhibited in the following statements.

## *Brunswick, Maine.*

Mean heat from 7 years' observations	41,7
Greatest heat, July 17, 1808	93½
Greatest cold, Jan. 7, 1807	30 below 0

## *Middlebury, Vt.*

Mean heat for 1814	43,60
Greatest heat, July 31	95
Greatest cold, Jan. 4	18 below 0

## *Cambridge, Mass.*

Mean heat from 23 years' observations	48,6
Greatest heat from 1791 to 1817, Jul. 1811, 101	
Greatest cold, ditto Feb. 18, 1817	17 below 0

## *Salem.*

Mean heat for 1806	45,34
Greatest heat from 1788 to 1818	101
Greatest cold ditto	16 below 0

## *Williamstown.*

Annual mean	45
Greatest heat	96
Greatest cold	23 below 0

5\*

## UNITED STATES.

<i>Providence, R. I.</i>		
Mean heat for 1817	44	
Greatest heat	85	
Greatest cold	11	below 0
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		
Mean annual heat	54,46	
<i>Williamsburg, Va.</i>		
Mean annual heat	60,8	
Greatest heat	98	
Greatest cold	6	
<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>		
Greatest heat for 18 years	101	
Greatest cold	17	
<i>Cincinnati, Ohio.</i>		
Mean annual heat from 1806 to 1813	54,27	
Greatest heat	97	
Greatest cold	11	below 0
<i>Frankfort, Ken.</i>		
Mean heat for 1815	50,11	
Greatest heat at 8 o'clock A.M.	80	
Greatest cold	1,30	below 0
<i>Grove Plantation, 5 miles S. Natchez.</i>		
Greatest heat from 1798 to 1803	96	
Greatest cold	11	
<i>Mean heat of several places or 1818.</i>		
	Mean.	
Detroit, Mich. Ten	47,12	
Wooster, Ohio	50,80	
Zanesville, do.	52,71	
Chillicothe, do.	53,87	
Cincinnati, do.	54,84	
Natchez, Mis.	64,00	

**Rain.** The annual quantity of rain in the United States is much greater than in Europe. The annual quantity at several places is exhibited in the following table.

	Inches.
Rutland, Vt.	41
Charlestown, Mass. mean, from 1792 to 1801	36,43
Stow, mean from 1795 to 1804	39,5
Salem	35

# UNITED STATES

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Cambridge	47
Williamstown in 1816	25,90
Philadelphia	30
Williamsburg, Va.	47
Charleston, S.C. mean from 1790 to 1801	54,3
Cincinnati	36
Frankfort, Ken. in 1816	54,35

*Weather.* There is a much greater proportion of fair weather in this country than in Europe, and rain here falls in much heavier showers.

The following statement exhibits the average number of rainy days in a year in Salem and Cambridge for 20 years, and in 20 cities in Europe; also the number of fair and cloudy days in a year for one or more years.

	Rainy.	Fair.	Cloudy.
Salem	95	173	90
Cambridge	88		69
20 cities in Europe	122	64	113
The weather on an average of 295 days from 1809 to 1814 at			
	Fair.	Cloudy.	Variable.
Cincinnati	176	105	81

## NEW ENGLAND.

*Divisions.* New England comprises Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. These are often called the North Eastern States.

*Face of the Country.* The face of the country is agreeably diversified, and a considerable part of it is mountainous.

*Soil.* The soil is various, but a large proportion of it is good, and it is generally better fitted for grazing than tillage.

*Productions.* The most important production is grass. Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, and barley, are extensively cultivated. Beef, pork, mutton, butter and cheese are abundant.

*Climate.* The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, but is very healthy.

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Inches.

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*Education.* New England is distinguished for its attention to education, and it has many flourishing literary institutions. District schools are supported by law throughout all the New England States, with the exception of Rhode Island, and afford the means of common education to all classes of the people.

*Note.* In the *topographical tables* of the different states are exhibited the counties, number of towns, population, chief towns, and population of the chief towns, according to the enumeration of 1810.

## MAINE.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Towns.	Pop.	Shire towns.	Pop.
Cumberland	24	42,831	PORTLAND	7,169
Hancock	21	22,560	Castine	1,036
Kennebeck	33	32,564	Augusta	1,805
Lincoln	33	42,992	Wiscasset	2,083
Oxford	28	17,630	Paris	1,320
Penobscot	20	7,471	Bangor	850
Somerset	26	12,910	Norridgewock	880
Washington	10	7,870	Machias	1,570
York	22	41,877	{ York	3,046
			{ Alfred	1,106
Total	217	223,705		

*Chief towns.* Portland is much the largest town in Maine. It is pleasantly situated on a peninsula in Casco bay, is well built, and has a very excellent harbour, and an extensive commerce.

Bath on the Kennebeck 12 miles from the sea, and Hallowell on the same river, about 30 miles above Bath, are flourishing towns, and have considerable trade.

The other most considerable towns, besides the shire towns above enumerated, are Kennebunk, Saco, Gardiner, Waterville, Belfast, Brunswick, Frankfort, Bucksport, Eastport, South Berwick, and Fryeburg.

*Banks.* There are 14 banks in Maine, established in the following towns.

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# MAINE.

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Augusta 1	Castine 1	Hallowell 2	Saco 1
Bangor 1	Eastport 1	Kennebunk 1	Waterville 1
Bath 2	Gardiner 1	Portland 1	Wiscasset 1

*Education.* Bowdoin College at Brunswick is a respectable and flourishing institution. There is a theological school supported by the Congregationalists at Bangor, and another supported by the Baptists at Waterville.

*Academies* have been instituted at the following places.

Augusta	Bristol	Hampden	North Yarmouth
Bath	China	Hebron	Portland
Belfast	Farmington	Limerick	Saco
Bloomfield	Fryeburg	Machias	South Berwick
Bluehill	Gorham	Monmouth	Warren
Bridgeton	Hallowell	Newcastle	Wiscasset

*Religion.* The Congregationalists have 115 churches; Baptists 112; Friends 32 meetings. There are some Methodists and a few Episcopalians.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Saco, and St. Croix.

*Lakes.* The most considerable lakes are Moosehead, Umbagog, Sebago, Schoodic, and several farther in the interior.

*Islands.* The islands are Long Island, Deer Island, Mount Desert, Seguin Island, the Fox islands, &c.

*Face of the country.* A tract of country commencing on the west side of the district near the White mountains in New Hampshire and extending in a N. E. direction as far as the heads of the Aroostic, about 160 miles in length and 60 in its greatest breadth, is mountainous. The Katahdin mountain, in this range, is very elevated. The remainder of the district may be considered, for the most part, a moderately hilly country.

*Soil.* The tract of country along the sea coast from 10 to 20 miles wide, is generally poor. In advancing into the interior the soil becomes better, and much of it is good.

*Productions.* The productions are grass, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, flax, beef, pork, butter, cheese, cider, &c.

*Commerce.* Maine enjoys great facilities for commerce.

The coast is indented with bays, abounding in excellent harbours.

*Exports.* The exports are lumber, fish, lime, &c.

*Minerals.* Limestone and bog iron are found in various places.

Maine has hitherto formed an integral part of the state of Massachusetts, but has the present year, (1819) formed a constitution, with a view to admission into the Union as a separate state.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Towns.	Pop.	Shire towns.	Pop.
Cheshire	35	40,988	{ Charlestown	1,501
			{ Keene	1,646
Coos	25	3,991	{ Lancaster	717
Grafton	35	28,431	{ Haverhill	1,102
			{ Plymouth	937
Hillsborough	40	49,249	{ Amherst	1,554
			{ Hopkinton	2,216
Rockingham	45	50,175	{ Portsmouth	6,934
			{ Exeter	1,759
			{ Concord	2,391
			{ Dover	2,228
Strafford	32	41,595	{ Gilmanton	4,338
			{ Rochester	2,118
Total	212	214,460		

*Chief towns.* Concord is the seat of government. It is pleasantly situated on the Merrimack, 45 miles WNW. of Portsmouth, and contains a large and elegant state house of stone, and is a place of considerable trade.

Portsmouth is much the largest town in the state and the only seaport. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of the Piscataqua, is well built, contains 7 houses of public worship, has a good harbour, and a flourishing commerce.

The other most considerable towns, besides the shire towns above enumerated are, Walpole, Claremont, Hanover, Salisbury, Londonderry, and Durham.

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# NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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*Banks.* There are 11 banks in this state, established in the following towns.

Portsmouth	5	Dover	1	Haverhill	1
Concord	2	Exeter	1	Keene	1

*Education.* *Dartmouth College* at Hanover is a respectable institution, and has connected with it a flourishing medical school. *Phillips Academy* in Exeter is one of the best endowed and most respectable seminaries of the kind in the United States. *Academies* have been established at the following places.

Atkinson	Hampton	New Ipswich
Chesterfield	Haverhill	Plainfield
Deerfield	Lancaster	Portsmouth
Exeter	Londonderry	Salisbury
Gilmanton	Newmarket	

*Religion.* In 1817 the Congregationalists had 103 ministers; Baptists 53 churches; Friends 18 meetings; Methodists 6 ministers; Presbyterians 3; Episcopalians 3; Universalists 3; Shakers 2 societies.

*Rivers.* The most considerable rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Androscoggin, Saco, Upper and Lower Ammonoosuc, Sugar river, Ashuelot, Contoocook, Margalloway, and Nashua.

*Lakes.* The largest lakes are Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Ossipee, Sunapee, Squam, and Newfound lakes.

*Mountains.* The White Mountains are accounted the highest in the United States. The other most considerable summits are Moosehillock, Monadnock, Kearsarge, Sunapee, and Ossipee.

*Face of the country.* Towards the sea coast the face of the country is level, further inland it is greatly diversified; and the northern part is very hilly and mountainous.

*Soil.* The soil is very various; but a considerable proportion is fertile; and it is generally better adapted to grazing than to tillage.

*Productions.* The principal productions are grass, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, beans, pease, flax, beef, pork, butter, cheese, cider, apples, pears, &c.

*Minerals.* Iron ore is the most important. Large quan-

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the Union as a

Towns.	Pop.
Amherst	1,501
Andover	1,646
Barnstable	717
Beverly	1,105
Bridgewater	937
Bristol	1,554
Canterbury	2,216
Dartmouth	6,934
Durham	1,759
Exeter	2,391
Frederick	2,228
Hampton	4,338
Haverhill	2,118

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## VERMONT.

ties of this mineral of excellent quality, are found in Franconia, where there are extensive iron works.

*Curiosities.* The most remarkable natural curiosity is the *Notch* in the White mountains. The whole mountain, which otherwise forms a continued range, is cloven down quite to the base, opening a passage for a road and for the waters of the Saco. The scenery is wonderfully grand and picturesque.

Other curiosities are *Bellevue Falls* on the Connecticut at Walpole, a remarkable cave in Chester, and a rock in Durham weighing 60 or 70 tons, so exactly poised as to be easily moved by the hand.

## VERMONT.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Towns.	Pop.	Shire towns.	Pop.
Addison	23	19,993	Middlebury	2,138
Bennington	18	15,893	{ Bennington	2,524
Caledonia	18	14,966	{ Manchester	1,502
Chittenden	16	14,684	Danville	2,240
Essex	19	2,087	Burlington	1,690
Franklin	19	16,427	Guildhall	544
Grand Isle	5	3,445	St. Albans	1,609
Orange	18	22,085	North Hero	552
Orleans	23	5,838	Chelsea	1,327
Rutland	27	29,487	Irasburg	392
Washington	15	10,372	Rutland	2,397
Windham	23	26,760	MONTPELIER	1,877
Windsor	23	34,877	Newfane	1,276
			Woodstock	2,672
Total	247	217,913		

*Chief towns.* *Montpelier* is the seat of government. It is situated on Onion river, within 10 miles of the centre of the state, and is flourishing.

*Burlington*, finely situated on Lake Champlain, 38 miles WNW. *Montpelier*, is the most commercial town in the state.

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University  
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Addison  
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*Windsor and Brattleborough*, on Connecticut river, are pleasant towns, and places of considerable business. The former contains the state prison.

*Middlebury*, on the Otter Creek at the falls, 31 miles south of Burlington, has extensive manufactures and considerable trade.

*Bennington*, situated in the SW. corner of Vermont, is the oldest town in the state, and a place of some note.

The other most important towns, besides the shire towns above enumerated, are Vergennes, Newbury, Westminster, Royalton, Randolph, Peacham, Arlington, and Shaftsbury.

*Banks.* There are 2 banks in Vermont, at Windsor and Burlington.

*Education.* There is an institution, styled the Vermont University at Burlington, and a respectable and flourishing college at Middlebury. Academies have been established at the following places.

Addison	Castleton	Montpelier	Shaftsbury
Arlington	Cavendish	Norwich	Shoreham
Bennington	Chester	Peacham	St. Albans
Brandon	Fairfield	Randolph	Windsor
Burlington	Middlebury	Royalton	

*Religion.* The principal denominations in Vermont are, Congregationalists, who in 1818 had 75 ministers; Baptists, who have 112 congregations; Methodists, Episcopalians, Friends, Universalists, &c.

*Rivers.* The west bank of Connecticut river forms the eastern boundary of Vermont. The principal rivers within the state are Lamoile, Onion, Otter Creek, Misisque, Deerfield, Pasumpsic, White, and Black rivers.

*Mountains.* The Green Mountains extend through the whole length of this state, in a direction nearly north and south. The highest summits of this range in Vermont, are Mansfield mountain in Mansfield and Sterling, Camel's Rump near the east part of Huntington, and Killington Peak, about 10 miles east of Rutland. Ascutney mountain lies west of Connecticut river between Windsor and Weathersfield.

The face of the country is generally uneven, and a great part of it is hilly and mountainous.

*Soil.* A large proportion of the soil is fertile and fitted to the various purposes of agriculture. Much of the land among the Green Mountains is excellent for grazing.

*Productions.* The productions are grass, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, pease, flax, &c.

*Exports.* The exports consist of pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, butter, cheese, flax, live cattle, &c.

*Trade.* The trade of this state is chiefly with New York, Boston, Hartford, and Montreal.

*Minerals.* Iron ore is found in several places, and there are some lead and copperas mines. Porcelain earth is found at Monkton, and there are quarries of marble at Middlebury, Bennington, Arlington, Shaftsbury, Pittsford, and Swanton.

*Curiosities.* There are curious caves in Plymouth, Clarendon, Bennington, Danby and Dorset.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Towns.	Pop.	Shire towns.	Pop.
Barnstable	14	22,211	Barnstable	3,646
Berkshire	32	35,907	Lenox	1,310
Bristol	16	37,168	Taunton	3,907
Dukes	3	3,290	Edgartown	1,365
			Salem	12,613
Essex	23	71,888	Newburyport	7,634
			Ipswich	3,568
Franklin	24	27,301	Greenfield	1,165
Hampden	18	24,421	Springfield	2,767
Hampshire	22	24,553	Northampton	2,631
Middlesex	44	52,789	Cambridge	2,323
			Concord	1,633
Nantucket	1	6,807	Nantucket	6,907
Norfolk	22	31,245	Dedham	2,172
Plymouth	18	35,169	Plymouth	1,228
Suffolk	2	34,381	Boston	33,250
Worcester	51	64,910	Worcester	2,577
Total	290	472,040		

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*Chief towns.* *Boston* is not only the capital of Massachusetts, but is the literary and commercial metropolis of New England. It is very pleasantly situated on a peninsula at the head of Massachusetts bay, has an excellent harbour, and is surrounded by a populous and beautiful country. It contains an elegant state house, 27 houses of public worship, various other public buildings, and numerous literary and benevolent institutions, and is a place of great trade and opulence.

*Salem*, 14 miles NE. Boston, is a handsome town, contains 11 houses of public worship, has much wealth and commerce, and is largely concerned in the East India trade.

*Newburyport*, pleasantly situated on the Merrimack, 3 miles from the sea and 24 N. Salem, contains 7 houses of public worship, and is the third town in the state in regard to population and commerce.

*Marblehead*, 4 miles SE. Salem, is more largely concerned in the Bank fisheries than any other town in the United States. Population 5,900.

*Beverly*, connected with Salem by a bridge, and *Gloucester*, 16 miles NE. Salem, are also largely concerned in the fisheries.

*Charlestown*, connected with Boston by Charles river bridge, has considerable trade and manufactures, and contains the U. S. navy yard, the state prison, and the Massachusetts Insane Hospital. Population 4,959.

*Plymouth*, 36 miles SSE. Boston is the oldest town in the state and has considerable commerce. The first settlers of New England landed here on the 22d of December, 1620.

*Nantucket*, on an island of the same name, carries on an extensive trade in the whale fishery.

*New Bedford* on an arm of the sea which makes up from Buzzard's bay, has considerable commerce, and is also largely concerned in the whale fishery.

Worcester, Springfield, Northampton, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Taunton, Dedham, Haverhill, Concord, Cambridge, Roxbury, Medford, and many others, are pleasant inland towns.

*Education.* The literary institutions of Massachusetts are well supported and flourishing. The *University in Cambridge* was founded in 1636, and is the most ancient,

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<i>s towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
stable	3,646
ox	1,310
nton	3,907
artown	1,365
em	12,613
wburyport	7,634
wich	3,568
enfield	1,165
ingfield	2,767
rthampton	2,631
nbridge	2,323
ncord	1,633
ntucket	6,907
dham	2,172
ymouth	2,228
STON	33,250
orcester	2,577



best endowed, and most extensive literary institution in the United States. It has 20 professors in the several departments of literature and science, theology, medicine, and law. The medical department of the university is in Boston; but courses of chemical and medical lectures are also given to the undergraduates in Cambridge.

*Williams College*, a respectable seminary, was established at Williamstown in 1793.

At Andover there is a richly endowed *theological seminary*, which has 4 professors and about 100 students. *Phillips Academy* at the same place is one of the best endowed and most respectable institutions of the kind in the Union.

Academies are established at the following places.

Amesbury	Deerfield	Lenox	New Bedford
Amherst	Framingham	Marblehead	Saunders
Andover	Groton	Milton	Taunton
Bradford	Hadley	Munson	Westfield
Bridgewater	Hingham	Newburyport	Westford
Byfield	Leicester	Pittsfield	Wrentham

**Religion.** The number of congregations of the several denominations of Christians is as follows: Congregationalists 365; Baptists 91; Friends 32; Episcopalians 17; Universalists 9; Presbyterians 5. There are some Methodists, a few Roman Catholics, Shakers, &c.

**Banks.** There are 28 banks in this state established in the following places.

Boston	7	Gloucester	1	Plymouth	1
Salem	3	Haverhill	1	Pittsfield	1
Newburyport	2	Lynn	1	Seekonk	1
Nantucket	2	Marblehead	1	Springfield	1
Beverly	1	New Bedford	1	Taunton	1
Dedham	1	Northampton	1	Worcester	1

**Commerce.** Massachusetts is the most commercial state in the Union, and owns the principal part of the fisheries, and about one third of the shipping of the United States.

**Manufactures.** This state ranks as the second or third in the Union with regard to manufactures.

**Rivers.** The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Mer-

rimack, Concord, Charles, Mystic, Nashua, Taunton, Chickapee, Deerfield, Westfield, Miller's, and Housatonic.

*Canals.* The principal canal is Middlesex canal, connecting Boston harbour with the Merrimack, commencing at Chelmsford; 28 miles long. There are also canals on the Connecticut at Montague and South Hadley, and on the Merrimack at Patucket Falls.

*Islands.* The most considerable islands are Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, the Elizabeth Islands, and Plumb Island.

*Mountains.* The range of the Green Mountains extend from N. to S. through the western part of the state. The most noted mountains in Massachusetts are Saddle mountain, in Williamstown and Adams, Taconic near Sheffield, Wachusett in Princeton, Wetatic in Ashburnham, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke near Northampton, and Mount Toby in Sunderland.

*Face of the country.* The southeastern part is level or moderately uneven. The eastern half of the state exhibits no considerable elevations; but the western half is greatly diversified with valleys, hills, and mountains.

*Soil.* The country bordering on the sea coast is not, for the most part, very fertile. In the SE. part of the state the soil is generally light and sandy; but in the middle and western parts it is strong, excellent for grazing, and suited to the various purposes of agriculture.

*Productions.* The principal productions are Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, wheat, hops, flax, cider, beef, pork, butter, and cheese.

*Minerals.* Among the mineral productions are valuable iron mines found in various places, mostly in the counties of Bristol and Plymouth; quarries of marble in the county of Berkshire, and a lead mine in the town of South Hadley.

*Curiosities.* *Lynn Beach*, which is a mile and a half long, and connects the peninsula of Nahant with the main land, is regarded as a curiosity. In *Adams* an excavation, 40 rods in length, and in some places 60 feet deep, has been formed by Hudson's brook in a quarry of white marble. In *Dighton* on Taunton river, there is a rock containing a hieroglyphic inscription, of which no satisfactory explanation has been given. At *Wrentham* there is a curious cave.

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# RHODE ISLAND.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Towns.	Pop.	Ship towns.	Pop.
Bristol	3	5,972	Bristol	2,883
Kent	4	9,834	East Greenwich	1,530
Newport	7	16,294	NEWPORT	7,907
Providence	10	30,769	PROVIDENCE	10,071
Washington	7	14,962	South Kingston	3,560
	31	76,931		

*Chief towns.* Providence, situated on Providence river 35 miles from the ocean and 40 SW. Boston, is the largest town in the state. It is a handsome and flourishing town, and has a good trade and extensive manufactures.

*Newport*, situated on the southwest of the island of Rhode Island, is celebrated for the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of its climate, and the excellence of its harbour, which is one of the finest in the world.

*Bristol*, 15 miles S. Providence and 15 N. Newport, is a pleasant town, and has some commerce.

*Warren*, 4 miles N. Bristol, is noted for ship building.

*Pawtucket*, at the falls so called, 4 miles NE. Providence, is a considerable manufacturing village.

*Banks.* There are 31 banks in this state, established at the following places.

Providence	7	Smithfield	2	E. Greenwich	1	Warwick	1
Newport	5	Burrillville	1	Scituate	1	Wickford	1
Bristol	4	Pawtucket	1	Coventry	1	Warren	1
Westerly	2	N. Providence	1	Chepachet	1	S. Kingston	1

*Education.* Brown University, a respectable and flourishing seminary, is at Providence. At the same place the Friends have a large seminary or boarding school, under the direction of the Yearly Meeting for New England.

*Academies*, or academical schools, are established at the following places.

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## RHODE ISLAND.

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Bristol	Newport	South Kingston
Cumberland	Pawtuxet	Westerly
East Greenwich	Smithfield	Wickford

*Religion.* The number of congregations belonging to the several denominations is as follows; Baptists 57; Friends 18; Congregationalists 11; Episcopalians 5; Moravians 1; Jews 1.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Wood river.

*Bay.* Narraganset bay extends up from S. to N. about 28 miles, intersecting the state. It is about 10 miles wide.

*Islands.* The principal islands are Rhode Island, from which the state derives its name, Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog islands, all included within Narraganset bay; and Block island off the coast in the Atlantic.

*The face of the country* is mostly level, except in the northwestern part, which is hilly and rocky.

*Soil.* The western and northwestern part has, for the most part, a thin and lean soil, but the islands and the country bordering on Narraganset bay, are very fertile.

*Productions.* In this state are found many fine cattle and numerous flocks of sheep. Cider is made for exportation. Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, fruits, &c. are common.

*Minerals.* Iron ore, lime stone, and marble are found; and on the island of Rhode Island there is a coal mine.

*Manufactures.* This state is considerable for manufactures, which consist chiefly of iron, cotton, woollen, paper, and hats.

## CONNECTICUT.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Towns.	Pop.	Shire towns.	Pop.
Fairfield	17	40,950	( Fairfield	4,126
			( Danbury	3,606
Hartford	18	44,733	HARTFORD	6,303
Litchfield	22	41,375	Litchfield	4,639
Middlesex	7	20,723	Middletown	5,382
New Haven	17	37,064	NEW HAVEN	6,967

CONNECTICUT.

New London	13	37,737	{ New London	3,238
Tolland	10	13,779	{ Norwich	3,528
Windham	15	28,611	{ Tolland	1,610
			{ Windham	2,416
Total	119	261,042		

*Chief towns.* There are 5 incorporated cities, Hartford, New Haven, New London, Middletown, and Norwich.

*Hartford* is pleasantly situated on the Connecticut, 50 miles from its mouth, is well built and has flourishing manufactures and trade.

*New Haven* is situated on a bay which makes up from Long Island Sound, 34 miles SW. Hartford, and is a remarkably pleasant town, and has considerable commerce. The sessions of the legislature are held alternately at Hartford and New Haven.

*New London*, near the mouth of the Thames, has the best harbour in the state. *Norwich*, on the Thames, at the head of navigation, 14 miles N. New London, and *Middletown* on Connecticut river, 14 miles below Hartford, are both places of some importance for trade and manufactures.

Bridgeport, Stonington, Litchfield, Fairfield, Danbury, Windham, Wethersfield, Farmington, Windsor, East Windsor, Suffield, Enfield, East Hartford, Haddam, Guilford, Derby, Stratford, Milford, Stamford, and several others, are pleasant towns.

*Banks.* There are 11 banks in this state established at the following towns.

Hartford	2	New London	2	Bridgeport	1
New Haven	2	Norwich	1	Derby	1
Middletown	2				

*Education.* Yale College at New Haven is one of the most distinguished seminaries in the United States. There is connected with it a flourishing medical institution. There is a respectable law school at Litchfield, and an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb at Hartford.

*Academies.* There are 6 incorporated and 26 unincorporated academies in this state. The academies at Ches-

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## CONNECTICUT.

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hire and Colchester are well endowed; most of the others have but small funds. The state has a fund amounting, in 1818, to 1,608,873 dollars, the interest of which is appropriated to the support of schools.

*Religion.* The number of Congregations belonging to the several denominations, in 1818, was as follows; Congregationalists 210; Episcopalians 74; Baptists about 89; Methodists 53; Friends 7; various others 16.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, Thames, Farmington, and Naugatuck.

*The face of the country* is greatly diversified, but there are no high mountains, and but few level tracts.

*Soil.* The soil is generally fertile, but intermixed with portions that are comparatively thin and lean. It is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage.

*Productions.* The principal productions are grass, Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, buck wheat, flax, cider, beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c.

*Manufactures.* Connecticut has extensive manufactures of various descriptions.

*Minerals.* There are mines of iron, lead, and copper. Quarries of good marble are found at Washington and Milford, and a quarry of valuable stone at Chatham. At Stafford is a mineral spring the most celebrated in New England.

## MIDDLE STATES.

*Divisions.* This division of the Union comprises the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

*Climate.* The climate is healthy. The winters are milder than in New England, though subject to more sudden and frequent changes in the weather.

*Productions.* The staple production of these states is wheat; Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat, are extensively cultivated. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese are also important productions.

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# NEW YORK.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Townships.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Albany	8	34,661	ALBANY	9,356
Alleghany	5	1,942	Angelica	439
Broome	6	8,130	Binghampton	
Cattaraugus	1		Olean	458
Cayuga	10	29,843	Auburn	
Chataouque	2		Chataouque	1,039
Chenango	14	21,704	Norwich	
Clinton	5	8,002	Plattsburg	3,112
Columbia	11	32,390	Hudson	4,048
Courtland	6	8,869	Homer	2,991
Delaware	14	20,303	Delhi	2,396
Dutchess	11	41,174	Poughkeepsie	4,670
Essex	11	9,477	Elizabethtown	1,362
Franklin	4	2,617	Ezraville	767
Genesee	10	12,588	Batavia	3,645
Greene	7	19,536	Catskill	4,245
Hamilton				
Herkimer	10	22,046	Herkimer	2,742
Jefferson	12	15,140	Watertown	1,849
Kings	6	8,303	Flatbush	1,159
Lewis	7	6,433	Martinsburg	889
Madison	11	25,144	Cazenovia	3,151
Montgomery	15	41,214	Johnstown	6,225
New York	1	96,373	New York	96,373
Niagara	4	8,971	Buffalo	1,508
			Utica	1,700
Oneida	26	33,792	Whitesborough	
			Rome	2,003
Onondaga	13	25,987	Onondaga	3,745
Ontario	24	42,032	Canandaigua	2,392
Orange	11	34,374	Newburgh	4,620
Otsego	21	38,802	Goshen	3,155
Oswego			Cooperstown	
			Oswego	

Putnam  
Queens  
Rensselaer  
Richmond  
Rockland  
Saratoga  
Schenectady  
Schoharie  
Seneca  
Steuben  
St. Lawrence  
Suffolk  
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## NEW YORK.

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Putnam	5	10,293	Carmel	2,020
Queens	9	14,336	North Hempstead	2,750
Rensselaer	13	36,309	Troy	3,995
Richmond	4	5,347	Southfield	1,007
Rockland	4	7,758	Clarkstown	1,996
Saratoga	14	33,147	Ballston	2,155
Schenectady	4	10,201	Schenectady	5,909
Schoharie	8	18,945	Schoharie	3,232
Seneca	7	16,609	Ovid	4,535
Steuben	9	7,246	Bath	1,036
St. Lawrence	12	7,885	Ogdensburg	
Suffolk	9	21,113	Riverhead	1,711
Sullivan	7	6,108	Thompson	1,290
Tioga	9	7,899	Spencer	3,123
Tompkins			Ithaca	611
Ulster	13	26,576	Kingston	2,540
Warren	9	7,565	Caldwell	560
Washington	21	44,289	Salem	2,833
Westchester	21	30,272	Sandy Hill	
			Bedford	2,374
			White Plains	693
	452	959,049		

*Chief towns.* There are 5 incorporated cities in this state, New York, Albany, Hudson, Troy, and Schenectady. Albany is the seat of government. It is pleasantly situated on the Hudson, 160 miles above the city of New York, and contains a handsome state house of stone, 11 houses of public worship, and other public buildings.

*New York* is situated on an island formed by Hudson and East rivers, at their entrance into New York bay, and is the first commercial city in America, and one of the first in the world. It is admirably situated for trade, being at the mouth of a noble river, with an excellent harbour, and having an extensive, populous, and fertile back country. It contains a magnificent city hall built of marble, 56 houses of public worship, numerous other public buildings, and various literary and humane institutions.

*Troy*, on the Hudson, 6 miles N. Albany, is considerable for trade and manufactures. *Hudson* is on the same river, 30 miles below Albany; and *Schenectady* is on the Mokawk, 15 miles NW. Albany.

Pop.

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Among the other principal towns in the state are Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Athens, Lansingburgh, Waterford, and Sandy Hill, on the Hudson; Cooperstown, Goshen, Cherry Valley, Utica, Sacket's Harbour, Oswego, Auburn, Skeneatiles, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, west of the Hudson; Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain; and Brooklyn and Sag-Harbour, on Long Island.

*Banks.* There are 36 banks in this state. The capital of 30 of these, in 1817, amounted to \$24,380,000.

*Education.* Literary institutions have been liberally patronized by this state. The *University of New York*, in New York city, is composed of Columbia College, a respectable seminary, and a flourishing medical institution.

*Union College*, at Schenectady, is a well endowed and flourishing seminary; and *Hamilton College*, incorporated in 1812 at Clinton, 9 miles W. by S. Utica, promises to become important.

There is a Theological Seminary under the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church, in the city of New York, and there is a medical school at Fairfield. The state possesses a fund of \$1,103,949, and about 80,000 acres of land, appropriated to the support of common schools.

*Academies.* There are 38 incorporated academies in New York, besides a number not incorporated.

*Religion.* The denominations of Christians are Presbyterians, Associate Reformed Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Friends, Lutherans, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Universalists, German Calvinists, Shakers, and Jews.

*Rivers.* The largest rivers are the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehanna, Tioga, Alleghany, Genesee, Oswego, Niagara, Tonawanta, Black, Oswegatchie, St. Regis, Racket, Salmon, and Saranac.

*Lakes.* A part of the lakes, Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, belongs to New York. Other lakes in this state are lakes, George, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Oswegatchie, Canandaigua, Chataouque, Skeneatiles, Onondaga, and several smaller ones.

*Islands.* The principal islands are Long Island, extending east of the city of New York, about 140 miles long, and about 10 on an average, broad; Staten island, 18 miles

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long, lying west of New York bay; Manhattan, or York Island, on which the city of New York stands; and Grand Island in Niagara river.

*Canals.* The *Grand Western Canal*, now making, is by far the most magnificent work of the kind ever undertaken in America. It is to connect Lake Erie with the Hudson, extending from Buffalo to Albany, 353 miles. It is 40 feet on the surface, and 28 at the bottom, having water 4 feet deep. The *Northern Canal* connects the Hudson with Lake Champlain, extending from Fort Edward to Whitehall, 23 miles.

*Mountains.* The Catskill mountains are the principal range.

*Face of the country.* The surface of the eastern part of New York, is greatly diversified; there are some level tracts; but it is generally hilly or mountainous. The western part is mostly a level, or moderately uneven country.

*Soil.* A great part of the state has a good soil, and a considerable proportion is very fertile. It is well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture; and much of it is excellent for grazing.

*Productions.* Wheat is raised in greater abundance than any other kind of grain. Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, pease, beans; various kinds of grass; apples, pears, &c. are extensively cultivated. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese are abundant.

*Exports.* The exports of New York exceed those of any other state in the Union. They consist of beef, pork, flour, wheat, Indian corn, rye, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, lumber, &c.

*Minerals.* Iron ore is found in great abundance in various places. Gypsum, limestone, marble, slate, lead, &c. occur in different parts.

*Mineral Waters.* The mineral waters of New York are the most celebrated in America. The waters of Saratoga and Ballston are visited from all parts of the Union. New Lebanon springs are visited for bathing. There are several sulphur springs; of these the Clifton springs at Farmington are the most noted. Oil springs are found in the western part, and there are very valuable salt springs

## NEW YORK.

in the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Genesee, and Oneida.

*Curiosities.* The *Falls of Niagara* are reckoned one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The perpendicular pitch of the water is stated at about 160 feet; and the noise, in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard 40 miles. The cloud of vapour is observable at the distance of 70 miles; and the spray, which rises from the water, serves as a medium for forming, by the sun's rays, beautiful rainbows.

Baker's and Glen's falls on the Hudson, Adgate's falls on the Sable river, the Cohoes on the Mohawk, the falls on the Genesee, Salmon river, Fall Creek, Black river, and West Canada Creek, are all objects of interest.

The passage of the Hudson through the Highlands, Rockbridge in Chester, Split Rock on Lake Champlain, the Ridge Road extending from the Genesee to Lewiston, and the scenery around Lake George, are all regarded as curiosities.

## NEW JERSEY.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Townships.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Bergen	7	16,603	Hackinsack	
Burlington	12	24,979	{ Burlington	2,419
Cape May	3	3,632	{ Mount Holly	
Cumberland	8	12,670	Bridgetown	
Essex	10	25,984	{ Newark	8,008
Gloucester	10	19,744	{ Elizabethtown	2,977
Hunterdon	10	24,553	{ Gloucester	
Middlesex	8	20,381	{ Woodbury	
Monmouth	7	21,150	TRENTON	3,003
Morris	10	21,828	{ New Brunswick	6,312
Salem	9	12,761	{ Amboy	815
Somerset	7	14,728	Freehold	
Sussex	15	25,549	Morristown	
			Salem	
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*Chief towns.* *Trenton* is the seat of government. It is a pleasant town, situated at the falls of the Delaware, 30 miles NE. Philadelphia, and contains a handsome state house.

*Newark*, on the Passaic 9 miles W. New York, is a remarkably pleasant town, and has considerable manufactures and trade.

*New Brunswick*, on the Raritan, is one of the most commercial towns in the state. The other most considerable towns are Elizabethtown, Burlington, and Amboy.

*Banks.* There are 14 banks in this state.

*Education.* There is a very respectable and flourishing college at Princeton, styled the *College of New Jersey*. There is also at the same place a flourishing theological seminary, under the direction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States. *Queen's College* was incorporated at New Brunswick in 1770; but its exercises are now suspended and the building is appropriated to the accommodation of a theological seminary of the Dutch church, and also a grammar school.

*Academies.* There are about twenty academies in this state.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Delaware, which divides New Jersey from Pennsylvania, the Hudson, which separates the NE. part from New York; the Raritan, Passaic, Hackinsack, Musconegunk, Cohanzy, Maurice, and Great Egg Harbour river.

*Face of the Country.* The southern part of the country is very level; farther north it becomes diversified, and the northern part is mountainous.

*Soil.* The level country is mostly sandy and barren; but a great proportion of the other part has a good soil, excellent for grazing, and the various purposes of agriculture.

*Productions.* The principal productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck wheat, oats, and barley; cider, apples, and peaches; horses, cattle, butter, and cheese.

*Minerals.* Iron ore is found in great abundance, and iron in large quantities is manufactured.

*Religion.* The number of congregations of the several denominations in 1817, was as follows; Presbyterians 74;

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## PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends 44; Dutch Reformed 31; Baptists 30; Episcopalians 24; Congregationalists 9, the Methodists are numerous.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.			
Cos.	Townships.	Pop.	Chief Towns. Pop.
Adams	13	15,152	Gettysburg 4,768
Allegheny	15	25,317	Pittsburg 1,506
Armstrong	7	6,143	Kitanning 486
Beaver	12	12,168	Beavertown
Bedford	15	15,746	Bedford
Berks	33	43,146	Reading 3,463
Bradford			Meansville
Bucks	29	32,371	Doylestown
Butler	13	7,346	Butler 486
Cambria	3	2,117	Ebensburg 75
Centre	11	10,681	Bellefonte 303
Chester	40	39,596	West Chester 471
Clearfield	1	875	Clearfield
Columbia			Danville
Crawford	14	6,178	Meadville 1,214
Cumberland	18	26,757	Carlisle 2,491
Dauphin	15	31,883	Harrisburg 2,287
Delaware	21	14,734	Chester 1,056
Erie	14	3,758	Erie 394
Fayette	19	24,714	Union 999
Franklin	14	23,083	Chambersburg 2,304
Greene	10	12,544	Waynesborough 580
Huntingdon	18	14,778	Huntingdon 1,698
Indiana	7	6,214	Indiana 200
Jefferson	1	161	Jefferson 161
Lancaster	25	53,927	Lancaster 5,504
Lebanon			Lebanon 2,473
Lehigh			Northampton 710
Luzerne	29	18,109	Wilkesbarre 1,225
Lycoming	18	11,006	Williamsport 344
M'Kean	1	142	Smethport
Mercer	16	8,277	Mercer 232
Mifflin	9	12,132	Lewistown 474

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# PENNSYLVANIA.

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<i>Cos.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Montgomery	30	29,703	Norriston	1,336
Northampton	32	23,145	Easton	1,657
Northumberland	26	26,317	Sunbury	790
Philadelphia	13	111,200	Philadelphia	92,247
Potter	1	89	Cowdresport	
Pike	1		Milford	
Schuylkill			Orwigsburg	
Somerset	15	11,284	Somerset	1,540
Susquehanna			Montrose	
Tioga	2	1,687	Wellsborough	
Union			New Berlin	
Venango	3	3,060	Franklin	159
Warren	2	827	Warren	
Washington	23	36,289	Washington	1,301
Wayne	12	4,125	Bethany	
Westmoreland	14	26,382	Greensburg	686
York	22	31,953	York	2,347
Total		651 810,091		

*Chief towns.* Harrisburg is the seat of government. It is a handsome town, pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna, 98 miles west of Philadelphia.

There are three incorporated cities in this state, Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Pittsburg.

*Philadelphia* is pleasantly situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill, 6 miles above their confluence, and 126 miles from the Atlantic, by the course of the river and bay. It is regularly laid out, handsomely built of brick, and is a place of great trade and opulence, and has very extensive manufactures. It contains 59 houses of public worship, many other public buildings, and numerous literary and humane institutions.

*Lancaster* is situated in a very pleasant and highly cultivated country, 62 miles W. Philadelphia. It is a handsome town, and contains 9 houses of public worship.

*Pittsburg* is situated in the western part of the state at the confluence of the Alleghany with the Monongahela, which unite to form the Ohio. It is a flourishing town, has a large trade, and extensive manufactures.

The other principal towns are Reading, Easton, Bethle-

hem, York, Carlisle, Germantown, Chambersburg, Columbia, Sunbury, Brownsville, and Washington.

*Banks.* There are about 50 banks in this state.

*Education.* The University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, consists of 4 departments, of arts, medicine, natural science, and law. The medical department of the university is the most distinguished and flourishing institution of the kind in the Union. It has 7 professors and about 500 students.

There are colleges at Canonsburg, Washington, and Meadville; colleges have also been established at Carlisle and Lancaster, but they are not at present in operation. The Moravians have flourishing schools at Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Litiz.

*Academies.* Provision has been made by the legislature for establishing an academy in every county.

*Religion.* The number of congregations of the several denominations, was stated a few years since in the following proportions: Presbyterians 186; German Calvinists 94; German Lutherans 74; Friends 55; Episcopalians 26; Baptists 15; Roman Catholics 14; Scotch Presbyterians 8; Covenanters 2; Universalists 1; Methodists many.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Lehigh, Juniatta, Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Youghiogeny.

*Mountains.* Pennsylvania is intersected by various mountains. The principal ridges of the Alleghany mountains in this state, are the Kittatinny, or Blue mountains.

*Face of the country.* The southeastern part of the state is level, or moderately uneven; the middle is mountainous; and the northern and western parts are elevated, and diversified with hills and valleys.

*Soil.* Much of the soil of the mountainous part is poor; east and west of the mountains a large part of it is excellent. It is generally better adapted to tillage than grazing.

*Productions.* Wheat is the most important article of produce; next in value is Indian corn. Buck wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, beans, pease, apples, peaches, and cherries, are abundant.

*Manufactures.* Pennsylvania exceeds all the other states in the variety and extent of her manufactures; some of which are of distinguished excellence.

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# PENNSYLVANIA.

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*Minerals.* Iron ore is distributed in large quantities in many parts; and in some places copper, lead, and alum, are found. Limestone and marble occur in great abundance; and in the middle and western parts vast quantities of coal.

*Mineral waters.* Bedford springs near the town of Bedford, and York springs 15 miles from Carlisle, are found useful in various complaints, and are much visited. Eleven miles NE. Franklin are celebrated Oil springs.

## DELAWARE.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Countries.	Hundreds.	Pop.	Chief towns.
Kent	5	20,495	DOVER 900
Newcastle	9	24,429	{ Wilmington 4,416 Newcastle
Sussex	11	27,750	Georgetown
	25	72,674	

*Chief towns.* Dover is the seat of government. It is situated on Jones' Creek, 7 miles above its entrance into Delaware bay, and 40 S. Wilmington, and contains a handsome state house.

*Wilmington,* situated between the Brandywine and Christiana creeks, 2 miles west of Delaware river, and 28 SW. Philadelphia, is the largest town, and has considerable trade and manufactures. The other principal towns are Newcastle, Georgetown, Smyrna, Milford, and Lewistown.

*Education.* There is no college in this state, but there are 7 or 8 academies.

*Religion.* The number of Congregations of the several denominations, has been stated as follows: Presbyterians 24; Episcopalians 14; Baptists 8; Friends 4.

*Rivers.* The largest rivers besides the Delaware, which forms a part of the boundary, are Brandywine Creek, Christiana Creek, Duck Creek, Mispillion Creek, Indian River, Choptank, and Nanticoke.

*Face of the country.* In the northern and western part of Delaware there is some hilly and broken land; but the general aspect of the state is that of an extended plain.



## DELAWARE.

*Soil.* The soil in the northern part and along Delaware river, is generally a rich clay, well adapted to purposes of agriculture; in the middle it is mixed with sand; in the southern part the sand greatly predominates.

*Productions.* The staple production is wheat: Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, flax, and buck wheat are cultivated.

*Manufactures.* On the Brandywine, bordering on Wilmington, are the finest collection of flour mills in the United States. In 1815, there were included within the space of 9 miles around Wilmington, 41 flour mills, 13 cotton manufactories, 15 saw mills, 6 woollen manufactories, 6 powder mills, 2 paper mills, 2 snuff mills, and several other mills and manufactories.

*Minerals.* Bog iron ore is found in large quantities in the county of Sussex.

## SOUTHERN STATES.

*Face of the country.* The whole coast in the Southern States, in some parts for more than 100 miles from the sea, is a flat sandy plain, but little elevated above the level of the ocean. Beyond the head of tide waters the country becomes uneven, hilly, and afterwards mountainous.

*Soil.* The flat country is covered with pitch pines, and is mostly barren, but there are fertile tracts on the streams of water. Much of the soil of the upland country is very good.

*Productions.* The staple productions in the northern parts of this division, are wheat and tobacco; in the southern parts, cotton and rice.

*Climate.* The winters in the Southern States are mild, but the summers are hot and sultry. The climate, in the flat country, from July to November, is unhealthy.

*Slaves.* This division contains the greater part of the slaves in the Union, and labour here is performed chiefly by negroes.

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# MARYLAND.

## PHOTOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Pop.	Shire towns.
Alleghany	6,909	Cumberland
Ann Arundel	26,663	Annapolis
Baltimore	75,810	Baltimore
Cecil	13,066	Elkton
Calvert	3,005	St. Leonards
Caroline	9,454	Denton
Charles	20,245	Port Tobacco
Dorchester	13,108	Cambridge
Frederick	34,437	Fredericktown
Harford	21,258	Bel-Air
Kent	11,450	Chestertown
Montgomery	17,980	Unity
Prince George	20,589	Marlborough
Queen Ann's	16,648	Centreville
St. Mary's	12,794	Leonardtown
Somerset	17,195	Princess Anne
Washington	18,730	Hagerstown
Worcester	16,971	Snowhill
380,546		

*Chief towns.* Annapolis is the seat of government. It is situated on the Severn, 2 miles above its entrance into the Chesapeake, 23 miles SSE. Baltimore, and contains a handsome state house, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

Baltimore is much the largest town in the state, and is the third in size in the Union. It is pleasantly situated on the Patapsco, 14 miles above its entrance into the Chesapeake, and is a place of great commerce. It contains 32 houses of public worship, and various other public buildings. Several of the public edifices are magnificent. The population, in 1810, including the precincts, was 46,556.

Fredericktown, situated in the interior, in a fertile tract of country, 45 miles west of Baltimore, is a pleasant and

handsome town, and contains 7 houses of public worship, and about 5,000 inhabitants. The other most important towns are Hagerstown, Easton, Cumberland, Snowhill, Chestertown, and Williamsport.

*Banks.* There are 21 banks and branches in this state.

*Education.* There is a respectable and flourishing medical institution in Baltimore; also two colleges, one styled St. Mary's College, the other Baltimore College. Colleges have been established at Annapolis, Chestertown, and Abingdon, but they are not at present in operation.

*Academies* have been established in several towns.

*Religion.* Maryland was originally settled by the Roman Catholics, who are the most numerous denomination. Other denominations are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, (who have 37 ministers,) Baptists, (who have 33 congregations,) Friends, (who have 98 meetings,) Lutherans, Dutch Reformed, Menonists, &c.

*Chesapeake bay* extends up through the whole length of the state dividing it into eastern and western parts. On the eastern side there are 8 counties, and on the western 11.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Potomac, Susquehanna, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke.

*Face of the country.* The eastern shore, or country east of the Chesapeake, is low, level, and sandy; on the western shore below the falls of the rivers it is similar. Beyond the falls it becomes variegated and hilly; and the western part is mountainous.

*Soil.* The soil is various; a considerable proportion both of the level, and of the hilly country is fertile.

*Productions.* The productions of the low country are tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and sweet potatoes; of the high land, wheat, Indian corn, hemp, flax, apples, peaches, pears, beef, and pork.

*Exports.* The most considerable article of export is flour; next to this tobacco. Other articles are iron, lumber, Indian corn, pork, flax seed, beans, &c.

*Minerals.* Large quantities of excellent iron ore are found in this state, and also some coal.

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#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Counties.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Alexandria	9,552	Alexandria	7,227
Washington	14,471	{ WASHINGTON	8,208
		{ Georgetown	4,948
	24,023		

*Chief towns.* *Washington*, the seat of government of the United States, is situated on the Maryland side of the Potomac, at the junction of the Eastern Branch, 295 miles by the course of the river and bay from the Atlantic. Its natural situation is pleasant and healthy, and it is laid out on a plan, which when completed, will render it one of the handsomest and most commodious cities in the world. But a very small part of the plan is yet completed. Among the public edifices of the city are the Capitol, the President's house, the General Post Office, and 4 buildings for the great departments of the national government, and 10 houses of public worship. Population, in 1818, 11,299.

*Alexandria*, on the Potomac, 6 miles S. Washington, contains 8 houses of public worship, and has considerable trade. Population, in 1817, 8,159.

*Georgetown*, on the Potomac, separated from Washington by Rock Creek, 3 miles west of the Capitol, is a pleasant town, and has considerable trade. Population, in 1817, 7,500.

*Education.* There is a respectable Catholic College in Georgetown, and there are academies in Alexandria and Washington.

#### VIRGINIA.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Pop.	Chief towns.
Accomack	15,743	Drummondtown
Albermarle	18,268	Charlottesville
Amelia	10,594	
Amherst	10,548	New Glasgow

## VIRGINIA.

Augusta	14,308	Staunton
Bath	4,237	Warm Springs
Bedford	16,148	Liberty
Berkeley	11,479	Martinsburg
Botetourt	13,301	Fincastle
Brooke	5,843	Wellsburg
Brunswick	15,411	
Buckingham	20,059	New Canton
Campbell	11,001	Lynchburg
Caroline	17,541	Port Royal
Charles City	5,186	
Charlotte	13,161	Marysville
Chesterfield	9,979	Manchester
Cumberland	9,992	Cartersville
Culpeper	13,967	Fairfax
Cabell	2,717	
Dinwiddie	12,524	Petersburg
Elizabeth City	3,608	Hampton
Essex	9,376	Tappahannock
Fauquier	22,639	Warrentown
Fairfax	13,111	Centreville
Fluvanna	4,775	Columbia
Frederick	22,574	Winchester
Franklin	10,724	Rocky Mount
Gloucester	10,427	
Goochland	10,203	
Grayson	4,941	Greensville
Greenbrier	5,914	Lewisburg
Greensville	6,858	Hicksford
Giles	3,745	
Halifax	22,133	South Boston
Hampshire	9,784	Romney
Hanover	15,082	Hanover
Hardy	5,525	Moorfields
Harrison	9,958	Clarksburg
Henrico	9,945	Richmond
Henry	5,611	Martinsville
Isle of Wight	9,185	Smithfield
James City	9,094	Williamsburg
Jefferson	11,851	Charlestown
Kenhawa	3,866	Charlestown

# VIRGINIA.

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King & Queen	10,988	Dunkirk
King George	6,454	Delaware
King William	9,285	Kilmarnock
Lancaster	5,592	Jonesville
Lee	4,694	Leesburg
Loudoun	21,338	Hungary
Louisa	11,900	Madison
Lunenburg	12,265	St. Tammany
Madison	8,381	Urbanna
Matthews	4,227	Morgantown
Mecklinburg	18,453	Uniontown
Middlesex	4,414	Christiansburg
Monongalia	12,793	Point Pleasant
Monroe	5,444	Suffolk
Montgomery	8,409	Cumberland
Mason	1,991	Norfolk
Nansemond	10,324	Bridgetown
Nelson	9,684	Wheeling
New Kent	6,478	Stannardsville
Nicholas		Franklin
Norfolk co.	13,679	Danville
Northampton	7,474	Jamestown
Northumberland	8,308	Kempsville
Nottaway	9,278	Haymarket
Ohio	8,175	Beverly
Orange	12,323	Lexington
Patrick	4,695	Franklin
Pendleton	4,239	
Pittsylvania	17,172	
Powhatan	8,073	
Preston		
Prince Edward	12,409	
Princess Anne	9,498	
Prince William	11,311	
Prince George	5,050	
Randolph	2,854	
Richmond	6,214	
Rockbridge	10,318	
Rockingham	12,753	
Russell	6,316	
Scott		

## VIRGINIA.

Shenandoah	13,646	Woodstock
Southampton	13,497	Jerusalem
Spotsylvania	13,296	Fredericksburg
Stafford	9,830	Falmouth
Surry	6,855	Cobham
Sussex	11,362	Jeffersonville
Tazewell	3,007	
Tyler		
Warwick	1,885	Abingdon
Washington	12,136	Leeds
Westmoreland	8,102	Newport
Wood	3,036	Evansham
Wythe	8,356	York
York	5,187	
Richmond City	9,735	
Norfolk Borough	9,193	
Petersburg	5,668	
Total	974,622	

*Chief towns.* *Richmond* is the largest town and the seat of government. It has a picturesque situation at the falls of James river, about 150 miles from its mouth. It is a flourishing town, and contains a capitol, or state house, 8 houses of public worship, and other public buildings, and has an extensive trade. Population, in 1817, 14,338.

*Norfolk*, on Elizabeth river 8 miles above its entrance into Hampton road, is the most commercial town in the state. Population, in 1810, 9,193.

*Petersburg*, on the Appomatox, 24 miles S. by E. Richmond, has considerable trade in tobacco and flour. Population, in 1810, 5,668.

*Lynchburg*, on James river, 120 miles W. Richmond, is a very thriving town, and has a flourishing trade. Population, in 1810, about 5,500.

*Fredericksburg* on the Rappahannock, is a place of considerable trade. Population, in 1817, 3,255. The other most important towns, are Winchester, Portsmouth, Williamsburg, Staunton, and Wheeling.

*Education.* Three colleges have been established in this state; William and Mary College, at Williamsburg;

Washington College, at Lexington; and Hampden Sidney College, in Prince Edward county. In 1819, an institution was incorporated, styled the "University of Virginia," and established at Charlottesville.

*Academies* have been established in various places. The state has a fund amounting, in 1848, to \$1,114,159 36; the interest of which is appropriated to the support of schools, and other literary purposes.

*Religion.* The denominations in Virginia are Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Friends, Lutherans, Roman Catholics, and Jews.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattaponi, York, James, Rivanna, Appomattox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Kenhawa, Ohio, Sandy, Monongahela, and Cheat.

*Mountains.* There are several ranges of the Alleghany mountains in Virginia, as the Blue Ridge, Laurel mountain, Jackson's mountain, and North mountain. The Cumberland mountains are in the south western part of the state. The Peaks of Otter, summits of the Blue Ridge, are accounted the most elevated mountains in the state.

*Face of the country.* The eastern part is low and level, the middle and western part, hilly and mountainous.

*Soil.* The soil is various. Much of the low and flat country is sandy and barren, but there are fertile tracts on the rivers and streams of water. A large proportion of the middle and western parts is fertile.

*Productions.* The staple productions are wheat and tobacco. Indian corn, rye, buck wheat, hemp, flax, and fruits are extensively cultivated.

*Minerals.* Coal and iron mines occur in great abundance; limestone, lead, and chalk, are found.

*Mineral Springs.* The Hot and Warm Springs in Bath county, the Sweet Springs in Monroe county, the Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier and Montgomery counties, and the baths in Berkeley county, are much frequented.

*Curiosities.* The Natural Bridge, over Cedar Creek in Rockbridge county, is a remarkable curiosity. The rock, which forms the bridge, is 60 feet wide in the middle, and extends over a chasm, which is 250 feet deep, 45 wide at the bottom and 90 at the top.



The celebrated passage in the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, presents a picturesque and sublime scenery. Other curiosities are the cataract of Falling Spring, and several caves, as Madison's cave, Blowing cave, &c.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Pop.	Slaves.	Chief towns.
Anson	8,831	1,467	Wadesborough
Ashe	3,694	147	
Beaufort	7,203	2,568	Washington
Berie	11,218	6,059	Windsor
Bladen	5,671	1,985	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	4,778	2,254	Brunswick
Buncombe	9,277	695	Ashville
Burke	11,007	1,433	Morgantown
Cabarras	6,158	1,234	Concord
Camden	5,347	1,411	Jonesburg
Carteret	4,823	1,172	Beaufort
Caswell	11,757	4,299	Leasburg
Chatham	12,977	3,635	Pittsborough
Chowan	5,297	2,763	Edenton
Columbus	3,022	75	Whitesville
Craven	12,676	5,050	Newbern
Cumberland	9,382	2,296	Fayetteville
Currituck	6,985	1,631	Indiantown
Duplin	7,863	2,416	Sarecto
Edgecomb	12,423	5,107	Tarborough
Franklin	10,166	5,330	Louisburg
Gates	5,965	2,790	C. H.
Granville	15,576	7,746	Williamsborough
Greene	4,867	1,842	C. H.
Guilford	11,420	1,467	Martinville
Halifax	15,620	6,624	Halifax
Haywood	2,780	171	C. H.
Hertford	6,052	2,305	Winton
Hlyde	6,029	1,852	Germantown
Iredell	10,972	2,432	Statesville
Johnson	6,867	2,330	Smithfield

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## NORTH CAROLINA.

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Jones	4,968	2,375	Trenton
Lenoir	5,572	2,440	Kingston
Lincoln	16,359	2,489	Lincolnton
Martin	5,587	2,357	Williamston
Mecklinburg	14,272	3,194	Charlotte
Montgomery	8,130	1,696	Henderson
Moore	6,367	944	Alfordstown
Nash	7,268	2,897	C. H.
New Hanover	11,465	6,442	Wilmington
Northampton	13,082	7,258	C. H.
Onslow	6,669	2,299	Swansborough
Orange	20,135	4,701	Hillsborough
Pasquotank	7,674	2,295	Nixonton
Pitt	9,169	3,529	Greenville
Perquimans	6,052	2,017	Hartford
Person	6,642	2,573	Roxborough
Randolph	10,112	789	C. H.
Richmond	6,695	1,301	Rockingham
Robeson	7,528	1,340	Lumberton
Rockingham	10,316	2,114	Danbury
Rowan	21,543	3,757	Salisbury
Rutherford	13,202	979	Rutherfordton
Sampson	6,620	2,049	C. H.
Stokes	11,645	1,746	
Surry	10,366	1,469	Salem
Tyrrel	3,364	910	Elizabethtown
Wake	17,086	5,378	RALEIGH
Warren	11,004	6,232	Warrenton
Washington	3,464	1,287	Plymouth
Wayne	8,687	2,756	Waynesborough
Wilkes	9,054	1,194	C. H.
	555,500	168,824	

*Chief towns.* Raleigh is the seat of government. It is pleasantly situated in the central part of the state, and contains a handsome brick state house, and upwards of 1,000 inhabitants.

*Newbern*, situated on the Neuse, is the largest town in the state. It is well built, has considerable commerce, and contained, in 1818, about 6,000 inhabitants.

*Fayetteville*, on Cape Fear river, 60 miles S. Raleigh, next to Newbern in size, and is a flourishing town, and has a brisk trade.

*Wilmington*, on Cape Fear river, 80 miles from its mouth, and 90 SE. Fayetteville, contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The exports of this town are much greater than those of any other town in the state. The other principal towns are Edenton, Washington, Hillsborough, Halifax, Tarborough, Salisbury, and Salem.

*Education*. There is an institution, styled the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, which has about 100 students. Academies are established at various places.

*Religion*. The denominations of Christians are Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Quakers, Moravians, and Episcopalians.

*Rivers*. The principal rivers are the Roanoke, Chowan, Neuse, Pamlico or Tar, Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Catawba.

*Sounds*. These are Albemarle, Pamlico, and Core sounds, all which communicate with each other. The inlets are Currituck, Roanoke, Grant, and Ocracoke; the last only is navigable.

*Capes*. Cape Hatteras is the most dangerous cape on the American coast. The shoals are extensive, and the weather frequently tempestuous. Cape Lookout and Cape Fear, are also formidable to seamen.

*Harbours*. North Carolina has no good harbours. The best are those of Wilmington, Newbern, and Edenton.

*Swamps*. Great Dismal swamp lies partly in this state, and partly in Virginia. It is 30 miles long, and 10 broad. Little Dismal swamp is between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds.

*Face of the country*. In the whole extent, for about 60 miles from the sea, the country is a dead level; in proceeding farther into the interior the surface becomes varied, and afterwards hilly and mountainous.

*Soil*. In the level parts the soil is generally sandy and poor, interspersed, however, with some fertile tracts, particularly on the rivers. In the upper country the soil is various, but a considerable proportion is very fertile.

*Productions*. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, flax,

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# NORTH CAROLINA.

37

and hemp are cultivated in the hilly parts, cotton in the middle of the state; and Indian corn and pulse, in all parts.

In the level country the natural growth is almost universally pitch pine, which affords pitch, tar, and turpentine. Some of the swamps in the low country produce rice.

*Minerals.* These consist of iron, limestone, cobalt, and gold.

*Mineral Springs.* There are mineral springs of medicinal virtue in the counties of Warren, Rowan, Rockingham, Montgomery, Lincoln, and Buncomb.

*Curiosities.* Ararat or Pilot mountain, is regarded as a great curiosity. It rises in the form of a pyramid, near a mile high. On the area, at the top, which contains only about an acre, a stupendous rock rises to the height of 300 feet, and terminates with a flat surface at the top, which affords an extensive and variegated prospect.

In the vicinity of Salisbury, there is a remarkable stone wall, the top of which approaches within one foot of the surface of the ground. It is laid in cement, plastered on both sides, 22 inches thick, 12 or 13 high, and 300 feet, as far as discovered, long. There is another similar one about 6 miles from this.

# SOUTH CAROLINA.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Slaves.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Abbeville	21,150	6,672	Abbeville
Barnwell	12,280	4,153	
Beaufort	25,887	20,914	Beaufort
Charleston city	24,711	11,671	
Charleston district	38,468	33,714	
Chester	11,479	2,743	Chester
Chesterfield	5,564	1,639	
Colleton	26,359	21,828	
Darlington	9,047	2,731	
Edgefield	23,160	3,576	
Fairfield	11,857	4,034	Winnsborough

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Georgetown	15,679	13,867	Georgetown
Greenville	13,133	2,353	Greenville
Horry	4,349	1398	
Kershaw	9,867	4,847	Camden
Lancaster	6,318	1,646	
Laurens	14,982	3,308	
Lexington	6,641	1,911	
Marion	8,884	2,771	
Marlborough	4,966	1,709	
Newbury	13,964	4,006	Newbury
Orangeburgh	13,229	6,564	Orangeburgh
Pendleton	22,897	3,488	
Richland	9,026	5,238	COLUMBIA
Spartanburgh	14,259	2,391	Spartanburgh
Sumpter	19,054	11,638	
Union	10,995	2,846	
Williamsburgh	6,871	4,518	Williamsburgh
York	10,052	3,164	York

415,115 196,365

*Chief towns.* Columbia is the seat of government. It is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers, which unite to form the Congaree. It is a flourishing town, has a spacious state house, and contained, in 1816, 2,058 inhabitants.

Charleston is much the largest town in the state. It is situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of Cooper and Ashley rivers, 7 miles from the ocean. It is regularly laid out, well built, contains 17 houses of public worship, various other public buildings, and is a place of much wealth and commerce.

The other most considerable towns are Georgetown, Beaufort, and Camden.

*Education.* South Carolina College, at Columbia, is a respectable institution, liberally patronized by the legislature. Colleges have also been incorporated at Beaufort, Cambridge, and Winnsborough, but have not taken a higher rank than academies. There are also academies at several other places.

*Religion.* The several denominations, were stated, in 1819, as follows.

	<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Churches.</i>
Methodists	100	300
Baptists	109	170
Presbyterians	49	98
Episcopalians	22	18
German Lutherans	6	13
Congregationalists	7	9

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Waccamaw, Pee-dee, Black, Santee, Wateree, Congaree, Cooper, Ashley, Stono, Edisto, Asheppo, Cambahee, Coosaw, Broad, and Savannah.

*Canal.* A canal 22 miles long connects Cooper river with the Santee.

*Islands.* Among the islands on the coast are Sullivan's, James', John's, Edisto, St. Helena, Port Royal.

*Mountains.* The Appalachian or Alleghany mountains extend through the western part of the state. The principal summits in S. Carolina, are Table mountain, Oolenoy, Oconee, Paris's, Glassey, Hog back, and King's.

*Face of the country.* The country from the ocean, 100 miles inland, is a level sandy plain; then succeeds a tract about 60 miles wide, abounding in little sand hills, resembling the waves of an agitated sea. After this commences the *Ridge*; where the country becomes more elevated and diversified, and the soil fertile. Farther west it is mountainous, and abounds in romantic scenery.

*Soil.* The soil in the low country is mostly sandy; but on the rivers and streams of water, it is very fertile, and favourable to the growth of rice and hemp. Much of the soil of the upland country is good.

*Productions.* The staple commodities of the state are cotton and rice; of which, great quantities are exported.

*Minerals.* Iron and copper ore, limestone, red and yellow ochres, mill stones, soap stone, &c. are found.

*Curiosities.* Table mountain exhibits a tremendous precipice of solid rock, about 900 feet perpendicular. There are also some curious caves.

# GEORGIA.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Baldwin	6,356	MILLEDGEVILLE	1,257
Bryan	2,827	C. H.	
Bullock	2,305	Statesburgh	
Burke	10,858	Waynesborough	224
Camden	3,941	St. Mary's	535
Chatham	13,540	Savannah	5,215
Clarke	7,623	Watkinsville	
Columbia	11,242	Applington	
Effingham	2,586	Springfield	
Elbert	12,156	Elberton	
Emanuel		C. H.	
Franklin	10,315	Carnesville	78
Glynn	3,417	Brunswick	
Greene	11,679	Greensborough	411
Hancock	13,330	Sparta	317
Jackson	10,569	Jefferson	70
Jasper	7,573	Monticello	220
Jefferson	6,111	Louisville	524
Jones	8,597	Clinton	85
Laurens	2,210	Dublin	
Liberty	6,228	Riceborough	
Lincoln	4,555	Lincolnton	103
Madison		Danielsville	
M'Intosh	3,739	Darien	206
Montgomery	2,954	Vernon	
Morgan	8,369	Madison	229
Oglethorpe	12,297	Lexington	222
Pulaski	2,093	Hartford	
Putnam	10,029	Eatonton	180
Richmond	6,189	Augusta	2,476
Scriven	4,477	Jacksonborough	20
Tattnal	2,206	C. H.	
Telfair	744	Telfairton	
Twiggs	3,405	Marion	
Warren	8,725	Warrenton	
Washington	9,940	Sandersville	

GEORGIA.

91

Wayne	676	C. H.	
Wilkes	14,887	Washington	596
Wilkinson	2,154	Irwin	

253,407

*Chief towns.* Milledgeville is the seat of government. It is pleasantly situated on the Oconee, 300 miles by the river, from the sea, 160 WNW. Savannah, and contains a handsome brick state house.

Savannah, on the river Savannah, 7 miles from its mouth, is the emporium of the place of extensive commerce. It has 7 houses of worship, and contained, in 1817, 7,624 inhabitants.

Augusta, on the Savannah, 340 miles from the city of Savannah, and 123 by land, is a flourishing town, and has a very brisk trade. Population, in 1818, about 4,000.

The other principal towns are Washington, Louisville, Darien, St. Mary's, Greensborough, Petersburg, and Sparta.

*Education.* There is a college at Athens, styled Franklin College, and provision is made for an academy in each county; the college and academies are all to be united under the name of the University of Georgia.

*Religion.* The denominations are Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, Lutherans, Quakers, and Jews.

*Rivers.* The largest rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, Satilla, Ocmulgee, Oconee, St. Mary's, Flint, Chatahoochee, Tallapoosa, and Coosa.

*Islands.* The principal islands are Tybee, Wassaw, Osabaw, St. Catherine's, Sapello, St. Simon's, Jekyll, and Cumberland.

*The face of the country* in Georgia resembles that of the Carolinas.

*Soil.* The islands have generally a rich soil, and produce sea-island cotton. The low country is mostly sandy and barren, except near the sea, and on the margin of the rivers. Much of the upland country is fertile.

*Productions.* The most important article of produce is cotton; next to that is rice. Lumber, tobacco, canes, deer skins, and Indian corn are among the exports.

*Mineral waters.* There are several valuable mineral

Pop.  
1,257

224  
535  
5,215

78

411  
317  
70  
220  
524  
85

103

206

229  
222

180  
2,476  
20

123



springs in this state, one near Washington, one in Jefferson co. 12 miles from Louisville; and one in Madison co., 5 miles from Danielsville.

*Indians.* The Creek Indians inhabit the western and southwestern parts of the state; and the northwestern part is included in the Cherokee country.

## ALABAMA.

*Divisions.* In the following table are exhibited the counties of Alabama, together with their free population, according to the enumeration of 1818.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Autauga	504	Fort Stoddard
Baldwin	3,229	
Blount	1,031	
Cahawba	2,674	
Clark	1,692	Florence
Conecuh	2,101	
Cotaco	1,320	
Dallas	2,253	
Franklin	1,698	Athens
Lauderdale	2,000	
Lawrence	3,473	
Limestone	8,780	
Madison	1,164	Mobile
Marengo	1,000	
Marion	982	
Mobile	4,307	
Monroe	3,464	Fort Claiborne
Montgomery		
St. Clair	3,287	
Shelby	3,264	
Tuskaloosa	2,147	St. Stephens
Washington		
Free white inhabitants	48,871	
Free people of colour	339	
Total number of slaves	21,384	
Total population	70,544	

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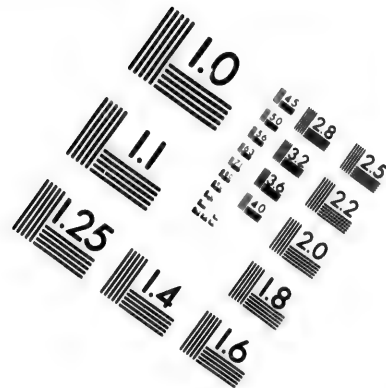
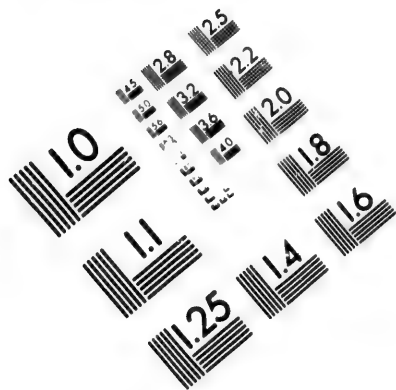
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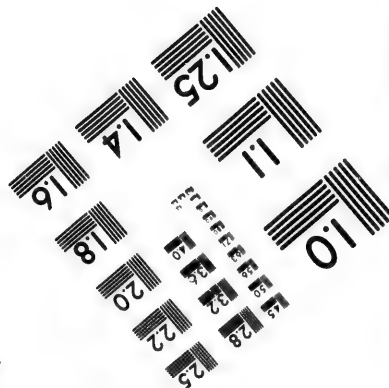
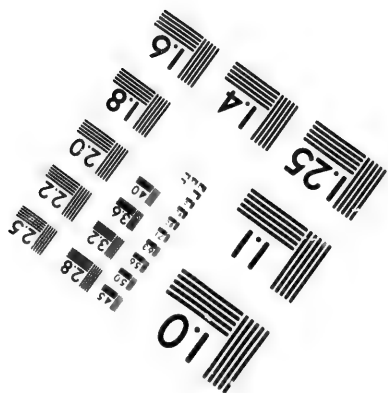
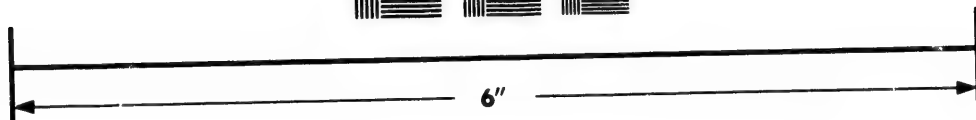
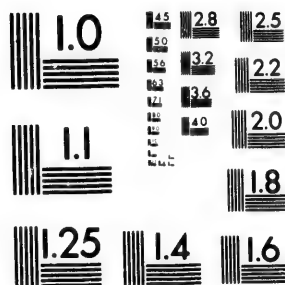
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## ALABAMA.

93

*Chief towns.* *Cahawba*, a new town, situated at the junction of the Cahawba with the Alabama, 180 miles NNE. Mobile, is established the seat of government, to continue so till 1825.

*Huntsville*, situated 10 miles N. Tennessee river, and 110 S. Nashville, in a fertile country, is a flourishing town, and contains about 100 houses.

*St. Stephens*, on the Tombigbee, about 120 miles by the river, above Mobile, is a thriving town, about the size of Huntsville.

*Mobile*, situated at the entrance of the river of the same name into Mobile bay, 33 miles N. Mobile Point, is a flourishing town, and has a considerable trade.

*Blakeley*, situated on the Tensaw, or east channel of the Mobile, 10 miles ENE. Mobile, is a new, commercial town. Other towns are Fort Claiborne, Fort Stoddart, and Tuscaloosa Falls.

*Education.* A tract of land on Tennessee river, consisting of 20,000 acres, has been granted by Congress for the support of a college in this territory. Its value is estimated at \$500,000.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Alabama, Tombigbee, Black Warrior, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tennessee, Chatahoochee, Perdido, Cahawba, and Conecuh.

*Face of the country.* The southern part is low and level; the middle is hilly; and towards the north, it is somewhat broken and mountainous. The Alleghany mountains terminate in the NE. part.

*Soil.* The soil is various, but a considerable proportion of it is very fertile.

*Productions.* Cotton is the staple production. Other productions are Indian corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, &c.

*Minerals.* Iron ore and coal have been discovered.

# MISSISSIPPI

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Pop. in 1816.	Chief towns.
Adams	9,998	Natchez
Amité	5,059	Liberty
Claiborne	3,506	Port Gibson
Franklin	2,708	
Greene	1,721	
Hancock	1,000	
Jefferson	4,906	Greenville
Lawrence	1,784	Monticello
Marion	1,701	
Pike	2,618	Jacksonville
Warren	1,569	Warren
Wayne	2,084	Winchester
Wilkinson	7,275	Woodville

Total 45,929; of this population 21,276

were slaves.

*Chief towns.* Natchez is much the largest town in the state. It is situated on the Mississippi, 310 miles above New Orleans, by the course of the river, in a fertile country, is a flourishing town, and has considerable trade. Population, in 1816, about 3,000.

Washington, 6 miles E. Natchez, is the second town in size in the state. Port Gibson, Woodville, Monticello, and Shieldsborough, the other principal towns, are small.

*Education.* A college was incorporated, in 1812, at Washington, and another has lately been incorporated at Shieldsborough.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Pearl, Pascagoula, Yazoo, Black, Tennessee, and the western branches of the Tombigbee.

*Face of the country.* The southern part of the country, extending about 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, is level and sandy, covered with forests of pine, interspersed with swamps: farther north the country becomes moderately elevated and agreeably diversified. There are some extensive and beautiful prairies.

## MISSISSIPPI.

95

*Soil.* A considerable proportion of the low and level country is susceptible of cultivation. The upland country has generally a very fertile soil.

*Productions.* Cotton is the staple production. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, rice, sweet potatoes, some sugar, figs, and peaches are cultivated.

*Indians.* The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians possess a large portion of the territory of this state, embracing the northern and eastern parts.

## WESTERN STATES.

*Face of the country.* On the Mississippi and its tributaries there are extensive alluvial tracts; and at a distance from the rivers, the country for the most part is moderately uneven, and in some parts mountainous. Prairies, or natural meadows, are common. These are extensive, level tracts, bare of trees and covered with coarse grass.

*Soil.* A large proportion of the soil in the Western States is very fertile.

*Productions.* The productions are wheat, Indian corn, hemp, cotton, tobacco, rye, oats, barley, &c.

*Climate.* The climate in the Western States is accounted warmer than in similar parallels in the Atlantic States.

## TENNESSEE.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

#### East Tennessee.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Anderson	3,959	Clinton
Bledsoe	8,839	Pikeville
Blount	3,259	Maryville
Campbell	2,668	Jacksonburg
Carter	4,190	Elizabethtown
Claiborne	4,798	Tazewell
Cocke	5,154	Newport
Granger	6,397	Rutledge
Greene	9,713	Greenville



TENNESSEE.

Hawkins	7,643	Rogersville
Jefferson	7,309	Dandridge
Knox	10,171	Knoxville
Rhea	2,504	Washington
Roane	5,581	Kingston
Sevier	4,595	Sevierville
Sullivan	6,847	Blountsville
Washington	7,740	Jonesborough

101,367

West Tennessee.

Counties.	Pop.	Chief towns.
Bedford	8,242	Shelbyville
Davidson	15,608	Nashville
Dickson	4,516	Charlotte
Franklin	5,730	Winchester
Giles	4,536	Pulaski
Hickman	2,583	Vernon
Humphries	1,511	Reynoldsburg
Jackson	5,401	Williamsburg
Lincoln	6,104	Fayetteville
Montgomery	8,021	Clarksburg
Maury	10,359	Columbia
Overton	5,643	Munroe
Robertson	7,270	Springfield
Rutherford	10,265	MURFREESBOROUGH
Sumner	13,792	Gallatin
Smith	11,649	Carthage
Stuart	4,262	Dover
Wilson	11,952	Lebanon
Williamson	13,153	Franklin
White	4,028	Sparta
Warren	5,725	McMinville

160,360

Chief towns. Murfreesborough is the seat of government. It is pleasantly situated, 32 miles SE. Nashville, and is a flourishing town. It was established about 1811, was made the seat of government in 1817, and contained, in 1818, about 1,100 inhabitants.

*Nashville* is the largest town in the state. It is situated on the Cumberland, in a fertile and populous country, is a flourishing town, and contained, in 1818, upwards of 3,000 inhabitants.—The other most considerable towns in West Tennessee, are Franklin, Fayetteville, Shelbyville, Columbia, Clarksville, Carthage, and Gallatin.

*Knoxville* is the largest town in East Tennessee. It is pleasantly situated on the Holston, and contained, in 1818, about 1,400 inhabitants.—The other principal towns in East Tennessee, are Jonesborough, Greenville, and Rogersville.

*Education.* Four colleges have been incorporated in Tennessee, at Knoxville, Nashville, Greenville, and in Washington county. That at Greenville is the most respectable, and has about 60 students. Those at Knoxville and Nashville have never gone into operation. Academies have been established at several places.

*Religion.* The principal denominations are Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

*Rivers.* The largest rivers are the Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch, French-Broad, Notahacky, Hiwassee, Tellico, Duck, Reelfoot, Obian, Forked Deer, and Wolf.

*Mountains.* Cumberland or Great Laurel Ridge, in East Tennessee, is the principal range. Other mountains are Stone, Yellow, Iron, Bald, Smoky, Unaka, Bay's, Clinch, Powell's, Copper Ridge, and Welling's Ridge.

*Face of the country.* The western part is undulating; some of it level; the middle hilly; and the eastern part, called East Tennessee, abounds in mountains, many of them lofty, and presenting a grand and picturesque scenery.

*Soil.* The western part has generally a black, rich soil; in the middle is much excellent land; the mountains in the eastern part are lean, but there are many fertile valleys.

*Productions.* Cotton is the staple production. Wheat, other grains, tobacco, grass, and fruits are extensively cultivated.

*Minerals.* The mineral productions are iron, copperas, coal, limestone, gypsum, nitre, salt, alum, lead, and some silver.

*Mineral Springs.* There are several valuable salt springs, and some that possess medicinal qualities.

*Curiosities.* Tennessee is marked by bold features, and its mountains, valleys, and cascades render the views sublime. Curious caves are numerous.

## KENTUCKY.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Adair	6,011	Columbia	175
Barren	11,286	Glasgow	244
Bath			
Boone	3,608		
Bracken	3,451	Augusta	255
Breckenridge	3,430		
Bourbon	18,009	Paris	838
Butler	2,131		
Bullet	4,311		
Clarke	11,519	Winchester	533
Casey	3,285	Liberty	33
Campbell	3,060	Newport	413
Christian	11,920	Hopkinsville	131
Cumberland	6,191	Burkesville	106
Clay	2,398		
Caldwell	4,268		
Estle	2,081		
Fayette	21,370	Lexington	4,326
Franklin	8,013	FRANKFORT	1,099
Fleming	8,947		
Floyd	3,485	Prestonville	32
Gallatin	3,307	Port William	120
Greenup	2,369		
Green	6,735	Greensburgh	132
Grayson	2,301		
Garrard	9,186	Lancaster	260
Henry	6,777	Newcastle	125
Harrison	7,752	Cynthiana	369
Henderson	4,703	Henderson	159
Harden	7,531	Elizabeth Town	181
Hopkins	2,964	Madisonville	37

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# KENTUCKY.

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Jessamine	8,377	Nicholasville	156
Jefferson	13,399	Louisville	1,357
Knox	5,875	Barboursville	55
Livingston	3,674	Smithland	99
Lewis	2,357		
Lexington		Stanford	
Lincoln	8,676	Russelville	532
Logan	12,123	Washington	815
Mason	12,459	Danville	432
Mercer	12,630	Richmond	366
Madison	15,540	Greenville	75
Muhlenburgh	4,181	Mount Sterling	325
Montgomery	12,975		
Nicholas	4,898	Bairdstown	821
Nelson	14,078	Hartford	110
Ohio	3,632	Summerset	
Pulaski	6,897	Falmouth	121
Pendleton	3,081		
Rockcastle	1,731	Georgetown	529
Scott	12,419	Shelbyville	424
Shelby	14,837		
Union		Monticello	37
Wayne	5,430	Springfield	219
Washington	13,248	Bowling Green	154
Warren	11,937	Versailles	488
Woodford	9,659		

406,511

*Chief towns.* Frankfort is the seat of government. It is situated on Kentucky river 60 miles above its confluence with the Ohio, and contains a state house, built of rough marble, and several other public buildings.

Lexington is the largest town. It is pleasantly situated in a very fertile country, on a branch of the Elkhorn, 22 miles ESE. Frankfort, is handsomely built, contains 7 houses of public worship, and various other public buildings, and has considerable trade, and extensive manufactures. Population, in 1818, about 7,000.

Louisville situated at the rapids of the Ohio, 52 miles W. Frankfort, is a very flourishing town, and has a brisk trade. Population, in 1818, about 5,000. The other most impor-

tant towns are Maysville, Washington, Bairdstown, Paris, Danville, Russellville, Georgetown, Winchester, and Newport.

*Banks.* There have been no less than 55 banks incorporated in this state; they are not all, however, in operation.

*Education.* There is an institution at Lexington, styled Transylvania University, which has considerable funds. Academies have been established at a number of places.

*Religion.* Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians are the most numerous denominations of christians in Kentucky.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Kentucky, Green, Barren, Licking, Big Sandy, Salt, and Rolling.

*The face of the country* is agreeably diversified. The eastern part is mountainous and broken. The Cumberland mountains form the southeastern boundary.

*Soil.* The soil is various, but a considerable proportion of it is very excellent.

*Productions.* Wheat, tobacco, and hemp are the staple productions. Indian corn is raised in great abundance. Rye, oats, barley, buck wheat, flax, apples, pears, peaches, and cherries are cultivated.

*Minerals.* Iron, coal, marble, limestone, lead, copperas, and alum are among the minerals.

*Mineral Springs.* There is a mineral spring impregnated with Epsom salt near Harrodsburg. Olympian Springs are near the sources of Licking river. There are in the state several valuable salt springs, from which great quantities of salt are obtained.

*Curiosities.* The caves in the SW. part of the state are great curiosities. One, styled Mammoth cave, 130 miles SW. Lexington, is said to be 8 or 10 miles long, with a great number of avenues and windings.

Cumberland, Kentucky, and Dick's rivers have excavated the earth so as to form abrupt precipices and deep gulfs. The precipices formed by Kentucky river are in many places awfully sublime, presenting perpendicular banks of 300 feet of solid limestone, surmounted with a steep and difficult ascent, four times as high.

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# OHIO.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i> 1810.	<i>Pop.</i> 1815.	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Adams	9	9,434	10,410	West Union
Ashtabula			3,200	Jetterson
Athens	4	2,791	3,960	Athens
Belmont	11	11,097	12,200	St. Clairsville
Brown				Ripley
Butler	9	11,150	11,890	Hamilton
Champaign	9	6,303	10,460	Urbana
Clark				Springfield
Clermont	8	9,965	12,240	Williamsburgh
Clinton	3	2,674	4,600	Wilmington
Columbiana	17	10,878	13,600	New Lisbon
Coshocton			3,000	Coshocton
Cuyahoga	4	1,459	2,500	Cleveland
Dark			1,500	Greenville
Delaware	7	2,000	5,000	Delaware
Fairfield	15	4,361	13,660	New Lancaster
Fayette	4	1,854	3,700	Washington
Franklin	8	3,486	6,800	Franklinton
				COLUMBUS
Gallia	12	4,181	6,000	Gallipolis
Geauga	8	2,917	3,000	Chardon
Guernsey	9	3,051	4,800	Cambridge
Green	6	5,870	8,000	Xenia
Hamilton	11	15,258	18,700	Cincinnati
Harrison			7,300	Cadiz
Highland	7	5,760	7,300	Hillsborough
Huron			1,500	Huron
Jackson				Jackson
Jefferson	15	17,260	15,000	Steubenville
Knox	5	2,149	3,000	Mount Vernon
Licking	7	3,852	6,400	Newark
Logan				Belville
Madison	6	1,603	3,100	New London
Medina				Mecca
Miami	6	3,941	5,910	Troy

Monroe			1,200	Woodsfield
Montgomery	7	7,722	13,700	Dayton
Morgan				
Muskingum	11	10,036	11,200	Zanesville
Perry				Somerset
Pickaway	10	7,124	9,260	Circleville
Pike				Piketon
Portage	9	2,995	6,000	Ravenna
Preble	7	3,304	5,509	Eaton
Richland			3,300	Mansfield
Ross	16	15,514	18,000	Chillicothe
Scioto	9	3,399	2,870	Portsmouth
Stark	7	2,734	6,625	Canton
Trumbull	19	8,671	10,000	Warren
Tuscarawas		3,045	3,880	N. Philadelphia
Warren	5	9,925	12,000	Lebanon
Washington	12	5,991	3,900	Marietta
Wayne			7,100	Wooster
52	320	230,760	322,790	

*Chief towns.* *Columbus* is the seat of government. It is situated on the Scioto, in the central part of the state, 45 miles N. Chillicothe, and contains a handsome state house. It was laid out in 1812, and contained, in 1817, about 1,400 inhabitants.

*Cincinnati* is the largest town. It is pleasantly situated on the Ohio, 465 miles below Pittsburg by water, 300 by land. It is a very flourishing town, regularly laid out, handsomely built of brick, and has an extensive trade and considerable manufactures. Population, in 1810, 2,540, and in 1819, about 10,000.

*Chillicothe*, on the Scioto, 93 miles E. by N. Cincinnati, is the second town in the state in size, and has a flourishing trade and various manufactures. Population, in 1817, about 3,000.

*Staubenville* and *Zanesville* are considerable for trade and manufactures. The other principal towns are Marietta, Dayton, New Lancaster, New Lisbon, St. Clairsville, Urbana, Lebanon, Circleville, Gallipolis, &c.

*Education.* Three institutions styled universities have

Woodsfield  
Dayton  
  
Zanesville  
Somerset  
Circleville  
Piketon  
Ravenna  
Eaton  
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## OHIO.

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been incorporated in this state, at Athens, Oxford and Cincinnati. The most important is the Ohio University at Athens. Academies have been established at 8 or 10 places.

*Religion.* The number of ministers of the several denominations in Ohio was stated, in 1817, as follows; Presbyterians 48; Methodists 34; Baptists 13; New Lights of the christian church 9; Seceders 6; Episcopalians 3; Congregationalists 3; the number of meetings of Friends in this state and in Indiana, 59.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, Great and Little Miami, Au-Glaize, St. Mary's, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion, Black, Cuyahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula.

*Face of the country.* The surface of a great part of the state is much diversified, but there are no high mountains. The northern parts, towards Lake Erie, are generally level; the eastern and southeastern hilly and broken.

*Soil.* A large proportion of the soil is fertile, and a considerable part is very excellent. The country watered by the Scioto and the Great and Little Miamies, is accounted the most fertile part.

*Productions.* Wheat is the staple production. Other sorts of grain, various kinds of fruit, grass, hemp, and flax are extensively cultivated.

*Minerals.* Iron ore, coal, limestone, and freestone are abundant. There are also valuable salt springs.

## INDIANA.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Pop. in 1815.	Chief towns.
Clark	7,000	Charlestown
Crawford		
Dearborn	4,426	Lawrenceburg
Davis		
Dubois		
Franklin	7,970	Brookville
Gibson	5,330	Princeton
Harrison	6,769	CORYDON
Jackson		Brownstown



Jefferson	4,093	Madison
Jennings		Vernon
Knox	6,800	Vincennes
Lawrence		
Monroe		
Orange		Paoli
Perry	3,000	Troy
Posey	3,000	Harmony
Sullivan		Fort Harrison
Switzerland	3,500	Vevay
Warwick	6,606	Darlington
Washington	3,000	Salem
Wayne	6,290	Salisbury
Total	67,784	

*Chief towns.* Corydon is the present seat of government. It is a small town 25 miles SW. Louisville, and was commenced in 1809.

*Vincennes,* on the Wabash, 100 miles from the Ohio, is the largest town in the state, and contains about 150 houses. The other principal towns are Vevay, Brookville, Jeffersonville, Madison, and Princeton.

*Education.* There is an academy at Vincennes; but no college has yet been established in this state.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Ohio, Wabash, White River, Whitewater, Tippecanoe, Illinois, Plain, Theakiki, St. Joseph's, and St. Mary's.

*Face of the country.* There are no mountains in this state. Towards the Ohio the country is hilly; farther north it is mostly level, or moderately uneven. There are many prairies, or natural meadows, some of them extending as far as the eye can reach.

*Soil.* A large proportion of the soil both of the timbered land and the prairies, is fertile.

*Productions.* The productions are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck wheat, pulse, beef, pork, butter, whiskey, peach brandy, and in the southern part some cotton.

*Minerals.* The mineral productions are coal, limestone, freestones, silver, and salt.

# ILLINOIS.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop. in 1818.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Bond	1,382	Perrysville
Crawford	2,074	
Edwards	1,948	Palmyra
Franklin	600	
Gallatin	3,256	Shawneetown
Jackson	1,294	Brownsville
Johnson	678	
Madison	5,456	Edwardsville
Monroe	1,358	Harrisonville
Pope	1,975	
Randolph	2,939	KASKASKIA
St. Clair	4,519	Belleville
Union	2,482	
Washington	1,707	
White	3,539	Carmi
Total	35,220	

*Chief towns.* Kaskaskia is the seat of government. It is situated on the Kaskaskia, 6 miles E. of the Mississippi, and contains about 160 houses.—The other most considerable towns are Shawneetown, Cahokia, Edwardsville, Brownsville, Belleville, Carmi, and Alton.

*Rivers.* The Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash form about two thirds of the whole boundary of this state. The other most considerable rivers are the Illinois, Kaskaskia, Muddy, Saline, Little Wabash, Michilimackinack, Crow Meadow, Rainy, Vermillion, Mine, Spoon, Rocky, and Sangamoin.

*Face of the country.* The southern and middle parts of Illinois are mostly level or moderately uneven. The northwestern part is hilly and broken, but there are no high mountains. It has been estimated that as much as two thirds of the whole state consist of open prairie.

*Soil.* A large proportion of the soil is very fertile.

*Productions.* Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, flax, hemp, oats, and in the southern parts some cotton.

*Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, coal, and salt.

## MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>		<i>Pop.</i>
Detroit	2,227	DETROIT	770
Erie	1,340		
Huron	530		
Michilimackinack	615		

4,762

*Chief town.* Detroit, the chief town, is situated on Detroit river, between Lakes St. Clair and Erie, 18 miles N. of the W. end of the latter, and 9 S. of the former, and has some trade, particularly in furs and peltry.

*Michilimackinack*, a village on an island of the same name, 200 miles NNW. Detroit, contains upwards of 100 houses.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the St. Joseph's, Black, Marame, Barbice, Raisin, Grand, Mastigon, White, Rocky, Beauvais, St. Nicholas, Marguerite, Monistic, Aux Sables, Grand Traverse, and Saganaum.

*Face of the country.* There are no mountains. The land in the middle is elevated, descending in all directions.

*Soil.* A large proportion of the soil is fertile.

*Productions.* The productions are wheat, oats, barley, rye, fruits, &c.

## NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

But very few settlements have yet been made in this country.

*Rivers.* The chief rivers are the Mississippi, Ouisconsin, Fox, Menomonie, Chippeway, Coppermine, Rocky, Montreal, St. Louis, and St. Croix.

*Face of the country.* The country is moderately uneven, and in some parts hilly.

*Soil.* There are excellent alluvial tracts on many of the rivers, and much of the upland has a good soil.

*Mines.* Mines of lead and copper are found.

*Indians.* Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and some other tribes inhabit this country.

## LOUISIANA.

The country of Louisiana was ceded to the United States by France in 1805, for 15 millions of dollars. It extends, as claimed by the United States, from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. A small portion of it lies east of the Mississippi. But a very small part of this immense territory is yet purchased of the Indians.

*Divisions.* A small portion of this country has been incorporated with the state of Mississippi; the state of Louisiana has been set off from the SE. part, and that portion of the remainder which is settled, has been formed into two governments, Missouri Territory, and Arkansas Territory.

*Mountains.* The Rocky mountains, a long and broad range, are the principal.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers, east of the Rocky Mountains, are the Mississippi, Missouri, Osage, Bighorn, La Platte, Kansas, Yellowstone, Arkansas, Red River, White River, St. Francis, Ouachitta, Moines, St. Peter's, Sabine, and del Norte. West of the Rocky Mountains are the Columbia and its branches, the Multnomah, Lewis's river, and Clark's river.

*Curiosities.* At the Great Falls of the Missouri the river descends, in the space of 18 miles, 357 feet. The greatest cascade is 87 feet perpendicular.

The place where the Missouri makes its escape from the mountains, called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains, 110 miles above the falls, presents an object of great curiosity. For the distance of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles the rocks rise perpendicularly from the waters edge nearly 1,200 feet. The river is compressed to the width of 150 yards, and for 3 miles there is but one spot on which a man can stand between the water and the perpendicular ascent of the mountain.

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# LOUISIANA.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Ascension	350	2,219
Assumption	500	2,472
Avoyelles	700	1,109
Baton Rouge (West)	850	1,463
Concordia	2,100	2,875
Iberville	350	2,679
Interior of La Fourche	2,500	1,995
Natchitoches	10,600	2,870
Ouachitta	4,000	1,077
Ocatahoola	2,000	1,164
Orleans	1,300	24,552
Plaquemines	1,500	1,549
Point Coupee	600	4,539
Rapides	2,300	2,300
St. Bernard	400	1,020
St. Charles	300	3,291
St. James	170	3,955
St. John Baptiste	150	2,990
St. Landre, Opelousas	7,600	5,048
St. Mary's & St. Mar-	5,100	7,369
tin's, Attacapas		
Baton Rouge (East)	500	10,000
New Feliciana	1,050	
St. Helena	1,300	
St. Tammany	2,000	
Total	48,220	86,556

*Chief towns.* *New Orleans* is the only large town. It is situated on the east side of the Mississippi, 100 miles by the river, from its mouth. The city is admirably situated for commerce, near the mouth of one of the largest rivers in the world, whose numerous branches, extending many hundred miles in different directions, waft to this port the products of various climes. It is a very flourishing

town, and has already become one of the greatest emporiums of commerce in America. Population, in 1810, 17,242, and in 1818, estimated at 36,000.

*Natchitoches*, on Red river, 200 miles in a right line NW. New Orleans, contains about 150 houses. The other principal towns are Alexandria, St. Martinsville, Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, Opelousas, and Madisonville.

*Education.* There is a Roman Catholic college in New Orleans; and academies have been established at two or three places.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Red, Ouachitta, Black, Tensas, Sabine, Calcasieu, Mermentau, Vermillion, Atchafalaya, Teche, Pearl, Amite, and Iberville.

*Lakes.* The largest lakes are Ponchartrain, Maurepas, Borgne, Chetimaches, Mermentau, Calcasieu, Sabine, Bistineau, Bodcau, and Ocatahoola.

*The face of the country* is mostly level; towards the Gulf of Mexico, it abounds with marshes and prairies; and the NW. part is undulating. Upwards of 10,000 square miles of this state, that is, more than one fifth of the whole, is liable to be inundated by the overflowing of the rivers.

*Soil.* A large proportion of the state has a very fertile soil.

*Productions.* The staple productions are cotton and sugar. Rice is cultivated in considerable quantities. Various kinds of grain and fruit are common.

## MISSOURI.

This territory, in 1810, was divided into five districts, and contained 20,095 inhabitants. In 1818 it comprised the following counties.

Counties.	Chief towns.	Counties.	Chief towns.
Cape Girardeau	Jackson	St. Charles	St. Charles
Howard	Franklin	St. Genevieve	St. Genevieve
Lawrence	Lawrence	St. Louis	St. Louis
Madison	Frederick'tn	Washington	Potosi
New Madrid	Winchester		

*Chief towns.* St. Louis is the chief town. It is situated

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## Pop.

2,219

2,472

1,109

1,463

2,875

2,679

1,995

2,870

1,077

1,164

24,552

1,549

4,539

2,300

1,020

3,291

3,955

2,990

5,048

7,369

10,000

86,556

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one of the largest riv-  
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on the bank of the Mississippi, 18 miles by the river below the junction of the Missouri, is a very flourishing town, and has considerable trade. Population, in 1818, about 4,000.

The other most important towns are St. Charles, St. Geneveive, Franklin, and Jackson.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Missouri, Osage, Grand, Charlatan, Marameck, St. Francis, and White rivers.

*Soil.* A large proportion of the soil is very fertile. On the rivers there are extensive tracts of alluvial land, which, when not subject to inundation, are of excellent quality.

*Productions.* The productions are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, white clover, timothy, and blue grass.

*Salt springs* are abundant, and afford a great supply of salt.

*Lead mines.* The famous lead mines lie about 40 miles west of the Mississippi. The ore is very abundant, and so exceedingly rich, that one hundred pounds of ore will produce 80 or 90 of lead.

An act to erect this territory into a state was before Congress in February, 1819; and it is expected this will pass at the next session.

#### ARKANSAW TERRITORY.

This tract of country was erected into a territorial government in 1819.

*Population*, in 1810, 1,062, and in 1817, estimated at 5,000.

*Town.* The post or small town of Arkansaw, is situated on the river Arkansaw, 65 miles from its mouth.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Arkansaw, White, and Ouachitta.

*Soil, &c.* A great part of the land bordering on the Arkansaw is alluvial, and where not subject to inundation, is excellent. The country watered by White river is described as very fertile.

*Mineral Springs.* The *Hot Springs* are celebrated for their efficacy in curing or relieving chronic pains and paralytic affections. The temperature in the dryest seasons is at the boiling point; but is subject to considerable variation.

## FLORIDA.

This country was, in 1763, divided into two parts, East Florida and West Florida.

*Chief towns.* *St. Augustine* is the capital of East Florida, and contains about 500 houses, built of stone, formed by the concretion of shells. It has a good harbour, which admits vessels drawing 15 feet of water.

*Pensacola* is the chief town in West Florida. It has a safe and excellent harbour, which admits vessels drawing 22 feet of water. Population about 2,000. *St. Marks*, *New Smyrna*, and *Apalachia*, are in the western part of East Florida.

*Rivers.* The largest rivers are the *St. John's*, *Appalachicola*, *Suwanney*, *St. Marks*, *Conecub*, and *Perdido*.

*Swamp.* The great swamp *Ouaquaphenogaw* is about half in East Florida, and half in Georgia, and is nearly 300 miles in circumference.

*The face of the country* is mostly level. A range of low hills extends through the peninsula of East Florida.

*Soil.* The soil is generally barren, covered with long leaf pine; but on the rivers, lakes, and swamps, it is very fertile.

*Productions.* The productions are rice, cotton, sugar, indigo, Indian corn, oranges, lemons, figs, &c.

*Population.* The population, exclusive of Indians, is estimated at 12,000. The inhabitants mostly reside in towns.

*Indians.* The Seminoles are the principal tribe of Indians in Florida.

## SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

The Spanish possessions in North America are the vice-royalty of Mexico, or New Spain, and the captain-generalship of Guatemala.



# MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

*Divisions.* This country is divided into 15 intendencias or provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Pop. in 1802.</i>	<i>Chief cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Old California	15,600	Loreto	700
New California	9,000	Monterey	3,600
New Mexico	40,200	Santa Fe	12,000
N. Biscay, or Durango	159,700	Durango	11,600
		Chihuahua	7,000
Sonora	121,400	Arispe	9,500
		Cinaloa	12,000
St. Luis Potosi*	334,900	St. Luis Potosi	11,000
		Monterey	33,000
Zacatecas	153,300	Zacatecas	19,500
Guadalaxara	630,500	Guadalaxara	60,000
Guanaxuato	517,300	Guanaxuato	18,000
Mechoacan or Valladolid	376,400	Mechoacan	137,000
Mexico	1,511,800	Mexico	35,000
		Queretaro	80,000
Tlascala, or Puebla	813,300	Puebla de los Angeles	16,000
		Cholula	20,000
Vera Cruz	156,000	Vera Cruz	13,000
		Xalapa	24,000
Oaxaca, or Guaxaca	534,800	Guaxaca	10,000
Yucatan, or Merida	465,800	Merida	6,000
		Campeachy	
			5,840,000

*Chief cities.* Mexico, the capital, is the most populous city in North America. It is situated in a beautiful valley, elevated 7,470 feet above the ocean, near the lake Tezcuco, and the houses are mostly founded on piles. Few cities in the world will bear a comparison with this for the width and regularity of its streets, and the splendour of its edifices. It contains upwards of 100 churches, and various other public buildings, which are richly decorated.

*Puebla de los Angeles*, 65 miles ESE. Mexico, is a popu-

\* This intendency comprehends the province of Coaguilla, New Leon, Texas, and New Santander.

lous and wealthy city. The streets are wide and straight, and the houses mostly of stone, elegant and lofty.

*Guanajuato*, 140 miles NW. Mexico, is a wealthy city, famous for its mines of gold and silver.

*Zacatecas*, 240 miles NNW. Mexico, is situated in a very mountainous country, and has very rich silver mines.

*Vera Cruz*, on the Gulf of Mexico, and *Acapulco*, on the Pacific Ocean, are the principal seaports of Mexico.

*Population.* The population of Mexico was estimated, in 1808, at upwards of 6,500,000, of which nearly 3,000,000 are computed to be Indians, and 1,200,000 whites.

*Religion.* The religion is Roman Catholic. There are 1 archbishop, 3 bishops, and about 14,000 clergy.

*Education.* There is a university in the city of Mexico, composed of 150 doctors in all the faculties. There are also colleges in several places; but literary institutions are badly conducted, and education generally much neglected.

*Rivers.* The largest rivers of Mexico, which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, are the del Norte, Colorado de Texas, Brassos, Trinity, Nueces, and Guadalupe. The Colorado, Gila, and Hiaqui flow into the Gulf of California.

*Mountains.* The Cordilleras of Mexico are the highest mountains in North America. Popocatepetl, the most elevated summit, is 17,710 feet above the level of the sea.

*Face of the country.* The lands on both coasts are low. Thence there is a gradual ascent till the country attains the elevation of 6,000 or 8,000 feet above the level of the ocean, when it spreads out into extensive plains, called table land. On these plains mountains occasionally rise, whose tops are covered with perpetual snow.

*Climate.* The climate on the sea coasts is hot, and in general unhealthy. On the table land at the elevation of 4 or 5,000 feet, the air is very mild and salubrious; at the elevation of upwards of 7,000 feet, it becomes cold.

*Soil.* The soil of the table land is very fertile.

*Mines.* Mexico is one of the richest countries in the world in mineral productions, and a great part of the inhabitants are employed in the mines. The mining stations exceed 450.

*Productions.* The productions consist of Indian corn, wheat, fruits of different kinds, bananas, manioc, vanilla, cocoa, cochineal, logwood, and mahogany.

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r. Pop.

700

3,600

12,000

11,600

7,000

9,600

12,000

11,000

33,000

19,500

60,000

18,000

137,000

35,000

Los Angeles 80,000

16,000

20,000

13,000

21,000

10,000

6,000

the most populous

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Mexico, is a popu-

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## GUATIMALA.

The captain-generalship of Guatimala is divided into the six following provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Chiapa	Chiapa	Honduras	Valladolid
Vera Paz	Vera Paz	Nicaragua	Leon
Guatimala	GUATIMALA	Costa Rica	Carthage

*Population.* This country is said to be the most populous part of Spanish America; and the population has been stated by the Spanish Patriots, at 1,300,000.

*Chief towns.* *Guatimala*, the capital of the country, is situated near the Pacific Ocean, on the Rio Vacca, and has a good harbour. It is a magnificent place, adorned with churches and monasteries, and contains a university, and about 20,000 inhabitants.

The other most considerable towns, besides the capital towns of the provinces above enumerated, are Chiapa de los Indios, Grenada, Truxillo, Omoa, and Sansonate. Chiapa de los Indios is said to be the largest town in the country, and to contain 20,000 Indians.

*Rivers and Lakes.* The largest rivers are the Chiapa and Rio St. Juan. The lakes are those of Nicaragua and Leon.

*Mountains.* The country is mountainous, but the particular ridges are but little known. As many as 20 volcanoes have been discovered, some of which are terrific and in constant action.

*Soil.* The general appearance of the soil, except in the neighbourhood of the volcanoes, is exceedingly fertile.

*Productions.* The country produces an abundance of grain, cochineal, honey, wax, cotton, sugar cane, indigo, pimento, and chocolate. In some parts three crops of maize are produced in one year. The bay of Honduras is celebrated for its trade in logwood and mahogany, which form the most important articles of produce in the province of that name.

*Climate.* The climate is considerably various, in some parts sultry, hot, and unhealthy; in others agreeable and salubrious. It is better in the western parts than in the eastern.

## WEST INDIES.

The West India Islands are divided into several groups. The most considerable islands are exhibited in the following table.

	<i>Islands.</i>			<i>Lgth.</i>	<i>Brdth.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
	<i>Bahamas.</i>						
	Bahama	}				15,000	Nassau
	Providence						
	Abaco, &c.						
	<i>Great Antilles.</i>						
	Cuba	760	90	432,000		Havannah	
	St. Domingo	440	137	700,000	}	Cape Henry.	
						St. Domingo	
	Jamaica	124	43	390,000		Kingston	
	Porto Rico	110	36	150,000		St. Juan de Porto Rico	
	<i>Leeward Islands.</i>						
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS.	St. Thomas	11	3	5,050		Port Franco	
	Santa Cruz	19	6	28,812		Santa Cruz	
	Tortola	10	3	10,520		Road Harbour	
	Anguilla	30	40				
	St. Eustatia			20,000		The Bay	
	St. Christopher	19	6	27,998		Basseterre	
	Nevis	7	6	9,400		Charleston	
	Antigua	16	11	35,739		St. John's	
	Montserrat	9	5	10,750			
	Mariegalante			12,400			
	Guadaloupe	40	37	140,000		Basseterre	
	Dominica	27	12	26,499		Roseau	
	<i>Windward Islands.</i>						
		Martinico	36	22	95,206		St. Pierre
		Barbadoes	18	12	98,000		Bridgetown
		St. Lucia	25	10	14,199		
		St. Vincent	13	10	18,550		Kingston
	Grenada	17	10	21,900		St. George	
	Tobago	24	6	16,483		Scarborough	
	Trinidad	77	55	25,245		Port of Spain	
	<i>Lesser Antilles.</i>						
	Margarita			14,000		Asuncion	
	Curaçoa	30	10			Curaçoa	
	Buen Ayre						

CARIBBEAN ISLANDS.

*Possessors.* Of the above islands, St. Domingo is independent; Cuba and Porto Rico belong to Spain; St. Thomas and Santa Cruz to Denmark; Guadeloupe and Martinico to France; St. Eustatia and Curacao to Holland; Margarita forms a part of Venezuela; the remainder belong to Great Britain.

*Climate.* The climate of the West Indies is generally hot and unhealthy; but the heat is much tempered by sea and land breezes.

*Seasons.* The seasons are divided into dry and rainy; snow and frost are unknown. The rainy seasons are two, one in the spring and the other in autumn.

*Earthquakes.* These islands are subject to frequent earthquakes, violent thunder and lightning, and in the autumn to furious hurricanes.

*Soil.* The soil of most of the islands is very fertile.

*Productions.* The most important article of produce is sugar, to which rum and molasses are appendages. The other principal productions are cotton, indigo, coffee, cocoa, ginger, pimento or allspice, annatto, aloes, cloves, cinnamon, tobacco, bees wax, and honey.

#### CUBA.

*Face of the country.* A chain of mountains extends through the whole length of the island. At the foot of the mountains the country opens into extensive plains and meadows.

*Soil.* The soil is very fertile, and produces the best tobacco in America.

*Climate.* The temperature is warm and dry; milder than that of St. Domingo.

*Minerals.* Here are abundant mines of copper and loadstone; mines of gold and iron, and the rock crystal are also found.

*Chief towns.* *Havannah*, the capital, is situated on the north coast, and has one of the best harbours in the world. It is very strongly fortified, and is a place of great trade and opulence. Population about 60,000.

*St. Jago*, situated on the south coast, is the second town in the island, and was formerly the capital. It has a large trade, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. Among the other towns are Bayamo, Matanzas, Principe, & Trinidad.

#### ST. DOMINGO, OR HISPANIOLA.

This island was formerly divided between France and Spain, but is now in possession of the blacks, and is called by them *Hayti*.

*The face of the country* is greatly diversified with extensive plains and elevated mountains.

*Soil.* This is one of the most fertile of the West India islands, and produces sugar, coffee, and cotton in abundance.

*Climate.* The climate is moist and hot; the thermometer in plains rising to 99°.

*Chief towns.* *St. Domingo*, the capital of that part of the island which belonged to Spain, is situated near the southern coast. It is well built of stone, and formerly contained a population of upwards of 20,000; but at present not more than 12,000.

*Cape Henry*, formerly *Cape François*, was formerly the French capital, and is now the capital of Christophe. It is situated on the north side of the island, and is well built. Population, in 1793, about 20,000.

Port au Prince and Aux Cayes are places of considerable commerce.

#### JAMAICA.

Jamaica is the chief of the British West India islands.

*The surface* of the island is much diversified. An elevated ridge, called Blue mountains, extends through it from east to west.

*Soil.* The soil is less fertile than that of Cuba and Hispaniola, but is well cultivated.

*Chief towns.* *Kingston* is the chief town. It is situated on the south side of the island, and has an excellent harbour. It is well built, and is a place of great commerce. Spanish Town and Port Royal are the other most considerable towns.

#### PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico is the fourth island in size. It is very fertile, beautifully diversified, and enjoys a temperate climate.

*Chief town.* *St. Juan de Porto Rico*, the capital, is said to contain 30,000 inhabitants.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### *Divisions.*

New Grenada	}	Spanish
Venezuela		
Peru		
Chili		
Buenos Ayres	}	Dutch, British, and French
Guiana		
Brazil	}	Portuguese
Amazonia		
Patagonia		
		Aborigines

*Political condition.* For several years past the *Spanish Provinces* generally have been in a revolutionary state. The independent government seems to be the most firmly established in *Buenos Ayres*, and *Peru* has been the least affected by revolutionary movements.

A part of *Guiana* is included in *Venezuela* and *Brazil*; the remainder belongs to the Dutch, British, and French.

*Brazil* is a kingdom, having become the residence of the royal family of Portugal. *Amazonia* is claimed as a part of *Brazil*, but is chiefly in the possession of the Aborigines.

*Patagonia* is in the possession of the Aborigines.

*Population.* The population of South America has never been accurately ascertained, and it is variously estimated. In the statement in the following table, the independent Indians are not included. The total population is probably between 10 and 14 millions.

	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
New Grenada	2,000,000	Santa Fé de Bogota	40,000
Venezuela	723,000	Caraccas	30,000
Guiana	250,000	Paramaribo	20,000
Peru	1,500,000	Lima	52,622
Brazil	2,500,000	Rio Janeiro	150,000
Chili	1,200,000	St. Jago	46,000
Buenos Ayres	2,000,000	Buenos Ayres	60,000
	10,178,000		

# SOUTH AMERICA.

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*Religion.* The religion of all South America, with the exception of the independent Indian nations and that part of Guiana which belongs to the British and Dutch, is Roman Catholic.

*Mountains.* The Andes are the principal range. They extend through the continent of America, towards the western side, from north to south. They have been heretofore accounted the most elevated mountains on the globe; but the Himmaleh mountains in Asia are now said to exceed them in height.

Height of some of the most remarkable summits.

<i>New Grenada.</i>		<i>Peru.</i>	
	<i>Fect.</i>		<i>Fect.</i>
Chimborazo	21,440	Santa Barbara	14,506
Disca Casada	19,570	Mines of Guanacavelica	13,805
Cayamba Ourcou	19,392	<i>Chili.</i>	
Antesana	19,150	Manfios about	20,000
Cotopaxi	18,864	Blanquillo do.	20,000
Altair	17,472	Chillan do.	20,000
Sangai	17,152	Longave do.	20,000
Tunguragua	16,579	<i>Venezuela.</i>	
Pichinca	15,839	Silla de Caraccas	8,432
City of Quito	9,514	<i>Guiana.</i>	
City of Santa Fé } de Bogota }	8,694	Volcano Duida	8,467

*Rivers.* The *Amazon*, or *Maranon*, is the largest river in the known world. It is 150 miles wide at its mouth, and the tide flows up 500 miles. The length of its course is more than 4,000 miles, and it is said that a vessel of 4 or 500 tons might navigate it throughout this whole extent.

The *La Plata* is the second great river of South America. It is navigable for large vessels to Assumption, nearly 1,000 miles, and the length of its course is about 2,000. For the distance of 120 miles from its mouth, its average breadth is about 70 miles.

The *Oronoko* conveys to the ocean the waters of an extensive valley, extending about 1,000 miles from west to east, and 500 or 600 from north to south.

The other principal rivers are the Parana, Paraguay, Madeira, St. Francisco, and Tocantins.

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de Bogota	40,000
	30,000
ibo	20,000
	52,622
eiro	150,000
	46,000
Ayres	60,000



## NEW GRENADA.

*Lakes.* There are no very large lakes. The most considerable are Titicaca, Parima, and Maracaybo.

*Islands.* The principal islands are the Falkland islands, Terra del Fuego, Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, and the Gallapagos.

*Productions.* South America abounds in animal, vegetable, and mineral productions. Its mines of gold and silver, are immensely valuable, and furnish other parts of the globe with vast quantities of those metals.

## NEW GRENADA.

*Name.* This country, together with Venezuela, was formerly known by the name of Terra Firma. The name of Terra Firma Proper is now applied to the audience of Panama.

*Divisions.* New Grenada is divided into three audiences, Panama, Santa Fé, and Quito; which are subdivided into 24 provinces.

<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Santa Fé de Bogota	40,000	Guayaquil	12,000
Quito	70,000	Merida	11,000
Popayan	25,000	Panama	10,000
Carthagena	20,000	St. Miguel d'Ibarra	10,000
Cuenca	20,000	Latacunga	10,000
Riobamba	20,000	Loxa	10,000
Otobalo	15,000		

*Santa Fé de Bogota*, the capital of the kingdom, is situated on a small river which flows into the Magdalena. It is built on a spacious plain, elevated 8,694 feet above the level of the sea. It enjoys a mild climate, and has some magnificent buildings.

*Quito* is a celebrated city, built on the eastern declivity of the volcanic mountain Pichinca, and is elevated 9,514 feet above the level of the ocean. The climate is delightful, and mild throughout the year, though extremely subject to earthquakes and tempests of thunder and lightning. The houses are built of unburnt bricks, of only one story; but many of them are large.

*Seaports.* The principal ports are Panama, Carthagena, Guayaquil, Porto Bello, and St. Martha.

*Universities.* The universities are those of Santa Fé de Bogota, Quito, and Popayan.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Apure, Meta, Putumayo, and Caqueta.

*Mountains.* The most remarkable summits of the Andes are in New Grenada. See *mountains* of South America.

*Climate.* The climate is various. The summits of the Andes are covered with eternal snow, while in the valleys and low plains the heat is very great. The elevated plains enjoy a temperate, unvaried, and delightful climate.

*Soil and productions.* The soil in the plains and valleys is fertile, producing cotton, tobacco, corn, a great variety of vegetables and tropical fruits.

*Minerals.* The mountains of New Grenada are exceedingly rich in metallic productions. The value of gold and silver produced in the mines annually amounts to £650,000 sterling. There are also mines of platina, emeralds, copper, and lead.

*Curiosities.* New Grenada abounds in the most sublime mountain scenery. Cotopaxi is the most elevated volcanic mountain in the known world. This and many others are subject to the most tremendous eruptions.

The cataract of Tequendama, on the Funza, is a remarkable curiosity. The river after flowing through a great plain, is compressed from 150 to 35 feet in width, and rushes down a perpendicular rock at two bounds to the astonishing depth of 600 feet, into a dark, unfathomable gulf.

## VENEZUELA.

*Name.* This country, since 1786, has been called by the Spaniards the *Captain-generalship of Caraccas*; but at the declaration of independence, in 1810, it assumed the name of the *Republic of Venezuela*. It was formerly styled *Eastern Terra Firma*.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Caraccas	CARACCAS	30,000
Margarita island	Asuncion	
Cumana	Cumana	24,000
Barcelona	Barcelona	14,000
Truxillo	Truxillo	7,600

## VENEZUELA

Merida	Merida	11,500	
Varinas	Varinas	6,000	
Maracaybo	Maracaybo	22,000	
Guiana (Spanish)	St. Thomas	10,000	
<i>Other towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	
Guanara	12,300	Valencia	3,000
Barquisimeto	11,300	Porto Cavello	7,500
Tocuyo	10,200	La Guayra	6,000

*Caracas*, the capital of the country, is situated 7 miles from La Guayra, its port; on a plain elevated 2,903 feet above the sea. The population, in 1812, was 50,000. The same year 12,000 of the inhabitants were destroyed by an earthquake, and the city has since been much reduced.

*St. Thomas*, or *Angostura*, the capital of Spanish Guiana, is situated on the Oronoko, about 90 leagues from its mouth. This town is now the seat of the Venezuelan government.

*University.* There is a university at Caracas.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Oronoko and its branches; the Tuy, Tocuyo, and Neveri.

*Lakes.* The lakes are Maracaybo and Valencia.

*Face of the country.* The northern part is mountainous; the chain of the Andes traverses the whole country in the direction of its shores, in some parts exceeding 8,000 feet in height. In the southern parts, on the Oronoko and its branches, there are immense plains.

*Climate.* The climate in the plains is very hot; in some parts it is temperate and healthy.

*Soil and productions.* Much of the soil is rich, producing sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton, and tobacco. The plains of the Oronoko furnish extensive pastures, on which are found numberless herds of cattle. Agriculture and the care of cattle are the chief occupations of the inhabitants of Venezuela.

## GUIANA.

*Spanish Guiana* forms a part of Venezuela; *Portuguese Guiana*, a part of Brazil; the rest of the country belongs to Great Britain, Netherlands, and France.

# GUIANA.

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Settlements.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Demarara } Berbice } Essequibo }	English { Stabroek New Amsterdam	8,500
Surinam	Dutch	Paramaribo 20,000
Cayenne	French	Cayenne 6,000

*Paramaribo*, the capital of Surinam, is finely situated on the river Surinam, 18 miles from the sea, and is a remarkably pleasant town.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Surinam, Demarara, Essequibo, Berbice, and Maroni.

*The face of the country* is generally very level.

*Soil.* The soil is exceedingly fertile.

*Productions.* The most important productions are sugar, and coffee; next cotton, cocoa, maize, and indigo.

*Climate.* The climate is hot and unhealthy.

# PERU.

Intendencies.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Truxillo	Truxillo	6,000
Tarma	Tarma	5,600
Guanca Velica	Guanca Velica	8,000
Lima	Lima	52,622
Guamanga	Guamanga	20,000
Arequipa	Arequipa	30,000
Cusco	Cusco	32,000

*Chief cities.* *Lima* is situated in the centre of a spacious and delightful valley, and is surrounded by a brick wall. The houses, though mostly of but one story, are commodious; the churches are large, and are ornamented with very costly decorations. Callao, the port of Lima, is about 7 miles distant.

*Cusco* is an ancient and magnificent city, and was once the seat of the Incas.

*Universities.* There are universities at Lima, Cusco, and Guamanga.

*Commerce.* The commerce of Peru is important, and it

11,500  
6,000  
22,000  
10,000

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7,500  
6,000

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has a number of fine ports. Its exports to Spain consist chiefly of the precious metals.

*Mines.* The number of gold mines and washings is about 70, of silver mines 680, of mercury 4, of copper 4, and of lead 12. The coinage of gold and silver at the mint of Lima, from 1791 to 1801, amounted annually to £1,113,000. The working of the mines furnishes the most important occupation of the inhabitants.

*Climate.* The summits of the Andes are covered with eternal snow; in the low plains the heat is great, but on the table land or elevated plains, the climate is mild, with little variation of temperature, the thermometer standing at about 65 or 68 degrees throughout the year.

*The face of the country* is greatly diversified, and the Andes here present some lofty summits.

*Rivers.* The Ucayale, Apurimac, Tunguragua, and Gallagua, head branches of the Amazon, rise in Peru.

*Soil.* The soil in the plains and table land is rich.

*The productions* are cotton, pimento, sugar, grain, fruits, and Peruvian bark.

#### AMAZONIA.

*Amazonia* is a name applied to a large extent of country, in the central part of South America, south of the river Amazon.

The Portuguese have a few small settlements in Amazonia, and claim it as a part of Brazil; but the natives have almost the entire possession of the country.

The climate is represented as very temperate for the latitude, and the soil fertile; but the country is little known.

#### BRAZIL.

<i>Captanias.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Captanias.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Para	Para	Rio Janeiro	Rio Janeiro
Maranhm	St. Felipe	St. Paul	St. Paul
Seara	Seara	Rio Grande	Rio Grande
Pernambuco	Pernambuco	Goyas	
Bahia	St. Salvador	Matto Grosso	Jesus de Cuyaba
Minas Geraes	Villa Rica		

# BRAZIL.

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Chief towns.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Rio Janeiro	150,000	Villa Rica	20,000
St. Salvador	100,000	St. Paul	15,000
Pernambuco	32,000	Para	15,000
Jesus de Cuyaba	30,000	Olinda	13,000
St. Felipe	25,000		

*Rio Janeiro*, the capital, has a very excellent harbour, is favourably situated, and has a great commerce. The houses are generally small, but the churches are splendid, and the surrounding country is beautiful.

*St. Salvador*, or *Bahia*, formerly the seat of the colonial government, is situated on the bay of All Saints. The houses are mostly of stone, and the commerce of the town is extensive.

*Pernambuco* has a large trade in cotton.

*Government.* The government is an absolute monarchy. The royal family of Portugal have resided here since 1807.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Amazon, Madeira, Topayas, Xingu, Tocantins, St. Francisco, Parana, and Uruguay.

*Climate.* In the northern parts the climate is hot, but in the southern it is mild, and generally healthy.

*The face of the country* is agreeably diversified, and is highly picturesque. It is clothed with the most luxuriant vegetation, and covered, in many parts, with an almost impenetrable forest.

*Soil.* A great part of the country has a very fertile soil.

*Productions.* The productions are grain, fruits, sugar, coffee, cotton and various other kinds of tropical produce.

*Mines.* The gold and diamond mines are very valuable. Tejuco, the capital of the diamond district, is situated in a barren region, 400 miles N. Rio Janeiro.

# BUENOS AYRES.

*Names.* This country, heretofore styled the viceroyalty of *Buenos Ayres* or *La Plata*, has, since the declaration of independence, assumed the name of the *United Provinces of South America*.

## Chief towns.

Rio Janeiro  
St. Paul  
Rio Grande  
Jesus de Cuyaba

## BUENOS AYRES.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Buenos Ayres	105,000	Buenos Ayres
Banda Oriental or Monte Video	45,000	Monte Video
Entre Rios, or Santa Fé	25,000	Sante Fé
Cordova	75,000	Cordova
Punta St. Luis	10,000	St. Luis de la Punta
Mendoza	33,000	Mendoza
St. Juan	34,000	St. Juan de la Frontera
Rioja	20,000	Todos Santos de Rioja la Nueva
Catamarca	36,000	Catamarca
St. Jago del Estero	45,000	St. Jago del Estero
Tucuman	45,000	St. Miguel de Tucuman
Salta	50,000	Salta
Jujuy	25,000	St. Salvador de Jujuy
Chicas	10,000	Tupiza
Potosi	112,000	Potosi, La Plata
Misque	15,000	Pomabamba
Charcas	120,000	Charcas
Cochabamba	100,000	Oropesa
La Paz	60,000	La Paz
Paraguay	110,000	Assumption
1,080,000		

*Population.* Several of the provinces are not included in the above table, and the Indian population is omitted. The whole population, exclusive of the uncivilized Indians, is estimated at 2,000,000.

<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Buenos Ayres	60,000	Oropesa	17,000
Potosi	50,000	La Plata	14,000
Charcas	30,000	St. Jago del Estero	12,000
Mendoza	21,000	Monte Video	10,000
La Paz	20,000	Cordova	10,000
St. Juan de la Frontera	19,000		

*Buenos Ayres*, the capital, is situated on the La Plata 66 leagues from its mouth. The streets are broad and straight, the edifices are built of white stone, and the houses of

brick, mostly of only one story. The city is celebrated for the pleasantness and salubrity of its climate.

*Potosi* is situated near the foot of a mountain of the same name, celebrated for its rich silver mines. The population of the city once amounted to 160,000, but it is now much reduced.

*Monte Video* is situated on the La Plata, 90 miles above its mouth, and has the only good port on the river. It is of considerable commercial importance, but has suffered much during the late contest.

*Education.* There are colleges at Buenos Ayres and Cordova, and a university at La Plata. An increasing attention is paid to education.

*Government.* The provinces, by their representatives, made a formal declaration of their independence on the 9th of July 1816, and they are now ruled by a congress.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the La Plata, Parana, Uruguay, Paraguay, St. Jago del Estero, Pilcomayo, Salado, Negro, and Madeira.

*Lake.* *Titicaca*, the largest lake, is about 240 miles in circumference.

*Climate.* The climate is various. On the coast it is very healthy and temperate.

*Face of the country.* The southern portion of the country constitutes a part of a vast level plain, or Pampa, which stretches south into Patagonia, extending in its greatest length about 1,500 miles, and about 500 in breadth. It is bare of trees, and covered with high grass. The northern part of the country is variegated, and some of it mountainous.

*Soil.* Much of the soil of the Pampas is very rich. The province of Paraguay and many other parts have an exceedingly fertile soil.

*Productions.* A great portion of the wealth of the country consists in the immense herds of cattle and horses, which graze on its plains. Hides, tallow, and wool are abundant; also wheat, Indian corn, barley, tobacco, sugar, wine, and fruits.

*Mines.* Several years since, there were in operation 30 mines of gold, 27 of silver, 7 of copper, 7 of lead, and 2 of tin. The silver mine of Potosi is the richest in south A-

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## CHILI.

*Divisions.* Chili is divided into two intendencies, St Jago and Concepcion, which are subdivided into about 20 districts.

*Chief towns.* *St. Jago*, the capital, is situated on an extensive and beautiful plain, about 90 miles from Valparaiso, its nearest port. The houses are neatly built of unburnt brick, and are of only one story, as is the fact with regard to all the towns in Chili. Population 46,000.

*Concepcion*, the second city in rank, is situated near a beautiful bay, which affords a commodious harbour. Population 13,000.

*Valparaiso* is the port of St. Jago, and the most frequent in Chili. It has a capacious harbour, but an inconvenient situation, at the foot of a mountain. Population 6,500.

The other most important towns are Valdivia, Chillan, Coquimbo, St. Fernando, and Petorca.

*University.* There is a university at St. Jago.

*Rivers.* The rivers are numerous, but small, and have generally rapid currents. The largest are the Maule, Biobio, Cauten, Tolten, Valdivia, Chaivin, Bueno, and Sinfondo.

*Face of the country.* Chili is a very mountainous country, and abounds in sublime scenery. The height of several summits of the Chilian Andes is estimated at upwards of 20,000 feet above the level of the ocean.

*Climate.* The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the weather serene. In the northern parts there is little or no rain; in the southern it rains occasionally throughout the year.

*Soil.* The soil of the valleys is exceedingly fertile, yielding abundant crops of grain and fruits. The country is also excellent for grazing, and abounds in numerous herds of cattle.

*Productions.* The productions are grain, wine, oil, sugar, cotton, and fruits of various kinds.

## CHILE

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*Mines.* Chile is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead.

*Islands.* The island of Chiloe is 100 miles long, and, where widest, 60 broad. In the Archipelago of Chiloe there are 82 islands.

## PATAGONIA

Patagonia is a large country in the southern part of South America. It is inhabited by native tribes, and is but little known.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Rio Negro, Colorado, Camarones, and Collico.

*Climate.* The climate is cold, more so than at the same distance north of the equator.

*The face of the country* is diversified. In the northeastern part there are immense plains; the western part is very mountainous; the great chain of the Andes extending through it.

The natives are said to be of large stature, and ferocious character.

## EUROPE.

The principal states of Europe as they now exist, together with their population, chief cities, and population of the chief cities, are exhibited in the following

TABLE.

	Pop.	Chief cities.	Pop.
Russia*	37,000,000	St. Petersburg	285,500
Sweden & Norway	3,307,000	Stockholm	62,830
Denmark	1,762,000	Copenhagen	105,000
Netherlands	5,226,000	Amsterdam	193,083
Great Britain†	17,300,000	London	1,009,546
France	29,327,000	Paris	713,756
Prussia	10,508,000	Berlin	166,584
Saxony	1,282,000	Dresden	49,074
Bavaria	3,560,000	Munich	48,740
Wurtemberg	1,395,000	Stuttgart	21,124
Hanover	1,305,000	Hanover	20,038
German States‡	4,418,000		
Austria§	27,613,000	Vienna	224,543
Switzerland	1,720,000	Berne	13,339
Sardinia	3,975,000	Turin	64,499
Italy¶	11,000,000	Naples	330,468
		Rome	131,356
Spain	10,400,000	Madrid	166,872
Portugal	3,550,000	Lisbon	240,000
Turkey in Europe	8,000,000	Constantinople	500,000
Ionian Republic	230,000	Corfu	15,000

Total 192,958,000

\* In Europe, including Russian Poland and Finland.

† Including Ireland, Malta, and Gibraltar.

‡ Baden, Hesse Cassel, and all the smaller German States.

§ Including Austrian Poland and Lombardy.

|| Including the island of Sardinia, Piedmont, Genoa, Savoy, &c.

¶ Exclusive of Piedmont and Lombardy, but including Sicily.

# EUROPE.

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Extent in square miles, population to a square mile, religion, and government, of the several countries of Europe, limited as in the preceding table.

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	Sq. miles.	Pop. Sq. m.	Religion.	Government
Russia	1,540,000	24	Greek Ch.	Monarchy
Sweden	182,000	13	Lutheran	{ Absolute Monarchy
Norway	160,000	6		
Denmark	22,000	77	Lutheran	Absol. Mon.
Netherlands	24,347	214	Prot. & Cath.	Lim. Mon.
G. Britain.	England	50,210	Protestant	{ Limited Monarchy
	Wales	8,125		
	Scotland	30,234		
	Ireland	30,370		
France	215,000	141	Catholic	Lim. Mon.
Prussia	103,500	102	Lutheran	Absol. Mon.
Saxony	7,165	179	Lutheran	Absol. Mon.
Bavaria	28,365	125	Catholic	Absol. Mon.
Wurtemberg	7,822	178	Lutheran	Monarchy
Hanover	14,543	90	Lutheran	Monarchy
Austria	258,000	107	Catholic	Absol. Mon.
Switzerland	18,444	90	Prot. & Cath.	Republic
Sardinia	27,972	146	Catholic	Absol. Mon.
Italy	69,800	157	Catholic	
Spain	169,000	55	Catholic	Absol. Mon.
Portugal	35,000	101	Catholic	Absol. Mon.
Turkey	184,000	43	Mahometan	Absol. Mon.

## Number of the different religions.

Roman Catholics	98,229,000
Protestants	41,898,500
Greek Church	32,305,000

Christians	172,432,500
Mahometans	3,607,500
Jews	1,179,500

Military.	Forces in time of peace	1,600,000
	Do. war	3,600,000

## EUROPE.

*Maritime forces.*

Ships of the line	409	Frigates	348
Do. of 50 guns	33	Inferior vessels	1,563

*Inhabitants, classed according to their race or descent.*

Descendants of the Romans	60,586,400
Teutonians or Germans	53,195,000
Slavonians	45,120,000
Caledonians	3,718,000
Tartars and Bulgarians	3,499,000
Maggarians	3,070,000
Greeks	2,022,000
Finlanders	1,760,000
Cimmerians	1,610,000
Basques	622,000
Guistes	313,600
Arnauts	294,000
Armenians	131,600
Maltese, &c.	88,000

*The following are the most populous cities in Europe.*

<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
London	1,009,546	Rome	131,356
Paris	713,756	Milan	124,798
Constantinople	500,000	Venice	116,340
Naples	330,468	Barcelona	111,500
Moscow	312,000	Hamburg	106,920
St. Petersburg	285,500	Valencia	105,000
Lisbon	240,000	Copenhagen	105,000
Vienna	224,548	Edinburgh	102,987
Amsterdam	193,083	Marseilles	102,000
Dublin	187,939	Lyons	101,000
Madrid	166,672	Glasgow	100,749
Berlin	166,584	Andrianople	100,000
Palermo	140,000		

*Mountains.* The principal ranges of mountains are the Alps, Apennines, Pyrenees, Carpathian, Doftafeld, and Ural.

EUROPE.

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		Feet.
Alps, Mount Blanc, highest summit		15,680
Pyrenees, Mount Perdu, Do.		11,283
Carpathian, Lemnitz, Do.		8,640
Apennines, Monte Velino Do.		8,397
Dofrafield, Do.		7,620
Ural, Do.		6,780

View of the elevation of some of the most remarkable summits in the different countries. The mountain first mentioned is the highest known in the respective countries.

<i>Iceland.</i>	Feet.	<i>Austria.</i>	Feet.
Snaefiel	6,860	Priel	6,565
Hecla	5,000	Oetscher	5,990
<i>Sweden and Norway.</i>		Schneeberg	5,200
Dofrafield, high. sum.	7,620	<i>Stiria.</i>	
Swicku	6,658	Wechsels	5,686
Areskutan	6,180	<i>Carinthia.</i>	
<i>Russia in Europe.</i>		Gross Kogel	9,700
Ural	6,780	<i>Saltzburg.</i>	
Tchaturdag, or Patal	6,600	Ostelle	12,800
<i>Scotland.</i>		<i>Tyrol.</i>	
Ben-Nevis	4,387	Oertler	15,430
Cairngorra	4,050	Great Glockner	12,714
Ben-Lawers	4,015	Brenner	5,109
<i>England and Wales.</i>		<i>Switzerland, Savoy, and</i>	
Snowdon	3,568	<i>Piedmont.</i>	
Crossfell	3,390	Mont Blanc	15,680
Helvellin	3,354	Mont Rosa	15,552
Skiddaw	3,175	Mont Cervin	14,784
<i>Ireland.</i>		St. Bernard	11,011
Macgilcuddy's Reeks	3,404	Mont Cenis	9,956
Sleib-donard	3,150	St. Gothard	9,075
<i>Hanover.</i>		<i>France.</i>	
Heinrichshohe, Hartz	3,926	Louciru } highest } 14,451	
Brocken Do.	3,690	Loupilon } Cot. Alps } 14,144	
<i>Silesia.</i>		Mt. Perdu (Pyrenees)	11,283
Riesenkoppe	5,070	Mont d'Or	6,707
Grosse Rader	4,972	Cantal	6,355
<i>Francia.</i>		Jura	5,774
Fichtelberg	3,980	Puy de Dôme	4,518

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<i>Spain.</i>		<i>Sicily.</i>	
Sierra Nevada	12,762	Etua	10,963
Pic Blanc(Pyrenees)	10,205	<i>Corsica.</i>	
<i>Portugal.</i>		Monte Rotondo	8,694
Serra de Estrella	5 or 6,000	<i>Turkey in Europe.</i>	
<i>Italy.</i>		Olympus	about 7,000
Monte Velino	8,397	Pindus	Do. 7,000
Monte Cimone	6,401	Athos	3,253
Vesuvius	3,900		

*Rivers.* The following table exhibits a view of the comparative length of the principal rivers.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Volga, Russia	1,980	Neva, Russia	450
Danube, Germany	1,620	Petchora, Do.	450
Dnieper, Russia	1,000	Tagus, Spain	450
Don, Russia	800	Teisse, Hungary	450
Rhine, Germany	600	Vistula, Poland	450
Dniester, Russia	600	Rhone, France	400
Elbe, Germany	500	Loire, Do.	400
Dwina, Russia	500	Po, Italy	350
Dwina, Do.	500	Ebro, Spain	350
Niemen, Do.	450	Drave, Austria	350

*Lakes.* The following are the most considerable lakes.

	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>
Ladoga, Russia	150 miles.	70 miles.
Onega do.	150	30
Tchudskoi do.	60	24
Ilmen do.	48	18
Wenner, Sweden	80	35
Wetter do.	70	16
Malar do.	60	18
Constance, Switz.	45	15
Geneva do.	40	9
Garda, Italy	30	7

*Islands.* The most important islands are Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Candia.

*Climate.* Europe is situated almost wholly within the temperate zone, and enjoys a favourable climate.

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# EUROPE.

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*Character.* Europe, though much the smallest of the four quarters of the globe, is by far the most important and powerful, and governs the greater part of the others. It has a great superiority in civilization and refinement, and in all the useful and ornamental arts.

*Literature.* Europe contains the principal part of the literature and science of the globe, and its literary establishments are greatly superior to any that are found in the other quarters of the world. The countries most eminent for literature and science are Great Britain, France, and Germany.

*Libraries.* Some of the principal libraries of Europe are exhibited in the following table.

	<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Vols.</i>
Rome, Vatican	500,000	Prague	130,000
Munich, Royal	400,000	Madrid, Royal	130,000
Paris, Royal	370,000	Brussels	120,000
Vienna, Imperial	300,000	Paris, St. Genevieve	110,000
Petersb'g, Imperial	300,000	Vienna, University	108,000
Gottingen, Univ.	280,000	Lyons	106,000
Copenhagen, Royal	270,000	Bordeaux	105,000
Dresden, Royal	250,000	Gratz	105,000
Berlin, Royal	200,000	Paris, Pantheon	102,000
Wolfenbittel	200,000	Hamburg	100,000
Stuttgard	170,000	Cambridge, Univ.	100,000
Bologna	150,000	Frankfort on the	} 100,000
Paris, Arsenal	150,000	Maine	
Milan, Ambrosian	140,000	Weimar	

# LAPLAND.

*Divisions.* Lapland is divided into three parts; North Lapland, belonging to Norway; South Lapland, belonging to Sweden; and East Lapland, belonging to Russia.

*Towns.* Tornea was formerly considered as belonging to Swedish Lapland, and the chief town. It has a good harbour, but contains only 666 inhabitants. The houses are all of one story. Kola is the chief town in Russian Lapland.



## LAPLAND.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Tornea, Alter, and Tana.

*Lakes.* The lakes in this country are very numerous. Lake Enara is about 50 miles long.

*The face of the country* is mostly rough and mountainous; but in some parts there are extensive morasses and fens. The summits of the mountains are covered with eternal snow.

*Soil.* The soil is generally sterile; being mostly covered with rocks, or moss, or gravelly plains, or a kind of turf.

*Productions.* The inhabitants raise some barley, oats, rye, some vegetables, and fruits; but their chief wealth consists in their numerous herds of rein-deer.

*Climate.* The climate is excessively cold; in the summer, however, for a short time the heat is intense.

*Population.* The country is very thinly inhabited. The population is estimated at 60,000.

*Inhabitants.* The inhabitants are of low stature and swarthy complexion. They subsist mostly on animal food, are but little advanced in civilization, and have no literature. They profess Christianity, but unite with it many of the superstitions of paganism. Though their lot is full of toil and penury, yet they are remarkably attached to their country.

## NORWAY.

<i>Provinces or Dioceses.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Drontheim	Drontheim	8,340
Bergen	Bergen	18,020
Christiansand	Christiansand	4,787
Aggerhuus or Christiania	Christiania	9,005

*Bergen*, the largest town, has considerable commerce. The exports consist chiefly of fish, skins, tallow, and lumber.

*Christiania* is the best built and most thriving town. It has an excellent harbour, and carries on considerable commerce. It contains a military academy, and a university.

*Drontheim* has considerable trade. It is a very ancient

town, and was the seat of government while Norway was a separate kingdom.

*Government.* Norway was united to Denmark in 1387, and in 1814, was ceded to Sweden. It has its own legislature, with a separate administration.

*Religion.* The religion is Lutheran, and the country is divided into 4 bishopricks.

*Language.* The language is a dialect of the Gothic.

*Education.* The university of Christiania is the only one in the country. There are 4 Latin and some common schools; but Norway has always been behind the other countries of Europe with regard to literature.

*Rivers.* The Glomme, Louven, and Nyd.

*Lakes.* The lakes are numerous but mostly small.

*Mountains.* The Dofrafield mountains are a long range extending mostly between Norway and Sweden.

*Face of the country.* Norway and Switzerland are the two most mountainous countries in Europe.

*Soil.* But little of the soil is adapted to raising grain; but in many parts there is excellent pasture; and in the south portion there are tracts of pleasant and fertile country.

*Minerals.* The mineral productions are important, and consist of iron, silver, copper, lead, cobalt, marble, salt, alum, &c.

*Exports.* The exports consist of lumber, hides, fish, and mineral productions.

*Climate.* The climate is healthy. The summers are short and hot; and the winters long and excessively cold.

*The Maelstrom* is a remarkable whirlpool near the island of Moskoe. It is so violent as to draw in trees, ships, and whales that come near it.

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# SWEDEN.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Pop. in 1800.</i>
Sweden Proper	653,767
Gothland	1,454,462
Nordland and Lapland	283,072
Norway	910,074
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,267,375</b>

*Finland* formerly constituted a part of Sweden, but was ceded to Russia in 1803.

<i>Chief cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Stockholm	62,830	Nordkioping	8,665
Gottenburg	91,858	Upsal	4,897
Carlsrona	10,553	Fahlun	4,790

*Stockholm*, the capital of Sweden, has a singular situation between an inlet of the Baltic and Malar lake. It occupies 7 islands, and the scenery is very romantic. The houses are mostly of stone or brick, and plaistered with stucco.

*Gottenburg* is the second town in regard to population and commerce, and formerly carried on a great trade in the herring fishery.

*Carlsrona* has considerable commerce, and is noted for being the chief station of the Swedish navy.

*Government.* The government is a limited hereditary monarchy.

*Religion.* The religion is Lutheran. There are one archbishopric, that of Upsal, and 11 bishoprics.

*Language.* The Swedish language is a dialect of the Gothic, being a sister of the Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic.

*Education.* Sweden has 2 universities, Upsal and Lund. The former has a library of 56,000 volumes, and had, in 1815, 1,200 students; the latter has about 300 students. The university of Abo, in Finland, now belongs to Russia. A school is established in every parish for the purpose of teaching reading, writing, &c.

*Commerce.* The commerce of Sweden rests chiefly on the export of her native products, iron, timber, pitch, tar, hemp, copper, and herrings.

# SWEDEN.

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*Climate.* The winter is long, dry, and excessively cold; the summer is short and hot. The transition from one of these seasons to the other is so rapid that spring and autumn are scarcely known.

*Face of the country.* The country is exceedingly diversified with mountains, lakes, rivers, cataracts, forests, vales, rocks, and cultivated fields.

*Mountains.* The Dofrafield mountains extend between Sweden and Norway.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Dahl, Gotha, and Motala.

*Lakes.* The largest lakes are Wetter, Wenner, and Malar.

*Soil.* The soil is not naturally fertile, but it is cultivated with great skill and industry. The produce of grain is not sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants.

*Forests.* The forests are numerous and extensive, and abound in pine and fir.

*Mineralogy.* Sweden has mines of iron, lead, silver, gold, cobalt, antimony, and coal.

*Islands.* The islands in the Baltic belonging to Sweden, are Oeland, Gothland, and Faro.

*Inhabitants.* The Swedes are generally robust and well formed; they are polished in their manners, and are brave, active, lively, and generous.

# DENMARK.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.
Jutland	400,000	Aalborg, Aarhus, Wiborg
Zealand, Fanen, &c.	550,000	Cop'nag'n, Elsinore, Odensee
Sleswick	300,000	Sleswick, Tonningen
Holstein	350,000	Altona, Kiel, Gluckstadt
Lauenburg	35,000	Lauenburg
Iceland	50,000	Reikiavik
Faroe Islands	5,000	
Possessions in E. & W. Indies & in Africa.	100,000	
Total	1,790,000	
Total in 1817	1,862,000	

*Chief cities.* *Copenhagen*, the metropolis of the Danish monarchy, is situated on the east coast of the island of Zealand, and presents a magnificent view when approached from the sea. It is one of the best built cities in Europe, and is not only the residence of the court, but is the seat of all the great public establishments of the kingdom. It has a good harbour, and an extensive commerce. Population, 105,000.

*Altona*, situated on the Elbe, 2 miles west of Hamburg, has considerable commerce and manufactures. Population 30,000.

*Elsinore*, 20 miles north of Copenhagen, is a well known seaport, at which all foreign ships that trade to the Baltic pay toll. Population 7,000.

*Literature.* Denmark has two universities, one at Copenhagen, and the other at Kiel. The former is on a large scale, having ample funds, a library of about 60,000 volumes, one of the best botanic gardens in Europe, and usually about 700 students. The university of Kiel has usually less than 200 students. There is a college at Odensee, and an academy at Altona. Considerable attention is paid by the Danes to education.

*Language.* The language is a dialect of the Teutonic, but the French and High Dutch are spoken at court.

*Religion.* Lutheranism is the established religion, but all others are tolerated. The bishops are on a footing somewhat similar to those in England, except they have less temporal power.

*Government.* The government is an absolute monarchy.

*Climate.* The climate is healthy and uniformly temperate, though the atmosphere, during the greater part of the year, is thick and cloudy.

*Face of the country.* The continental part is very level. It is watered by no large rivers, but has numerous lakes.

*Soil and productions.* The soil is generally sandy, but a large proportion is fertile, and produces oats, barley, beans, pease, potatoes and madder, and much of it is excellent for grazing.

*Commerce.* Denmark is remarkably well situated for trade, and its commerce is very considerable. The exports consist of grain, horses, cattle, beef, pork, butter,

and cheese. The shipping, in 1800, amounted to 250,000 tons.

*Iceland*, a large island, is subject to Denmark. It has no considerable towns, and is very thinly inhabited. The climate is very severe. For two months in the year the sun never rises in summer, nor sets in winter. The island consists of prodigious ranges of mountains, some of which are always covered with snow.

*Mount Hecla* is a celebrated volcano, about 5,000 feet high, subject to frequent eruptions. Matter has been thrown from it to the distance of 150 miles.

## RUSSIA.

*Extent.* Russia includes most of the north of Europe, and all the north of Asia, and is probably the most extensive empire that ever existed.

*Divisions.* Before the year 1808, Russia was divided into 52 governments. Since that time, Finland, the duchy of Warsaw, Bessarabia, and a part of Moldavia in Europe, and some districts in Asia have been annexed to the empire.

## RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

<i>Chief cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
ST. PETERSBURG	285,500	Riga	36,000
Moscow	312,000	Wilna	25,000
Warsaw	64,421	Tver	20,000
Cronstadt	40,000	Kaluga	19,078
Odessa	35,500	Jaroslavl	18,961
Tula	30,000	Neshin	16,000
Kiev	20,000	Cherson	15,000

*St. Petersburg*, the metropolis of the Russian empire, is situated on the Neva, near its entrance into the Gulf of Finland. It was founded in 1703, by Peter the Great, and it has now become one of the largest cities in Europe. The streets are wide, the houses large and splendid, and the city is accounted one of the most magnificent in the world.

*Moscow*, the ancient capital, is situated on the Moskwa, and is 24 miles in circumference. It was burnt, in 1812, but has since been rebuilt.

*Warsaw*, the capital of Poland, is situated on the Vistula; and is now a Russian city.

*Cronstadt*, situated on an island 20 miles west of St. Petersburg, is the principal station for the Russian navy.

*Odessa*, on the Black sea, is a new and flourishing city, and has an extensive commerce.

*Riga*, situated near the mouth of the Dwina, is, next to St. Petersburg, the most commercial city in Russia.

*Archangel*, on the White sea, has considerable commerce.

*Government.* The government of Russia, till 1811, was a despotism, but it is now a constitutional monarchy.

*Religion.* The established religion is the Greek church, but all others are tolerated. The established church resembles the Roman Catholic. It includes 4 metropolitan churches, 11 archbishoprics, and 32 bishoprics.

Number of several of the different religions throughout the empire.

Greek Church	34,000,000	Mahometans	1,800,000
Catholics	5,308,000	Jews	510,000
Lutherans	2,500,000	Armenians	70,000

*Universities.* There are 9 universities in the empire, at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Dorpat, Abo, Warsaw, Wilna, Charkov, Kiev, and Kazan.

*Education.* Education throughout the empire has been heretofore almost entirely neglected; but an increasing attention is now paid to it.

*Bible Societies* are now extensively instituted throughout Russia, for the benevolent purpose of distributing the Scriptures in the various languages of the inhabitants.

*Inhabitants.* The inhabitants consist of a great variety of nations, religions, and languages. A considerable number are Pagans, and many are in a state of barbarism.

*Manufactures.* The manufactures are important, and consist of salt, iron, leather, linen, sail-cloth, wax, isinglass, oil, soap, &c.

*Commerce.* Russia has an extensive commerce, which is carried on through the Baltic, Black, Caspian, and White seas.

*Inland navigation.* Russia has great facilities for inland navigation by means of rivers and canals.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Volga, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Duna, Onega, Dwina, Petchora, Neva, Ulea, Tornea, Niemen, and Vistula.

*Lakes.* The largest lakes are Ladoga and Onega.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country is mostly a level, and there are plains of vast extent.

*Mountains.* The Uralian mountains, forming the boundary between Europe and Asia, are the principal range, and are about 1,400 miles in length. The greatest elevation is 6,780 feet.

*Soil.* The soil in the southern provinces is generally very fertile, but in advancing to the north, it becomes less so.

*Climate.* The climate in this vast empire must be various; in the southern parts it is temperate and agreeable; in the northern, extremely severe.

## PRUSSIA.

*Divisions.* The Prussian dominions consist chiefly of two parts, entirely separated from each other, one lying in the east, the other in the west of Germany. The former comprises the main body of the kingdom, including the first 7 of the following provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
East Prussia	Königsberg	Saxony	Magdeburg
West Prussia	Dantzic	Westphalia	Münster
Brandenburg	Berlin	Jülich, Cleves	} Dusseldorf
Pomerania	Stettin	and Berg	
Silesia	Breslau	Lower Rhine	Cologne
Posen	Posen		
<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Berlin	166,584	Erfurt	16,573
Breslau	63,020	Posen	15,992
Königsberg	55,197	Potsdam	15,807
Dantzic	44,511	Halberstadt	13,206
Cologne	41,706	Münster	12,297



Magdeburg	32,867	Frankf't on the Oder	11,969
Aix la Chapelle	27,164	Dusseldorf	11,844
Halle	19,747	Stralsund	11,164
Stettin	18,436	Coblenz	11,164
Elbing	16,710		

*Berlin*, the capital of the Prussian dominions, is situated on the Spree. It is the second city in Germany in population, and one of the most beautiful in Europe. The streets are generally broad and straight, and the houses large, built of brick, and stuccoed. The city contains many magnificent edifices, and numerous literary institutions, and has extensive trade and manufactures.

*Breslau*, the capital of Silesia, situated on the Oder, carries on considerable trade, and has 6 annual fairs.

*Dantzic*, situated on the Vistula, 6 miles from its mouth, is an opulent, commercial city.

*Konigsberg*, on the Pregel, was formerly the capital of Prussia. It is a large and handsome city, well situated for commerce.

*Cologne*, on the Rhine, is noted for commerce, and has long held a conspicuous rank in Catholic Germany.

*Magdeburg*, on the Elbe, is well situated for commerce, and is a place of great strength.

*Aix la Chapelle*, situated on the Rhine, is an ancient and well built town. It was the favourite residence of Charlemagne, and is celebrated for its baths.

*Potzdum*, on an island in the Havel, 15 miles SW. Berlin, is decorated with splendid edifices, and has been the favourite residence of the Prussian monarchs.

*Government.* The government is an absolute monarchy.

*Religion.* The prevailing religion is Lutheran, but all sects are tolerated.

#### Number of the principal denominations.

Lutherans	6,100,000	Reformed	350,000
Catholics	3,500,000	Jews	75,000

*Universities.* The universities in the Prussian states are those of Konigsberg, Breslau, Berlin, Halle, Greifswalde, and Bonn. The principal gymnasiums are at Berlin, Magdeburg, Schul-Pforte, Dantzic, Konigsberg, and Breslau.

## PRUSSIA.

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*Language.* The prevailing language in Prussia is the German.

*Climate.* The climate is cold and piercing in the winter, warm and pleasant in the summer; but the autumn is generally wet.

*Face of the country.* Prussia is mostly a very level country, abounding in lakes and streams, and has many marshy tracts. Silesia is agreeably diversified, and has considerable mountains, called the Sudetic Mountains.

*Soil.* The soil of Brandenburg is lean; the other parts have a considerable proportion of fertile country.

*Productions.* Prussia produces grain, flax, hemp, &c., and abounds in cattle.

*Minerals.* The most distinguished and peculiar mineral production is amber, found on the shores of the Baltic.

*Rivers.* The rivers are the Elbe, Oder, Vistula, Memel, Pregel, Spree, Warta, Havel, Rhine, and Moselle.

*Lakes.* The lakes are numerous; Spirding-See and Maur-See are among the largest. Curish Haff, Frish Haff, and Grass Haff, are inland sheets of water, or gulfs.

*Islands.* The principal islands are Rugen and Usedom.

## POLAND.

Poland has been partitioned by Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The greater part is under the dominion of the emperor of Russia, who takes the title of king of Poland.

*Cities.* Warsaw, the capital, and Wilna, belong to Russia; Lemberg and Brody, to Austria; and Posen to Prussia.

*Cracow,* on the Vistula, is a free city, well situated for commerce. It is an old town and was formerly much larger than at present. It contains a university, accounted the first in Poland. Population, in 1810, 25,736.

*Religion.* The Poles are mostly Roman Catholics, but Lutherans and Jews are numerous.

*Universities.* The universities are those of Cracow, Wilna, Lemberg, and Warsaw.

*Language.* The Polish language is a dialect of the Sclavonian.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country is general-

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ly level, except near the Carpathian mountains, which extend between Poland and Hungary.

*Productions.* Poland is a very fertile country, and abounds in grain and cattle, and has also rich mines.

*Rivers.* The rivers are the Vistula, Niemen, Dwina, Dnieper, and Dniester.

*Curiosity.* The salt mine of Wieliczka, 8 miles S. Cracow, is esteemed a great curiosity. It is 150 or 200 feet deep. The inhabitants who work in the mines reside chiefly under ground; chapels are excavated in which mass is celebrated, and the crucifix and various ornaments are carved out of the salt rock.

## BRITISH DOMINIONS.

THE United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland possesses Gibraltar and the islands of Malta and Heligoland, in Europe, and has extensive dominions in Asia, Africa, and America.

Great Britain is divided into England, Scotland, and Wales.

## ENGLAND & WALES.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

#### Population in 1811 and Extent.

Counties.	Sq.m.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Northumberland	1,809	172,161	Newcastle	27,587
Cumberland	1,497	133,744	Carlisle	12,531
Durham	1,040	177,625	Durham	6,763
Yorkshire			York	18,217
East Riding	1,268	167,353		
North Riding	2,112	152,445		
West Riding	2,633	653,315		
Westmoreland	722	45,922	Appleby	2,160
Lancashire	1,806	828,309	Lancaster	9,247

# ENGLAND.

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Cheshire	1,017	227,031	Chester	16,140
Shropshire	1,403	194,398	Shrewsbury	15,530
Herefordshire	971	94,073	Hereford	7,306
Monmouthshire	516	62,127	Monmouth	3,503
Nottinghamshire	774	162,900	Nottingham	34,253
Derbyshire	1,077	185,487	Derby	13,043
Staffordshire	1,196	295,153	Stafford	4,868
Leicestershire	816	150,419	Leicester	23,146
Rutlandshire	200	16,380	Okeham	1,111
Northamptonshire	965	141,353	Northampton	8,427
Warwickshire	984	228,735	Warwick	6,497
Worcestershire	674	160,546	Worcester	13,214
Gloucestershire	1,122	285,514	Gloucester	8,280
Oxfordshire	742	119,191	Oxford	12,931
Buckinghamshire	748	117,650	Buckingham	2,987
Bedfordshire	430	70,213	Bedford	4,605
Lincolnshire	2,787	237,891	Lincoln	8,861
Huntingdonshire	345	42,208	Huntingdon	2,397
Cambridgeshire	686	101,109	Cambridge	11,108
Norfolk	2,013	291,999	Norwich	37,256
Suffolk	1,566	236,211	Ipswich	13,670
Essex	1,525	252,473	Chelmsford	4,649
Hertford	602	111,654	Hertford	3,900
Middlesex	297	953,276	London	1,009,546
Surrey	311	323,851	Guildford	2,974
Kent	1,462	373,095	Maidstone	9,433
Sussex	1,461	190,083	Lewes	6,221
Berkshire	744	118,277	Reading	10,783
Wiltshire	1,283	193,828	Salisbury	8,243
Hampshire	1,533	245,080	Southampton	9,617
Dorsetshire	1,129	124,593	Dorchester	2,546
Somersetshire	1,549	303,180	Bridgewater	4,911
Devonshire	2,488	383,308	Exeter	16,896
Cornwall	1,407	215,667	Launceston	1,758

## Wales.

Flintshire	309	46,518	Flint	1,433
Denbighshire	731	33,111	Denbigh	2,714
Carnarvonshire	775	49,336	Carnarvon	4,595
Anglesea	402	37,045	Beaumaris	1,810
Merionethshire	691	30,924	Dolgell	3,064

Montgomeryshire	982	51,931	Montgomery	932
Radnorshire	455	20,900	Presteign	1,114
Cardiganshire	726	50,260	Cardigan	2,129
Pembrokeshire	575	60,615	Pembroke	2,415
Carmarthenshire	926	77,217	Carmarthen	7,275
Brecknockshire	731	37,735	Brecknock	3,196
Glamorganshire	822	85,067	Cardiff	2,457

Towns.	Pop. in 1811.	Towns.	Pop.
London	1,009,546	Norfolk	37,256
Manchester	98,573	Sheffield	35,840
Liverpool	94,376	Nottingham	34,253
Birmingham	85,753	Bath	31,496
Bristol	76,433	Newcastle	27,587
Leeds	62,534	Leicester	23,126
Plymouth	56,600	Hull	21,299
Portsmouth	40,567	York	18,217

*Chief cities.* London, the capital of the kingdom, is the most populous city in Europe, and with respect to commerce, wealth, manufactures, arts, literature, and charitable institutions, surpasses all other cities on the globe. It is situated on the Thames, 60 miles from the sea, and including the suburbs is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and 5 broad. The streets are generally wide, and the houses almost wholly of brick. Of the public buildings the cathedral church of *St. Paul* is the most magnificent, and is esteemed the chief ornament of the city. It is 500 feet in length, 250 in breadth, and 350 in height to the top of the cross. London possesses nearly two thirds of the whole commerce of England.

*Liverpool* is next to London in wealth and commerce, and trades very largely with the United States, the West Indies, and Ireland.

*Bristol* is the rival of Liverpool, and has an extensive commerce. The other most important ports are Newcastle, Hull, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Whitehaven, Sunderland, and Yarmouth.

Plymouth, Portsmouth, Woolwich, and Chatham are the principal naval stations.

*Bath* is accounted the most elegant city in England, and

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is celebrated for its waters. It is much resorted to for the purposes of health and amusement.

*York* is regarded as the capital of the north of England.

*Oxford* is distinguished for its magnificent edifices.

*Manufacturing towns.* Manchester is famous for its cotton goods, Birmingham and Sheffield for cutlery and hardware, Leeds and Wakefield for woollen cloth.

*Government.* The government is a limited monarchy, the supreme power being vested in a king and parliament. The parliament is composed of 2 houses, Lords and Commons; the former are hereditary peers, and the latter representatives chosen by the people.

*Religion.* The established religion is episcopacy, comprising 2 archbishops and 25 bishops. In 1811 there were belonging to the established church 10,434 parochial clergy.

Dissenters from the establishment are Catholics, Independents, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, Unitarians, and Swedenborgians; there are also some Jews.

*Bible Society.* "The British and Foreign Bible Society" is the most important institution of the kind in the world. It was instituted in March 1804, and in May, 1818, had distributed more than 2,000,000 of Bibles and Testaments.

*Universities, &c.* There are two universities, those of Oxford and Cambridge. Both are distinguished for literature and science; Oxford more especially for classical learning, and Cambridge for mathematical. They are very extensive establishments, and richly endowed. The most celebrated public schools are those of Eaton, Westminster, Winchester, St. Paul's, Harrow, and Rugby.

*Education.* Among the higher and middle classes much attention is paid to education; but till the institution of Sunday and Lancasterian schools, the education of the lower classes was much neglected.

*Nobility.* The nobility of England is composed of five ranks, 1. dukes, 2. marquises, 3. earls, 4. viscounts, 5. barons.

*Occupations.* The number of families, in 1811, was 2,142,147, of which 770,199 were engaged in agriculture, and 959,632 in trade and manufactures.

*Paupers.* The number of persons, who received relief

in and out of work-houses, in 1811, was 1,039,716, about one ninth of the inhabitants.

*Navy.* The British navy consisted, in 1814, of 1,022 vessels of war, of which 250 were ships of the line.

*Commerce.* England surpasses every other country with regard to commerce. In 1809, the exports amounted to £45,918,663; and the imports to £27,142,541.

*Manufactures.* The manufactures of England are very extensive, and consist of various articles of wool, cotton, leather, iron, tin, lead, &c. The total annual value was estimated, in 1801, at £63,000,000.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Were, Mersey, Dec, Avon, Eden, and Derwent.

*Canals.* The canals are numerous, and have been executed at great labour and expense. Two or three of them are upwards of 100 miles long.

*Islands.* The principal islands are the Isle of Wight, Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Anglesea, and the Scilly isles.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country is beautifully diversified with hills and verdant plains.

*Soil.* The soil is various, but a great proportion of it is good, and it is under excellent cultivation.

*Productions.* The principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, and peas.

*Minerals.* The mineral productions are very valuable, consisting of coal, iron, lead, tin, copper, marble, rock salt, &c.

*Mineral waters.* The most celebrated mineral waters are those of Bath, Bristol, Tunbridge, Buxton, Scarborough, Epsom, and Harrowgate.

*Climate.* The climate is healthy, though uncertain, and liable to frequent and sudden changes. It is inclined to cold and damp, but the extremes of heat and cold are much less than in most other countries in the same parallel of latitude.

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## SCOTLAND.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Orkney and } Shetland Isles }	46,153	Dumbarton	24,189
Caithness	23,419	Argyle	35,585
Sutherland	23,629	Bute	12,023
Ross }	60,853	Haddington or }	31,164
Cromartie }	78,336	East Lothian }	30,779
Inverness	8,521	Berwick or Merse }	148,607
Nairn	28,108	Edinburgh or }	37,230
Elgin or Murray	36,668	Mid Lothian }	19,451
Banff	135,075	Roxburg	191,752
Aberdeen	27,439	Linlithgow or }	9,935
Kincaidine, } or Mearns }	107,264	West Lothian }	5,889
Angus or Forfar	101,272	Lanark	63,960
Fife	135,093	Peebles	92,596
Perth	12,010	Selkirk	103,954
Clackmannan	7,245	Dumfries	26,391
Kinross	58,174	Renfrew	32,684
Stirling		Ayr	
		Wigtown	
		Kirkcudbright	
<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Edinburgh	102,987	Greenock	19,042
Glasgow	100,749	Perth	16,948
Dundee	29,616	Dunfermline	11,649
Aberdeen	21,639	Inverness	10,757
Paisley	19,937	Falkirk	9,920

*Chief cities.* *Edinburgh*, the metropolis of Scotland, is situated a mile and a half from the Frith of Forth. It is surrounded on all sides, except the north, with lofty hills, and there are in the vicinity many fine walks and interesting views. The houses in the Old Town in some parts rise to the height of 11 stories. Those of the New Town are built entirely of freestone, and with great elegance.



This city is not distinguished for trade or manufactures, but is supported chiefly by its courts of justice, of which the jurisdiction extends all over Scotland, and by its celebrated university and other seminaries. Population, including Leith, 102,987.

*Glasgow*, situated on the Clyde, is the first city in Scotland, with regard to commerce and manufactures. It is handsomely built, has a number of magnificent public edifices, and contains various literary and charitable institutions.

*Aberdeen* is the principal city in the north of Scotland, and has considerable trade and manufactures.

*Dundee* is a well built town, and considerable for its commerce and linen manufacture.

Perth and Paisley have extensive linen manufactures, and Greenock has a flourishing commerce.

*Religion.* The established religion is Presbyterian.

Statement of the numbers of the several denominations.

Presbyterian established church	1,408,388
Seceders (Presbyterians)	256,000
Baptists, Bereans, and Glassites	50,000
Roman Catholics	50,000
Scotch Episcopalians	28,000
Methodists	9,000
Church of England	4,000
Quakers	300

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1,805,688

*Universities.* There are four universities, those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen. The university of Edinburgh is much celebrated as a medical school.

*Education.* Parish schools are common throughout the country, and afford the means of common education to all classes. In general diffusion of knowledge, Scotland exceeds all other countries in Europe.

*Climate.* The climate in the northern part is very cold; but in the south temperate. The western part is subject to very frequent rains.

## SCOTLAND.

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*Face of the country.* The most prominent features of the country are its barren hills and mountains, and its numerous lakes.

*Soil.* The mountains are generally destitute of trees, and barren, but the valleys are fertile.

*Productions.* Scotland feeds vast herds of cattle, and its mountains are covered with sheep. It produces various kinds of grain, fruits, flax, &c.

*Minerals.* The minerals are iron, lead, copper, coal, marble, limestone, freestone, slate, and precious stones.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Spey, Tay, Clyde, Forth, Tweed, Dee, and Don.

*Lakes.* The principal lakes are Loch Lomond, Loch Tay, Loch Fine, Loch Awe, Loch Shin, and Loch Ness.

*Islands.* The islands are the Hebrides or Western Islands, Shetland Islands, and the Orkney Islands.

## IRELAND.

*Divisions.* Ireland is divided into 4 provinces, viz. Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster; which are subdivided into 32 counties, and 3,436 parishes.

<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Dublin	187,939	Drogheda	15,000
Cork	90,000	Dundalk	15,000
Limerick	50,000	Galway	15,000
Waterford	35,000	Newry	15,000
Belfast	30,000	Londonderry	11,000
Kilkenny	17,000		

*Dublin*, the metropolis of Ireland, is reckoned the second city in the British dominions. It is finely situated near the head of a spacious bay, and the entrance into the harbour is thought to be one of the most beautiful in Europe. The houses are mostly of brick, of from 3 to 5 stories. Few cities in proportion to the size can boast of a greater number of magnificent edifices.

*Cork*, the second city in Ireland, has an excellent harbour, and an extensive commerce. It is the grand market

of Irish provisions. Limerick, Waterford, and Belfast, are all cities of considerable trade.

*Religion.* The established religion of Ireland is the same as that of England; but two thirds or three fourths of the inhabitants are Catholics. In the establishment there are 4 archbishoprics, and 18 bishoprics. In the northern counties the Presbyterians are the most numerous class of Protestants.

*University.* The university of Dublin is the only one in Ireland. It is well endowed, and had, in 1818, 1,209 students. At Maynooth there is a Catholic college with 9 professors, supported by government.

*Education.* Education among the great mass of the people, has been heretofore lamentably neglected; but within a few years considerable exertions have been made to extend its advantages.

*Inhabitants.* The great mass of the people are sunk in ignorance and poverty. Their common food is potatoes and milk; their fuel turf; and they are miserably lodged. According to the returns in 1791, there were then 701,102 houses, of which 112,556 were inhabited by paupers, and 515,346, not inhabited by paupers, had only one hearth.

*Manufactures.* The most important manufacture is that of linen.

*Exports.* The principal exports are linen, butter, wheat, flour, oats, pork and beef.

*Climate.* The climate of Ireland is temperate; cooler in summer and warmer in winter, than that of England, but humid, and often foggy.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country is mostly level, with a few hills, and towards the western part some mountains. One of the most striking features is the immense extent of the bogs, which disfigure the country.

*Soil.* The soil, with the exception of the bogs, is fertile, but generally stony.

*Productions.* The productions are grass, potatoes, oats, wheat, barley, flax, &c. Oats are extensively used for food. It is calculated that throughout the country there are 10 acres of oats to one of all other kinds of grain. Ireland has been long celebrated for immense quantities of potatoes, as well as for their excellent quality.

# IRELAND.

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*Minerals.* Marble, coal, iron, lead, copper, silver, and gold are found.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Bann, Liffey, Barrow, Blackwater, Boyne, Slaney, & Suir.

*Curiosities.* The Giant's Causeway, situated on the north coast, is esteemed a great curiosity. It consists of many hundred thousand columns of hard black rock, rising from 200 to 400 feet perpendicularly from the water's edge.—The lake of Killarny is much admired for its picturesque and beautiful scenery.

# NETHERLANDS.

The kingdom of the Netherlands is composed of the late Seven United Provinces of Holland, (the first 7 in the table) and the provinces of Belgium or Netherlands.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Groningen	Groningen	Brabant	Brussels
Friesland	Lewarden		Antwerp
Overijssel	Deventer	Hainaut	Mons
Guelderland	Nimeguen	Namur	Namur
Utrecht	Utrecht	Liege	Liege
Holland	Amsterdam	Limburg	Limburg
Zealand	Middleburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Flanders	Ghent		
<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Amsterdam	193,033	Louvain	18,587
Brussels	92,000	Dort	13,525
Antwerp	61,800	Mons	18,291
Rotterdam	56,300	Maastricht	17,963
Ghent	55,161	Middleburg	17,687
Liege	45,983	Lewarden	16,504
The Hague	41,935	Malines	16,072
Utrecht	34,881	Ypres	15,148
Bruges	32,990	Namur	15,085
Leyden	28,601	Delit	13,852
Groningen	26,044	Nimeguen	12,783
Tournay	21,349	Ostend	10,459
Haerlem	20,080	Deventer	10,088

*Amsterdam*, the largest, richest, and most populous city of the Netherlands, is situated on an arm of the Zuyder Zee. Before the embarrassments which it sustained after the commencement of the French revolution, it was esteemed the second city in Europe in point of commerce. The houses are neatly built of brick or stone, and the foundation of the whole is laid on piles of timber. The city contains many magnificent edifices, of which the stadthouse, now converted into a palace, is the most distinguished, and is esteemed as one of the finest structures in the world.

*Brussels*, the capital of the southern provinces, is the second city in the kingdom, and one of the most splendid in Europe. A magnificent palace has lately been erected here for the residence of the king. Brussels is celebrated for its manufactures, particularly its lace, camlets, and carpets.

*The Hague* was formerly the residence of the stadtholder and the seat of government for the Seven Provinces, and is now one of the residences of the king of Netherlands, and his court. It is one of the most elegant towns in Europe.

*Antwerp*, situated on the Scheldt, had, 250 years ago, more commerce than any other city in Europe. The navigation of the Scheldt was afterwards closed and the commerce destroyed. The river has been again opened, and the commerce of the city is considerable, and its manufactures extensive.

*Rotterdam* is a handsome, rich, and commercial city.

*Ghent* has considerable commerce and extensive manufactures.

*Liege* is pleasantly situated on the Meuse, and has very extensive manufactures.

*Bruges* during the 13th & 14th centuries, was the greatest emporium in Europe. It is now a wealthy, commercial town.

*Government.* The government is a limited hereditary monarchy.

*Religion.* The inhabitants of the Seven Provinces of Holland are mostly Calvinists: those of the Netherlands, chiefly Catholics.

*Universities, &c.* The universities are those of Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, Louvain, Brussels, Ghent, and Liege. Those of Leyden and Louvain have been the most famous. There is a royal institute at Amsterdam, and a royal academy of sciences and fine arts at Brussels.

*Trade.* Holland was once the emporium of the East India trade, but it lost much of its commerce by its late connexion with France.—The exports consist mostly of linens, baizes, lace, tapestry, stockings, and woollen cloths.

*Climate.* The air is damp and foggy near the sea, but more clear and pleasant in the interior.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country is very level, except in the east part of the Netherlands, where there are some elevations. Holland resembles a large marsh that has been drained.

*Soil.* Much of the soil is rich and highly cultivated, and abounds in corn, flax, madder, and rich pasture.

*Rivers.* The rivers are the Rhine, Scheldt, Sambre, Meuse, Lys, Yssel, Lech, and Wahal.

*Islands.* The principal islands are Walcheren, South Beveland, North Beveland, Tholen, Schowen, Over-Flakkee, Goree, and Texel.

## GERMANY.

*Divisions.* Germany was formerly divided into the 9 following circles.

Upper Saxony	Lower Rhine	Swabia
Lower Saxony	Upper Rhine	Bavaria
Westphalia	Franconia	Austria

Germany at present comprises a great part of the empire of Austria, the most of the kingdom of Prussia, Holstein belonging to Denmark, Luxemburg, now a province of the Netherlands; the kingdom of Hanover, of which his Britannic majesty takes the title of king; the kingdoms of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Saxony; and 27 smaller independent states, governed by native German princes; and 4 free cities.

## GERMANY

	Pop.
Austrian dominions in Germany	9,480,226
Prussian do. do.	7,923,130
Kingdom of Bavaria	3,560,000
Do. Württemberg	1,395,462
Do. Hanover	1,303,351
Do. Saxony	1,232,000
	<hr/> 24,894,170

## Smaller German States.

	Pop.	Sq. m.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Baden	1,001,603	5,777	Carlsruhe	13,711
Churhessia or Hesse Cassel	545,000	4,346	Cassel	19,000
Grand Duchy of Hesse	588,000	3,965	Darmstadt	12,000
Holstein & Lauenburg	364,938	3,680	Mentz	25,251
Luxemburg	225,945	2,289	Kiel	7,075
Brunswick	209,275	1,520	Luxemburg	9,432
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	349,508	4,742	Brunswick	29,050
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	62,000	627	Schwerin	8,505
Nassau	302,769	2,183	Strelitz	3,770
Saxe-Weimar	192,871	1,416	Wisbaden	5,300
Saxe-Gotha	190,100	1,159	Weimar	7,954
Saxe-Coburg	77,366	551	Gotha	11,600
Saxe-Meiningen	56,209	424	Coburg	7,746
Saxe-Hildburghausen	31,800	212	Meiningen	4,125
Holstein-Oldenburg	213,645	2,616	Hildburghausen	2,500
Anhalt-Dessau	53,013	360	Oldenburg	5,050
Anhalt-Bernberg	31,195	339	Dessau	9,420
Anhalt-Cothen	32,454	318	Bernberg	4,850
Swartzburg-Sondershausen	44,050	487	Cothen	5,270
Swartzburg-Rudolstadt	54,577	466	Sondershausen	3,100
Hohenzollern-Hechingen	14,500	95	Rudolstadt	4,100
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	38,500	429	Hechingen	2,600
			Sigmaringen	800

Pop.  
 2,480,226  
 7,923,139  
 3,560,000  
 1,395,462  
 1,303,351  
 1,232,000  
 24,894,470

f towns. Pop.  
 rruhe 13,711  
 el 19,000  
 rmstadt 12,000  
 ntz 25,251  
 7,075  
 emburg 9,432  
 nswick 29,050  
 werin 8,505  
 elitz 3,770  
 abaden 5,300  
 imar 7,954  
 tha 11,600  
 burg 7,746  
 iningen 4,125  
 ldburghausen 2,500  
 denburg 5,050  
 essau 9,420  
 ernberg 4,850  
 othen 5,270  
 ndershausen 3,100  
 udolstadt 4,100  
 echingen 2,600  
 igmarinea 800

# GERMANY.

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Lichtenstein	5,516	53 Lichtenstem	
Waldeck	47,900	459 Arolsen	1,200
Reuss-Greiz	19,850	148 Greitz	6,195
Reuss-Lobenstein	54,731	688 Lobenstein	2,710
Schauenburg-Lippe	26,279	195 Buckeburg	2,000
Lippe-Deimold	72,500	436 Deimold	2,369
Hesse-Homburg	16,962	106 Homburg	2,904

## Free Cities.

Lubeck	45,527	116 Lubeck	25,526
Franckfort	73,400	90 Franckfort	60,000
Bremen	46,300	75 Bremen	36,630
Hamburg	129,739	133 Hamburg	100,920

5,198,002

*Government.* The German states are united under the Germanic Confederation, whose concerns are confided to a Federative Diet composed of 17 plenipotentiaries, and a General Assembly consisting of 69 members. The sessions are held at Franckfort on the Maine, and Austria presides.

*Religion.* The Protestant religion prevails in the north of Germany, and the Catholic in the south.

## Number of the different religions.

Catholics	15,027,000	Jews	182,000
Lutherans	11,434,400	Moravians	25,000
Reformed	2,030,000		

*Literature.* The Germans are distinguished for their attainments in literature, science, and the arts. In some branches they are unrivalled by any other nation.

*Libraries.* In about 150 towns there are libraries open to the public, many of them very large.

*Universities, &c.* The number of universities before 1802, was 36; since that time several have been suppressed, and the present number is 20. The number of students belonging to them, in 1817, or 1818, was 9,000. Several of these institutions have a high reputation, and are resorted to from distant countries.—There are numerous public seminaries, styled *gymnasiums*, many of which are celebrated schools of learning.



*Language.* The German language is a dialect of the Teutonic, and is often called High Dutch. It is one of the most extensively spoken languages in the world; and exists in the greatest purity in Saxony.

*Face of the country.* Germany, north of the Maine, chiefly presents wide sandy plains, interrupted by few mountains. South of the Maine it may be regarded as rather mountainous.

*Soil.* The soil is generally fertile.

*Climate.* The climate is severe in the north, but mild in the south; and the air salubrious.

*Rivers.* Germany is intersected by numerous rivers, the largest of which are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weser, Maine, Iser, and Inn.

*Free cities.* *Hamburg* has heretofore been esteemed the third commercial city in Europe, and its commerce is now great.

*Lubeck* is famous for having been the head of the confederation of the Hanse Towns.

*Franckfort* is celebrated for its fairs, and is now the permanent seat of the Germanic Diet. *Bremen* has an extensive trade.

## SAXONY.

Saxony is the smallest kingdom in Europe.

<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
DRESDEN	49,074	Bautzen	10,000
Leipsic	32,492	Freyburg	8,737
Cheumnitz	10,835	Meissen	4,353

*Dresden*, the capital of Saxony, is finely situated on the Elbe, and is one of the best built towns in Europe. It contains a royal palace, and has various manufactures and considerable trade.

*Leipsic*, on the Pleisse, is a beautiful town, and contains a distinguished university. It is a great mart of German literature, and is celebrated for its fairs.

*Freyburg* is a famous mining town, and has a celebrated mineralogical academy, which is esteemed the leading school of that science.

## SAXONY.

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*Government.* The government is monarchy, nearly absolute.

*Religion.* The religion of the great majority of the inhabitants is Lutheran; that of the court is Catholic. All religions are tolerated.

*Literature.* The German language is spoken here in its greatest purity, and the literature of Saxony is greatly distinguished in Germany. Besides the university of Leipzig and the mineralogical academy of Freyburg, there are colleges or gymnasiums at Meissen, Dresden, Grimma, Wurzen, and Bautzen.

*Rivers.* The rivers are the Elbe, Pleisse, and Mulda. The face of the country is finely diversified, and the soil is generally fertile, and well cultivated.

*Productions.* Saxony produces all kinds of grain and vegetables, with hops, flax, hemp, and tobacco.

*Minerals.* Saxony has valuable mines of silver, tin, lead, copper, and other metals. The most important are found in the Erzgebirg or Metallic mountains.

## HANOVER.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Hanover	20,038	Luneburg	10,039
Emden	11,123	Gottingen	9,400
Hildesheim	10,949	Osnaburg	9,276

*Hanover*, the capital of the kingdom, is situated on the Seine. It contains a magnificent palace, a large public library, and has many handsome buildings.

*Gottingen*, situated on the Seine about 60 miles S. Hanover, is celebrated for its university, which is one of the first in Germany. The number of students, in 1817, was 1,132.

*Emden*, situated at the mouth of the Ems, is the chief seaport in the kingdom. It has a secure harbour, and considerable trade.

*Government.* The king of Great Britain is also king of Hanover. The government is conducted by a council of regency.

## HANOVER.

*Education.* Besides the university of Gottingen there are gymnasia at Hanover, Gottingen, Ilfeld, Hildesheim, Lüneburg, Osnaburg, and Lingen.

*Religion.* The number of the different denominations is stated as follows;

Lutherans	1,090,000	Reformed	38,000
Catholics	152,000	Jews	8,200

*The face of the country* is generally level, and the soil somewhat sandy.

*Productions.* The productions are wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, potatoes, fruits, hemp, flax, tobacco, madder, &c.

*Rivers.* The rivers are the Elbe, Weser, Seine, Aller, Ems, and Este.

*Minerals.* The minerals are silver, copper, lead, iron, cobalt, zinc, slate, coal, and marble.

## BAVARIA.

*Divisions.* Bavaria was divided, in 1810, into the 7 following circles. The other territories were annexed by the Congress of Vienna.

Circles.	Chief towns.	Pop.
The Iser	MUNICH	60,024
The Rezat	Anspach	13,928
The Maine	Bamberg	19,385
The Upper Danube	Aichstadt	5,225
The Regen	Ratisbon	22,000
The Lower Danube	Passau	9,900
The Iller	Kempton	5,924
Würzburg, (Principality of)	Würzburg	21,380
Aschaffenburg, (Princ. of)	Aschaffenburg	6,394
Deux Ponts	Districts on W. of Rhine, part of the late Fr. dep. of Mt. Tonnerre.	4,976
Spire	Deux Ponts	3,744
Landau	Spire	2,363
Lautern	Landau	5,123
	Lautern	

# BAVARIA.

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<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Munich	60,024	Wurzburg	21,380
Nuremberg	30,000	Bamberg	19,385
Augsburg	23,902	Anspach	13,928
Ratisbon	22,000	Bayreuth	10,000

*Munich*, the capital, is situated on the Iser, and is one of the handsomest cities in Europe. It contains many splendid edifices, and a library, said to contain 400,000 volumes, and a museum of antiquities, reputed the most complete in Germany.

*Nuremberg* is large and well built, and is one of the greatest trading towns in Germany.

*Augsburg* is a large trading and manufacturing town, and is famous in the history of the Reformation for the Confession formed here in 1530.

*Government.* The government is an unlimited hereditary monarchy.

*Religion.* The prevailing Religion is Roman Catholic, about one fourth only of the inhabitants being Protestants. There are 2 archbishoprics, Munich and Bamberg; and 3 bishoprics. The number of Lutherans is stated at 800,000; Reformed 5,000; Jews 16,000.

*Education.* Education has lately been widely diffused in this country. There are 3 universities, those of Landshut, Erlangen, and Wurzburg. There is also a number of lyceums or gymnasiums, and about 20 academies.

*Rivers.* The rivers are the Danube, Inn, Iser, Regen, Leck, Iller, Altmuhl, Nab, and Maine.

*Face of the country.* On the south Bavaria is separated from the Tyrol by rugged mountains, and on the northeast there is another range between Bavaria and Bohemia. The rest of the country is generally level or moderately uneven.

*Soil.* Much of the soil is good, though not very well cultivated.

## WIRTEMBERG.

*Divisions.* Wirtemberg lies on the west side of Bavaria, and is divided into 12 counties.

Gottingen there  
feld, Hildesheim,  
at denominations

38,000  
8,200  
vel, and the soil  
eat, rye, barley,  
tobacco, madder,  
ser, Seine, Aller,  
opper, lead, iron,

810, into the 7 fol-  
were annexed by

*Pop.*  
60,024  
13,928  
19,385  
5,225  
22,000  
9,900  
5,924  
21,380  
6,394  
4,976  
3,744  
2,363  
5,123

## WIRTEMBERG.

*Chief towns.* *Stuttgard*, the capital, is very pleasantly situated 2 miles from the Neckar, and contains a magnificent palace and many fine buildings. Population 23,694. *Ulm*, an ancient town on the Danube, contains 11,229 inhabitants.

*Religion.* The religion is Lutheran.

*Education.* There is a university at Tübingen, and education is well attended to.

*Rivers.* The rivers are the Neckar, Jaxt, and Enz.

## GRAND DUTCHY OF BADEN.

It lies N. of Switzerland, and W. of Wurtemberg, and is divided into 10 circles.

<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Manheim	18,313	Freyburg	10,108
Carlsruhe	13,711	Heidelberg	9,826

*Manheim* is a remarkably neat town.

*Carlsruhe* is a handsome town, and the residence of the grand duke.—*Freyburg* and *Heidelberg* contain flourishing universities.

Agriculture and the raising of cattle are the principal occupations. The majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

## AUSTRIA.

*Divisions.* The empire is divided into the 14 following provinces or governments.

	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns</i>
Archduchy of Austria	1. Above the Ens	7,320	755,891	Lintz
	2. Below the Ens	7,690	1,048,324	Vienna
	3. Stiria	8,459	799,056	Gratz
	4. Tyrol	10,033	717,542	Inspruck
	5. Bohemia	20,169	3,203,222	Prague
Illyria	6. Moravia	10,697	1,680,935	Brunn
	7. Laybach	8,088	637,331	Laybach
	8. Trieste	5,014	531,060	Trieste

## AUSTRIA.

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	9. Dalmatia	5,829	295,089	Zara
Poland	10. Galicia	32,189	3,755,454	Lemberg
Lomb'dy }	11. Venice	9,705	1,950,096	Venice
	12. Milan	7,591	2,161,853	Milan
	13. Hungary	50,138	8,200,000	Buda
	14. Transylvania	18,346	1,500,000	Herman-
	Four Military Districts	18,297	940,589	[stadt

28,176,437

Cities.	Pop.	Cities.	Pop.
Vienna	224,548	Buda	22,527
Prague	51,966	Schemnitz	22,241
Pest	41,882	Presburg	22,159
Lemberg	41,493	Theresienstadt	21,753
Debretzin	38,962	Lintz	17,240
Trieste	36,000	Hermanstadt	13,313
Gratz	34,012	Salzburg	13,066
Brunn	25,349	Laybach	11,000
Cronstadt	24,000	Innsbruck	10,237
Brody	24,000	Zara	7,409

For the Italian towns belonging to Austria, see *Italy*.

*Vienna*, the metropolis of the Austrian empire, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Danube. The houses are generally of 6 or 7 stories, built of stone and stuccoed. The city contains 50 churches or chapels, 21 convents, numerous beautiful palaces, and a university, celebrated particularly for its medical school.

*Prague*, the capital of Bohemia, contains 92 churches and chapels, with about 40 cloisters, and a university. The commerce is considerable, but the business of the city consists mostly in the brewing of beer, and various manufactures.

*Lemberg*, the capital of Galicia, is an opulent city, and has considerable trade.

*Trieste*, which is situated on a gulf in the Adriatic, is the most important seaport in Austria.

*Buda*, on the Danube, is the capital of Hungary, and a well built town.

*Presburg*, on the Danube, 23 miles ESE. Vienna, was formerly the capital.

*Pest*, on the Danube, opposite Buda, is the largest and most commercial town in Hungary, and contains the principal university in the country.

*Literature.* The principal universities are those of Vienna, Prague, Pest, Lemburg, Padua, and Pavia. There are also numerous academies and lyceums. Though Austria can boast of some distinguished names, yet in regard to literature she is greatly behind the north of Germany.

*Religion.* The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. The ecclesiastical establishment has at its head 9 archbishops, and upwards of 30 bishops. In Hungary, Transylvania, Sclavonia, the members of the Protestant and Greek churches have long enjoyed considerable privileges.

Number of the several denominations.

Catholics	21,970,000	Lutherans	910,000
Greek Church	3,150,000	Jews	450,000
Reformed	1,310,000	Unitarians	45,000

*Inhabitants.* Exclusive of small tribes, this vast empire is composed of four great races, classed in proportion to their numbers, as follows, Sclavonians, Germans, Hungarians, and Italians; all differing in language and habits.

*Government.* The government is a hereditary monarchy nearly absolute.

*Climate.* The climate is generally mild and salubrious.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country in the Austrian dominions is various; in some parts very mountainous, in others agreeably diversified.

*Mountains.* The Carpathian mountains are an extensive range in the northeast of Hungary. The Rhetian Alps are in the southwest part of the dominions. Bohemia and Moravia are almost encircled by mountains.

*Rivers.* The rivers are the Danube, Dniester, Teisse, Save, Drave, Inn, Adige, and Po.

*Lakes.* The principal lakes are the Platten-see and

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the largest and  
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Pavia. There  
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the Roman Cath-  
e ecclesiastical es-  
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The Rhetian Alps  
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ountains.  
be, Dniester, Teisse,  
the Platten-see and

## AUSTRIA.

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Neusidl-see in Hungary ; Traun-see and Atter-see in Aus-  
tria Proper, Cirknitz in Carinthia, and Garda in Venice.

*Soil.* The soil of the Austrian territories, is generally  
very fertile, particularly Hungary and the Lombardy ter-  
ritories.

*Productions.* Austria abounds in various articles both of  
necessity and luxury. Corn, wine, saffron, cattle, horses,  
gold, mercury, copper, iron, lead, and precious stones are  
among the exports.

## SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is divided into the 22 following cantons:

Berne	Friburg	St. Gall
Zurich	Zug	Tessin
Bâle	Soleure	Thurgau
Schaffhausen	Glaris	Vaud
Luzerne	Appenzel	Geneva
Underwalden	Argow	Valais
Uri	Grisons	Neuchâtel
Schweitz		

Chief towns.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Geneva	28,140	Lausanne	9,965
Bâle	15,060	St. Gall	9,000
Berne	13,394	Schaffhausen	7,000
Zurich	10,353	Friburg	6,094

*Geneva* is situated on the southern extremity of the lake  
of Geneva, at the efflux of the Rhone, and is surrounded  
by the most picturesque and sublime scenery. It is fa-  
mous for having once been the centre and asylum of the  
reformed religion.

*Bâle*, situated on the Rhine, has considerable commerce  
and manufactures.

*Berne*, situated near the Aar, is a very beautiful town,  
surrounded by romantic scenery.

*Government.* Each canton is an independent republic:



but for general security the cantons are united in a confederacy, governed by a general diet.

*Religion.* The inhabitants are Calvinists and Protestants; the former being the majority.

*Education.* There are universities at Bale and Geneva, and colleges, at Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Friburg, and Schaffhausen. Education is well provided for by the support of common schools.

*Language.* The Swiss is a dialect of the German. French is much spoken; and Italian on the borders of Italy, and German on the confines of Germany.

*Climate.* The climate is generally mild and salubrious, but severe in the elevated regions.

*Face of the country.* Toward the north there are level tracts, but the southern parts are very mountainous. The country abounds in sublime views. The glaciers of the Alps are immense fields of ice, of great magnificence.

*Mountains.* Switzerland is overrun by the Alps, the highest mountains in Europe. They are divided into three branches, the Helvetic, Pennine, and Rhätian Alps.

*Rivers.* The 4 principal rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, and Reuss.

*Lakes.* The lakes are those of Geneva, Neufchâtel, Bienné, Morat, Thun, Brientz, Lucerne, Zurich, and Walenstadt.

*Productions.* Switzerland abounds in fine cattle, corn, flax, wine, &c.

*Inhabitants.* The Swiss are hardy, industrious, and temperate; of simple manners, well educated, and ardently attached to liberty.

## FRANCE.

*Divisions.* Before the revolution France was divided into 32 provinces; it is at present divided into 86 départements.

## FRANCE

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## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Ancient Prov.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Flanders	North	889,890	Lille
Artois	Pas de Calais	580,157	Arras
Picardy	Somme	495,058	Amiens
Normandy	Lower Seine	642,948	Rouen
	Calvados	505,420	Caen
	La Manche	583,429	Coutances
	Orne	425,920	Alençon
	Eure	421,581	Evreux
Isle-France	Seine	780,000	Paris
	Seine & Oise	439,972	Versailles
	Oise	383,500	Beauvais
	Seine & Marne	304,068	Melun
	Aisne	442,989	Laon
Champagne	Marne	311,037	Chalons sur Marne
	Ardennes	275,792	Mezieres
	Aube	238,819	Troyes
	Upper Marne	237,785	Chaumont
	Meuse	284,703	Bar-sur-Ornain
Lorraine	Moselle	385,949	Metz
	Meurthe	365,810	Nancy
	Vosges	334,169	Epinal
	Upper Rhine	318,577	Colmar
Alsace	Lower Rhine	391,642	Strasbourg
Brittany	Ille & Villaine	508,544	Rennes
	Cotes du Nord	519,620	St. Brieux
	Finisterre	452,395	Quimper
	Morbihan	403,423	Vannes
	Lower Loire	407,900	Nantes
Maine	Mayenne	332,250	Laval
	Sarthe	410,380	Le Mans
Anjou	Maine & Loire	403,864	Angers
Touraine	Indre & Loire	275,292	Tours
Orleanois	Loiret	286,153	Orleans
	Eure & Loire	265,996	Chartres
	Loire & Cher	212,552	Blois
Berry	Indre	204,721	Châteauroux
	Cher	228,158	Bourges

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Nivernois	Nievre	241,520	Nevers
	Yonne	325,991	Auxerre
Burgundy	Cote d'Or	355,436	Dijon
	Saone & Loire	471,457	Macon
	Ain	304,468	Bourg
Franche Comte	Upper Saone	300,156	Vesoul
	Doubs	240,792	Besancon
	Jura	292,002	Lons le Saunier
Poitou	Vendee	268,786	Fontenay leComte
	Two Sevres	254,105	Niort
	Vienne	253,048	Poitiers
La Marche	Creuse	226,224	Gueret
	Upper Vienne	243,195	Limoges
Limousin	Correze	254,271	Tulle
Burbonnois	Allier	260,266	Moulins
Saintonge & Angoumois	Charente	326,885	Angouleme
Aunis and Saintonge	LowerCharente	393,011	Saintes
Auvergne	Puy de Dome	548,834	Clermont
	Cantal	251,436	St. Flour
Lyonnois	Rhone	347,381	Lyons
	Loire	316,858	Montbrison
	Isere	471,680	Grenoble
Dauphiny	Upper Alps	124,763	Gap
	Drome	253,372	Drome
	Dordogne	424,113	Perigueux
	Gironde	514,562	Bordeaux
	Lot & Garonne	326,150	Agen
	Lot	268,150	Cahors
Guyenne	Tarn & Garonne	238,722	Montaubon
	Aveyron	331,373	Rhodez
	Gers	286,493	Auch
	Landes	236,550	Mont-de-Marsan
	UpperPyrenees	198,763	Tarbe
Bearn	LowerPyrenees	383,502	Pau
Co'ty of Foix	Arriege	222,936	Tarascon
Roussillon	East.Pyrenees	126,625	Perpignan

## FRANCE.

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Languedoc	Upper Garonne	367,551	Toulouse
	Aude	240,993	Carcassonne
	Tarn	295,885	Castres
	Herauld	301,099	Montpellier
	Gard	322,144	Nîmes
	Lozere	143,247	Mende
	Upper Loire	263,202	Le Puy
Provence	Ardeche	290,833	Privas
	Lower Alps	146,994	Digne
	Mouths of the Rhone	293,235	Marseilles
	Var	283,296	Toulon
County of Venaissin	Vaucluse	205,832	Avignon
Corsica	Corsica	147,702	Ajaccio
<i>Chief towns.</i>		<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Paris	713,000	Nancy	29,000
Marseilles	102,000	Rennes	29,000
Lyons	101,000	Besançon	28,000
Bordeaux	92,000	Troyes	27,000
Rouen	81,000	Aix	27,000
Nantes	75,000	Dunkirk	26,000
Lille	60,000	Versailles	26,000
Strasbourg	50,000	Brest	24,000
Toulouse	42,000	Montauban	24,000
Metz	41,000	Avignon	23,000
Nîmes	39,000	L'Orient	22,000
Amiens	39,000	Tours	22,000
Caen	36,000	Grenoble	21,000
Montpellier	32,000	Poitiers	21,000
Clermont in Auvergne	30,000	Limoges	21,000
Reims	30,000	Havre de Grace	21,000
Toulon	29,000	St. Omer	20,000
Angers	20,000	Dieppe	20,000

*Chief towns.* Paris, the capital of France, is situated on the Seine, and including its suburbs, is 18 miles in circumference. It excels all other capitals in Europe in the splendour of its appearance, and the number and magnifi-

cence of its public monuments and edifices. It is greatly distinguished for its eminence in science and the arts, and abounds in grand public institutions; and it is likewise one of the gayest and most luxurious cities in the world. The houses are generally of from 4 to 7 stories, built of freestone taken from quarries, which run in various directions under the city. The three royal palaces are the Louvre, Thuilleries, and the Luxembourg.

*Lyons*, situated at the conflux of the Rhone and Saône, is accounted the second city in France, and is superior to Paris in trade and manufactures. It is celebrated for its rich silks and gold and silver stuffs.

*Marseilles* and *Bordeaux* are the chief commercial ports. *Marseilles* is in possession of most of the French commerce of the Mediterranean. *Bordeaux* is situated on the Garonne, 16 leagues from its mouth, and trades largely with the East and West Indies, and the north of Europe, and to a great extent in wine.

*Rouen*, situated on the Seine, has very extensive woolen and linen manufactures.

*Nantes*, situated on the Loire, has an extensive commerce, and is celebrated for its fine brandy.

*Brest* and *Toulon* are the principal stations for the French navy; and *Havre de Grace* is an important seaport.

*Montpellier* is finely situated 5 miles from the Mediterranean. It is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and is much visited by invalids from foreign countries.

*Strasburg*, near the Rhine, is a great thoroughfare between France and Germany, and has considerable commerce, and extensive manufactures.

*Toulouse*, on the Garonne, was anciently the capital of the kingdom of the Goths. The chief article of trade is Spanish wool.

*Lille* has extensive manufactures.

*Education*. Before the revolution there were 23 universities in France; in that grand convulsion, education was suspended, but its establishments have since been re-instated in a different form. The *lycées*, now called royal colleges, are 36 in number. The name of university is now confined to Paris, but the provincial establishments, bearing the name of academies, are constituted like the

universities of other countries. These, including Paris, are 26 in number, and belong to the following towns.

Aix	Cahors	Metz	Pau
Amiens	Clermont	Montpellier	Poitiers
Angers	Dijon	Nancy	Rennes
Bezançon	Donay	Nîmes	Rouen
Bordeaux	Grenoble	Orléans	Strasbourg
Bourges	Limoges	Paris	Toulouse
Caen	Lyons		

Return made in 1815 of the public seminaries and number of pupils throughout France.

	<i>Seminaries.</i>	<i>Pupils.</i>
Universities	26	6,329
Lycées or Royal Colleges	36	9,000
Divinity schools of the second class	41	5,233
Secondary schools	368	29,000
Boarding schools	1,255	39,623
Primary schools	22,300	737,379

Literary associations are very numerous; at the head of these stands the Institute at Paris, the most celebrated scientific body in the world. The number of public libraries is 273. Every provincial town of consequence has its public library, museum, and in general a society for promoting literature and the arts.

*Language.* The French language is derived from the Latin. It is a very polished language, eminently adapted to conversation, and is supposed to be more extensively spoken than any other in Europe.

*Religion.* The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Before the revolution there were 18 archbishops and 112 bishops; these were subsequently reduced to 9 archbishops, and 41 bishops.

**Number of the different denominations.**

Catholics	26,400,000
Calvinists	2,300,000
Lutherans	1,100,000
Jews	60,000
Hertenthusians	2,000
Quakers	650

*Government.* The government of France, since 1814, is a limited monarchy, resembling that of Great Britain. The responsibility of public measures rests with the ministry. The legislative power is vested in the king, a house of peers composed of upwards of 200 members, whose dignity is hereditary, and a house of delegates consisting of not less than 256 members, chosen by the people.

*Army and Navy.* The French army under Bonaparte, was composed in peace of upwards of 400,000, and in war of nearly 600,000 effective men; but the peace establishment is now reduced to about 90,000 men. The navy consists of about 40 ships of the line, and about 40 frigates.

*Revenue.* The revenue amounts to about £30,000,000 sterling.

*Trade.* The French navigation, since the loss of St. Domingo, is not extensive. The chief exports consist of silks, woollens, linens, wines, and brandy. There is very little paper money in the country; almost all the business being transacted by gold and silver.

*Manufactures.* In manufactures the French have been long noted for their silks, and woollen and linen goods.

*Climate.* The climate is very fine; it is warmer, drier, and less changeable than that of England.

*The face of the country* is agreeably diversified.

*Mountains.* The principal ridges are Jura, Vosges, Cevennes, Puy de Dôme, Cantal, Pyrenees, and Alps.

*Soil.* A great part of the country has an excellent soil, yet there are large tracts that are unfit for cultivation.

*Productions.* The productions in the northern half of the kingdom consist of wheat, barley, oats, pulse, and potatoes; in the southern half, vines, mulberries, olives, and corn, particularly maize.

*Minerals.* France contains mines of iron, lead, copper, and silver.

*Rivers.* The largest rivers are the Loire, Rhone, Garonne, Seine, Rhine, Somme, Adour, and Var.

*Islands.* The islands are Ushant, Belleisle, Noirmontier, Isle of Rhé, Isle of Oleron, and Corsica.

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## SPAIN.

*Divisions.* Spain is divided into the following provin-  
ces; which are subdivided into smaller districts.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Galicia	Compostella	Old Castile	Burgos
Asturia	Oviedo	New Castile	Madrid
Biscay	Bilboa	Extremadura	Badajos
Navarre	Pampelona	Andalusia	Seville
Aragon	Saragossa	Granada	Granada
Catalonia	Barcelona	Murcia	Murcia
Leon	Leon	Valencia	Valencia
<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Madrid	166,672	Ecija	28,171
Barcelona	111,500	Jaen	27,500
Valencia	105,000	Toledo	25,000
Seville	80,298	Compostella	21,333
Cadiz	70,000	Lorca	21,000
Saragossa	55,000	Orihuela	21,000
Malaga	52,376	Cordova	20,274
Grenada	52,345	Alicant	17,435
Isla de Leon	45,000	Bilboa	15,000
Murcia	44,000	Badajos	14,500
Valladolid	30,000	Pampelona	14,054
Carthagen	29,000	Salamanca	13,600

*Madrid*, the capital of Spain, is situated on the small river Manzanares. The streets are straight and clean, the houses of brick and lofty, and the royal palace is one of the most magnificent in Europe. The surrounding country is barren and exhibits few marks of improvement.

*Cadiz*, situated on a sandy peninsula, called the Island of Leon, is the first commercial city in Spain, and the centre of the trade of the West Indies and America.

*Barcelona* and *Malaga* rank next to Cadiz in commerce. Barcelona is very favourably situated on the Mediterranean in the northeast part of Spain, and exports wine, bran-



dy, and manufactures. Malaga, situated in the southern part of the country, is celebrated for its wines and fruits.

The other most considerable ports are Alicant, Carthage, Bilboa, and Ferrol.

Seville, on the Guadalquivir, was anciently the residence of the Gothic kings, and was formerly a place of great wealth, commerce, and manufactures, and is said to have contained 600,000 inhabitants.

Saragossa, on the Ebro, is a large and handsome city, and is memorable for the seige which it sustained from the French in 1808—9.

Granada, has been long celebrated as the paradise of Spain. It was built by the Moors, and is said to have contained, in the 15th century, 400,000 inhabitants. It exhibits many marks of former magnificence.

Toledo, the metropolitan city of Spain, was once the capital, and contained 200,000 inhabitants.

Tarragona, Cordova, and Valladolid were once cities of great note.

*Edifices.* The royal palaces in Spain are those of Madrid, Escorial, Aranjuez, and Pardo. Other remarkable edifices are Cathedrals and churches.

*Government.* The government is a despotic monarchy.

*Religion.* The religion is Roman Catholic; no other is tolerated.

*Universities.* Twenty four universities have been established in Spain; all of them are badly managed, and several scarcely deserve notice. Those of Salamanca, Saragossa, Alcala, Valencia, and Cervera have the most reputation.

*Language.* The language of Spain is one of the three great southern dialects, derived from the Latin.

*Climate.* The climate is remarkably pleasant, salubrious, and temperate; and the air is much refreshed by sea-breezes. In the southern provinces the heat is great, and the climate at some seasons unhealthy.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country is finely variegated with mountains, rivers, streams, and plains.

*Mountains.* The principal mountains are the Pyrenees, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montserrat, &c.

## SPAIN.

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*Soil.* The soil is generally light, and reposes on beds of gypsum. The central parts are the least fertile.

*Productions.* The productions are grapes, wines, sugar cane, Indian corn, wheat, barley, millet, rice, and hemp. Merino sheep are very numerous.

*Minerals.* There are mines of iron, copper, lead, &c.

*Exports.* The exports consist of wines, fruit, oil, silk, wool, leather, broadcloth, saltpetre, barilla, &c.

*Rivers.* The chief rivers are the Minho, Duero, Tâgus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Xucar, and Ebro.

*Islands.* The islands are Majorca, Ivica, and Minorca.

*Gibraltar* is a celebrated promontory, at the southern extremity of Spain, belonging to Great Britain. It has a remarkable fortress, so defended by nature and art, as to be rendered the strongest in Europe, perhaps in the world. Here is a town containing about 12,000 inhabitants. The promontory is 1,439 feet above the level of the sea, and has a number of caves, some of great extent.

## PORTUGAL.

*Divisions.* Portugal is divided into 6 provinces.

### Provinces.

Entre Duero e Minho  
Tras os Montes  
Beira  
Estremadura  
Alentejo  
Algarve

### Capitals.

Braga, Oporto  
Braganza, Miranda  
Coimbra, Guarda  
Lisbon  
Evora, Elvas  
Tavina, Faro

Cities.	Pop.	Cities.	Pop.
Lisbon	240,000	Braga	12,362
Oporto	70,505	Setuval or St. Ubes	12,000
Evora	14,200	Coimbra	11,781
Elvas	12,500		

*Lisbon*, the capital, is finely situated on the north side of the mouth of the Tagus. It has a capacious and excellent

harbour, and is one of the most commercial cities in Europe. The houses are lofty, and well built of white stone.

*Oporto*, situated near the mouth of the Duero, is next to Lisbon in population and commerce, and is famous for its wines.

*Government.* The government is an absolute monarchy. At present Portugal is in a state of colonial dependence on the kingdom of Brazil, and is governed by a regency.

*Religion.* The religion is Roman Catholic; no other is tolerated.

*University.* The university of Coimbra is at present the only one in the kingdom. It contains about 800 students.

*Language.* The Portuguese language strongly resembles the Spanish, and is derived chiefly from the Latin.

*Climate.* The climate is pleasant and salubrious.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country is, for the most part, agreeably diversified; some parts are mountainous, others level.

*Soil.* The soil is light, yet fertile, but badly cultivated.

*Productions.* Portugal abounds in wines, honey, olives, oranges, figs, and other fruits; but there is a deficiency of grain.

*Mineralogy.* The mountains contain silver, copper, tin, and iron.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Tagus, Mondego, and Duero.

## ITALY.

Divisions.		Pop.
Austrian dominions	Lombardy, including the	4,111,000
	Venetian Territories,	
	Milan, and Mantua	
Kingdom of Sardinia	Savoy, Piedmont, Genoa, and the Island of	3,975,000
	Sardinia	
Dutchy of Modena and Massa		415,000
Dutchy of Lucca		131,000
Dutchy of Parma, &c.		383,000

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# ITALY.

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Grand Dutchy of Tuscany	1,264,000
States of the Church	2,425,000
Republic of St. Marino	7,000
Naples, or the kn.	{ 6,768,000
of the Two Sicilies	
Islands of Malta, Gozo, and Canino	150,000
Total	19,627,000

## Italian cities belonging to Austria.

Cities.	Pop.	Cities.	Pop.
Milan	124,798	Cremona	23,256
Venice	116,340	Pavia	23,237
Verona	60,357	Mantua	21,996
Brescia	34,168	Bergamo	19,909
Padua	31,176	Udina	16,348
Vicenza	24,600	Treviso	11,776

## Cities belonging to the kingdom of Sardinia.

Piedmont.	Pop.	Genoa.	Pop.
TURIN	83,570	Genoa	75,861
Alexandria	30,216	Savona	10,664
Mondovi	21,557	Island of Sardinia.	
Asti	21,225	Cagliari	35,000
Savigliano	18,752	Sassari	30,000
Coni	16,500	Savoy.	
Vercelli	16,162	Chamberry	11,991

## Cities of the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany.

FLORENCE	75,205	Sienna	23,882
Leghorn	50,582	Pisa	17,000

## Cities of smaller states.

Parma	28,449	Lucca	17,610
Modena	19,533	Piacenza	15,000

## ITALY.

*Cities of the States of the Church.*

	Pop.		Pop.
ROME	131,356	Perugia	16,000
Bologna	64,078	Porto Franco	13,832
Ferrara	23,638	Citta Vecchia	12,000
Ancona	17,330	Ravenna	10,148
Faenza	12,468	Viterbo	10,000

*Cities of the Two Sicilies.*

<i>Naples.</i>		<i>Island of Sicily.</i>	
NAPLES	330,468	PALERMO	140,000
Taranto	18,457	Catanea	50,000
Bari	18,191	Messina	30,000
Reggio	16,439	Modica	23,500
Monopoli	15,535	Syracuse	17,044
		Trapani	17,000

*Milan*, the chief city of Lombardy, is situated on a pleasant plain, near the Adda, surrounded by a wall, and contains 90 convents, and 380 churches. The houses are lofty, and the vicinity beautiful, and adorned with handsome villas.

*Venice*, the chief city of the Venetian territories, is built on 72 little islands, in a marshy bay in the gulf of Venice. It makes a very grand appearance at a distance, seeming to float on the sea. The buildings are of stone, but mostly without elegance.

*Turin*, the capital of Piedmont, is the residence of the king of Sardinia. It is situated at the conflux of the Doria with the Po, is surrounded with walls, and its environs are beautiful. The houses are well built of brick, and stuccoed.

*Genoa* is situated at the head of the Gulf of Genoa, and is defended on the land side by a double wall; and along the sea shore several bastions are erected. The houses are handsome and lofty, and there are many splendid palaces. The streets are narrow, but well paved.

*Florence*, the capital of Tuscany, is situated in a beautiful vale on the Arno, and is one of the finest cities in Europe. It is surrounded by walls, and the houses are magnificent.

*Leghorn*, 47 miles WSW. Florence, is celebrated for its commerce.

*Rome*, the capital of the States of the Church, is situated on the Tiber, 15 miles from its mouth. It was once the mistress of the world, and has in later times been the residence of the pope. It still retains many of its ancient features, and contains a great number of remarkable monuments and splendid edifices, among which are 346 churches. St. Peter's church is the largest and most beautiful church in the world. It is 720 feet long, 510 broad, and 500 high, to the top of the cross. It was begun in 1506, and finished in 1621. The most remarkable palaces are the Vatican and Lateran.

*Naples*, the capital of the kingdom of Naples, is delightfully situated on one of the finest bays in the world. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and the approach to it is exceedingly beautiful. The houses are of stone, and lofty.

*Palermo*, the capital of the island of Sicily, is a large and handsome city, and has an extensive commerce.

*Religion.* The religion of Italy is the Roman Catholic, and the pope presides as primate.

*Universities.* The universities are those of Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Ferrara, Florence, Macerata, Mantua, Milan, Naples, Padua, Parma, Pavia, Perugia, Pisa, Salerno, and Turin. Several of these have had a high reputation.

*Language.* The Italian language is derived from the Latin. It is spoken throughout Italy, but with various degrees of purity.

*Climate.* The climate of Italy is esteemed the finest in Europe, but varies considerably in different parts.

*Face of the country.* The surface of the country is greatly diversified, and much intersected by mountains. Piedmont and Lombardy present rich and beautiful plains.

*Mountains.* The Alps lie on the north of Italy, and the Apennines extend through the whole peninsula.—Mount Vesuvius, 7 miles E. Naples, is a celebrated volcano.

*Rivers.* The largest rivers are the Brenta, Adige, Po, Arno, Tiber, and Volturno.

Pop.  
16,000  
13,832  
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of Sicily.

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*Lakes.* The principal lakes are Lago, Maggiore, Como, Iseo, Garda, Perugia, Bolsena, and Celano.

*Soil.* The soil is generally excellent. The northern part which is watered by the Po, is the principal corn country; it is in a high state of cultivation, and is styled the garden of Europe. In the southern parts agriculture is greatly neglected.

*Productions.* Italy abounds in fruits, wine, corn, olives, oil, silk, cotton and wool. These articles constitute its principal exports.

*Inhabitants.* The Italians are well made, lively, passionately fond of music; irritable, revengeful, superstitious, and effeminate.

*Islands.* The principal Italian islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Elba, Malta, and the Lipari islands.

*Sicily* is the largest island in the Mediterranean, and is famous for its fertility.

*Mount Etna* is situated on the eastern part of the island, and is the most celebrated volcanic mountain on the globe.

*Sardinia* is fertile, but unhealthy. Cagliari is the capital, and the residence of the viceroy.

*Corsica* belongs to France.

*Malta* is a rocky island, belonging to Great Britain. Valletta, the capital, contains 23,630 inhabitants.

#### IONIAN REPUBLIC.

This republic is formed of the seven following islands, and is under the protection of Great Britain.

Names.	Pop.	Towns.	Pop.
Corfu	65,000	Corfu	15,000
Paxu	6,000		
St. Maura	16,000	St. Maura	6,000
Cephalonia	55,000	Angostoli	6,000
Theaki	7,000		
Zante	30,000	Zante	12,000
Cerigo	8,000	Cerigo	
	187,000		

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## TURKEY IN EUROPE.

*Divisions.* Turkey in Europe is composed of the following provinces.

Moldavia (Part of)		Greece	Macedonia	
Walachia			Albania	
Servia			Thessaly or Janna	
Bosnia			Livadia	
Bulgaria			Morea	
Romania			Candia, and other Euro- pean Turkish islands	
<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	
Constantinople	500,000	Belgrade	20,000	
Adrianople	100,000	Sistova	20,000	
Saloniki	70,000	Larissa	20,000	
Serajo	65,000	Widdin	20,000	
Bucharest	60,000	Silistria	20,000	
Sophia	50,000	Gallipoli	17,000	
Jauna	35,000	Jassy	14,963	
Philippopoli	30,000	Mistra	12,000	
Brailow	30,000	Tripolizza	12,000	
Serrae	30,000	Athens	10,000	

*Constantinople*, the metropolis of the Turkish empire, is delightfully situated on the west side of the Bosphorus, between the Black sea and the Archipelago. It is 35 miles in circumference including its suburbs. It is surrounded by walls, and has a capacious and excellent harbour. It contains many splendid palaces, other edifices, and about 300 mosques, the most remarkable of which is that of *St. Sophia*. The *Seraglio* includes a vast assemblage of palaces inhabited by the sultan, his court, and the offices of government. That part of it occupied by the women is called the *Harem*. The streets of the city are generally narrow, gloomy, and badly paved; and most of the private houses are meanly built of earth and wood, and none exceed two stories.



*Adrianople* is pleasantly situated on the Marizza, and is 9 miles in circumference. It was anciently the capital of the country, and is now the second in rank, and has considerable commerce.

*Saloniki*, the ancient *Thessalonica*, and the largest town in Macedonia, is situated on a bay to which it gives name, and has always been distinguished for its commerce.

*Bucharest*, the capital of Walachia, contains numerous convents and churches, and several stately edifices of stone, but the houses are for the most part miserable clay huts.

*Janna* is situated in Thessaly on a lake near the Peneus 4 miles W. Larissa, and has considerable trade.

*Belgrade*, the capital of Servia, is a celebrated city situated at the conflux of the Save with the Danube. It is strongly fortified, and is a place of extensive commerce.

*Larissa*, in Thessaly, on the Peneus, is a very ancient town, and has considerable commerce.

*Athens*, the capital of Livadia, has some commerce, but is meanly built, and greatly reduced from its ancient grandeur.

*Antiquities.* Almost every part of Greece presents remains of ancient magnificence and refinement, as the ruins of temples, theatres, aqueducts, columns, arches, walls, &c. Remarkable ruins are to be seen at the sites of Sparta, Athens, Thebes, Argos, Eleusis, Corinth, and many other places.

*Government.* The government is despotic. The emperor is styled Sultan, or Grand Seigneur, Sublime Porte, or Ottoman Porte. Next to him in power is the Grand Vizier, who presides at the council, which is styled the *Divan*.

*Religion.* The Turks are Mahometans of the sect of Omar. The *Mufti*, who is at the head of the religious establishment, is the second subject in the empire.—More than half of the inhabitants of Turkey are Christians, mostly of the Greek church, at the head of which is the patriarch of Constantinople. There are some Catholics and Armenians.

*Education.* The state of education among the Turks is very low. The Greeks have some literature.

*Language.* The Turkish language is a mixture of several dialects, but is greatly inferior to the Persian and Arabic in strength and elegance. The Greeks speak Romainic, or modern Greek, which is a corruption of the ancient language.

*Inhabitants.* The Turks and Tartars compose about one fourth of the inhabitants, and the Greeks one third. The former are ignorant, haughty, and indolent, the latter lively and sensible, but depressed by Turkish hospitality.

*Caravansaries.* A striking mark of Turkish hospitality are the caravansaries or public houses, to be met with in almost every village. Travellers may remain 3 days gratis, and in some cases are provided with victuals.

*Climate.* The climate of Turkey is generally mild and delicious, the air pure, and the seasons regular.

*Face of the country.* The northern part is mostly level; but the southern part comprising all ancient Greece is greatly diversified, abounding in bold and lofty mountains.

*Mountains.* The principal mountains are the Carpathian, Hæmus, Rhodope, Pindus, Olympus, Ossa, Pelion, Ceta, Parnassus, and Athos.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Danube, Pruth, Marizza, Vardar, Morava, Drin, and Peneus.

*Soil and agriculture.* The soil is generally fertile, yielding great quantities of wheat, barley, maize, & rice, and it has also rich pasture; but the country is miserably cultivated.

*Islands.* The principal islands belonging to Turkey in Europe are Candia, Negropont, Stalimere, Syra, Tino, Andro, Santorin, Naxia, Milo, Myconi, &c.

Candia enjoys a delightful climate, has a fertile soil, and abounds in wine, oil, corn, and fruit.—Candia, the chief town, contains about 14,000 inhabitants. The population of the island is estimated at 240,000.

Many of the other islands are fertile, abounding in wine, corn, and fruits.

## ASIA.

The following are the principal states in Asia.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Russia in Asia	10,000,000	Astrachan	50,000
Turkey in Asia	11,000,000	Aleppo	250,000
Arabia	10,000,000	Mecca	20,000
Persia	18,000,000	Teheran	60,000
Chinese empire	185,000,000	Pekin	3,000,000
Japan	20,000,000	Jeddo	1,000,000
Hindoostan	100,000,000	Calcutta	650,000
Birman empire	22,000,000	Ummerapoora	175,000
Siam, Laos, Malacca			
Islands. Borneo,	15,000,000		
Sumatra, Java,			
Celebes, &c.			
	391,000,000		

*Population.* There is much uncertainty respecting the population of Asia. It has been variously estimated from 240,000,000 to 650,000,000.

<i>Chief cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Pekin	3,000,000	Benares	580,000
Nankin	2,000,000	Surat	500,000
Cantou	1,500,000	Ispahan	400,000
Jeddo	1,000,000	Madras	300,000
Calcutta	650,000	Aleppo	250,000

*Rivers.* The comparative length of some of the principal rivers in Asia, is exhibited in the following table.

	<i>Length.</i>		<i>Length.</i>
Kian-Ku	2,400	Ganges	1,600
Hoang-Ho	2,200	Burrampooter	1,500
Mecon, or Cambodia	2,000	Euphrates	1,400
Obi	2,000	Indus	1,200

in Asia.

<i>of cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
chan	50,000
po	250,000
a	20,000
eran	60,000
n	3,000,000
o	1,000,000
utta	650,000
nerapoor	175,000

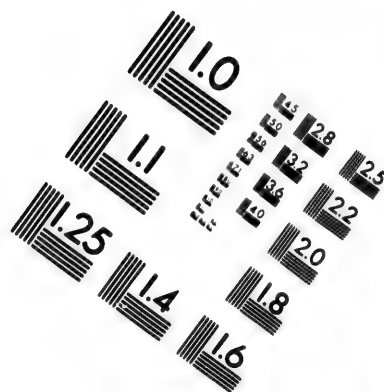
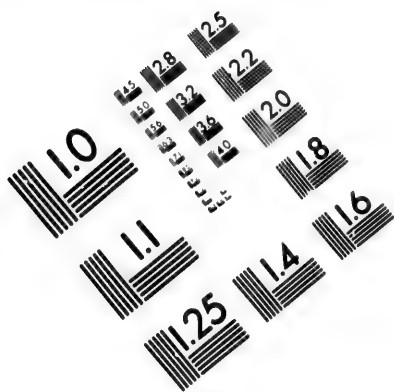
ainty respecting the  
sly estimated from

<i>ies.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
es	580,000
	500,000
n	400,000
s	300,000
o	250,000

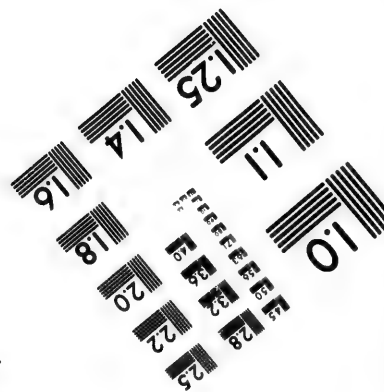
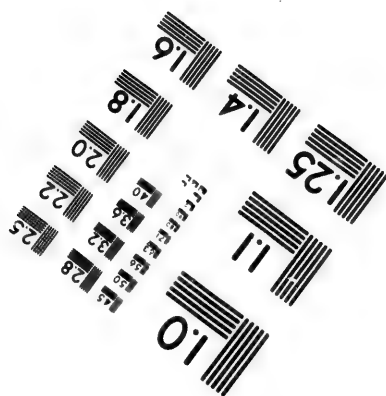
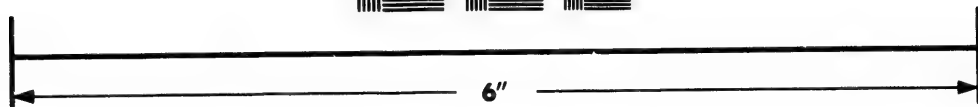
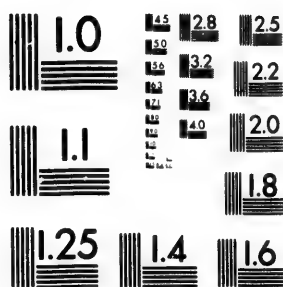
of some of the princi-  
following table.

	<i>Length.</i>
s	1,600
ppooter	1,500
ates	1,400
	1,200





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# ASIA.

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Lena	2,000	Irawaddy	1,200
Amur	1,850	Jihon	900
Enisei	1,750	Tigris	800

*Mountains.* The principal ranges of mountains in Asia are the Ural, Altay, Taurus, Himmaleh, and Gaut mountains. From recent measurements it appears that the Himmaleh mountains are the most elevated in the known world; 21 of the summits were found to exceed 20,000 feet in height.

## Height of some of the principal summits.

Himmaleh, highest peak	25,669
Halitzkoi, Altaian	10,735
Elburus, Caucasian	9,585
Olympus, Taurian	6,500
Gauts	4,000
Petcha, Chinese Tartary	15,000
Lebanon, Syria	9,520
Ararat, Armenia	9,500
Olympus, Natolia	6,500

## On the Islands.

	<i>Feet.</i>
Mouna Kaah, Owhyhee	18,400
Mount Ophir, Sumatra	13,842
Volcano of Sumatra	12,465
Egmont Mt. New Zealand	11,433
Parmesan Mt. Banca	10,050
Peak of Quelpaert	6,400

## Principal inland seas.

	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>
Caspian	650	260
Aral	250	120
Baikal	320	50

*Climate.* Asia embraces every variety of climate, but in no part is the heat so great, as in the tropical deserts of Africa.

*Soil.* The most northern parts are barren, but the southern regions are for the most part extremely fertile.



*Productions.* Asia produces, in great abundance, the necessities and luxuries of life. The tea plant is peculiar to this quarter of the globe. The bread fruit and bamboo, very useful vegetables, are widely diffused. Asia also abounds in metals and precious stones.

*Commerce.* Foreign commerce is almost wholly in the hands of European nations and the United States. The internal trade is extensive, and is carried on chiefly by means of the camel, except in China, where there are great facilities for inland navigation.

*Religion.* A spirit of the most degrading superstition pervades nearly all Asia. The prevailing religions are Paganism and Mahometanism. Christianity under the form of the Greek church, exists to a considerable extent in the Turkish and Russian dominions. The Christian religion has also been introduced by the European settlements, and extensive exertions are now making to extend its blessings to the natives by means of missionaries and the diffusion of the scriptures.

*Government.* Despotism is almost the only government found in Asia.

*Asia is remarkable* for being the region in which the human race were first planted, and Christianity established. Here was the residence of the Israelites, and the seat of the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian empires, and here were transacted most of the events recorded in the scriptures.

#### TURKEY IN ASIA.

*Divisions.* Turkey in Asia comprehends many countries of great celebrity in ancient history, both sacred and profane; among which were the countries of Asia Minor, Syria, Phœnicia, Judæa, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Chaldea.

It is now divided into 17 pachalicks.

# TURKEY IN ASIA.

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<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.*</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Aleppo	250,000	Diarbekir	60,000
Damascus	200,000	Hamah	60,000
Erzerum	150,000	Aphiom-Kara-hisar	60,000
Smyrna	140,000	Bassora	50,000
Bagdad	80,000	Kiutajah	50,000
Bursa	60,000	Angura	50,000
Sinob	60,000	Trebisond	50,000
Tocat	60,000	Amasia	50,000
Mosul	60,000	Guzel-hisar	50,000

*Aleppo*, situated 70 miles from the sea, is the largest city in Asiatic Turkey, and is accounted the most regular and best built. It has various manufactures, and carries on a great commerce by means of caravans.

*Damascus* is situated 50 miles from the sea, and is one of the most agreeable cities in Turkey, and the centre of an extensive trade.

*Smyrna*, the largest city in Natolia, has an excellent harbour, and is the seat of European commerce, and the chief mart of the Levant trade.

*Erzerum*, the capital of Armenia, is situated near the head of the Euphrates, and is surrounded by a double wall. Morier states the population at upwards of 250,000; others much less.

*Bagdad*, on the Tigris, 300 miles NNW. Bassora, once the seat of the Caliphs, and one of the most populous and splendid cities in the world, said to have contained 2,000,000 inhabitants, is now greatly reduced from its ancient grandeur, but is still a city of great trade. The population is variously estimated. Hassel states it at 80,000.

*Bursa*, situated at the foot of mount Olympus, is one of the finest cities of Natolia, and was the seat of the Turkish empire before the taking of Constantinople.

*Kiutajah*, on the Pursak, is a large and handsome town, and the residence of the beglerbeg of Natolia.

*Mosul*, on the Tigris, is a large city, and is supposed to occupy a part of the site of ancient Nineveh.

*Tocat*, on the Tosanlu, is one of the principal trading towns in Asia Minor.

\* The population of several of these cities is very differently stated by geographers and travellers.

*Diarbekir*, on the Tigris, is a celebrated town, and has an extensive commerce.

*Bassora*, situated on an arm of the Euphrates, about 50 miles above the Persian Gulf, is a place of commercial importance.

*Jerusalem*, the capital of Palestine, is a city memorable in sacred history. It is still a town of considerable note, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, and is much frequented by pilgrims.

*Ancient cities.* Within the limits of Asiatic Turkey, were anciently many cities of great celebrity; among which were *Nineveh*, the capital of Assyria; *Babylon*, the capital of Babylonia; *Troy*, *Ephesus*, *Miletus*, and *Halicarnassus*, in the western part of Asia Minor; *Tarsus*, the capital of Cilicia; *Tyre*, *Sidon*, and *Cæsarea*, on the coast of Syria; *Antioch*, on the Orontes; and *Balbec* and *Palmyra* in the interior. These have all been long since destroyed; most of them are now nearly or quite desolate; and some of them, particularly *Balbec* and *Palmyra*, exhibit magnificent ruins.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Euphrates, Tigris, Kizil-ermak, Meinder, Sarabat, Orontes, and Jordan.

*Lakes.* The principal lakes are Lake Van and Asphal-tites or Dead Sea.

*Face of the country.* Natolia, Syria, and Turcomania are greatly diversified with hills, mountains, and plains, but the provinces of Diarbekir and Irak Arabi are mostly level.

*Mountains.* The chain of Taurus commences in the southwestern part of Natolia, and extends thence to the eastern side of Asia. Mount Ida is in the NW. part of Natolia. Ararat is in Armenia, and in Syria are Mounts Libanon, or Libanus, Anti-Libanus, Hermon, Carmel, and Tabor.

*Climate.* The climate of Asiatic Turkey is generally very excellent, equally favourable to health and vegetation. The air of Natolia is celebrated for its balmy softness.

*Soil.* The soil of a great portion of the country is very fertile, but generally under bad cultivation.

*Productions.* The productions are wheat, barley, cotton, tobacco, olives, wine, and silk.

*Islands.* The principal Asiatic Islands in the Archipe-

ago are Metelin, Scio, Samos, Cos, and Rhodes. Cyprus in the Levant is about 160 miles long, and 70 broad.

## RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Most of this vast country, which includes all the northern part of Asia, was formerly, and is still often, called Siberia.

<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Astrachan	50,000	Irkutsk	15,000
Orenburg	24,000	Tomsk	12,000
Tobolsk	20,000	Uralsk	12,000

*Astrachan*, at the mouth of the Volga, is the largest city in Asiatic Russia. It carries on an extensive commerce by means of the Volga and the Caspian sea.

*Tobolsk*, at the conflux of the Tobol and Irtisch, is the capital of a government of the same name, and was formerly the capital of Siberia. It is a place of exile for Russian criminals.

*Irkutsk*, near lake Baikal, is a place of considerable commerce.

*Rivers.* The Oby, Lena, and Enisei are among the largest rivers in Asia.

*Lake.* Baikal, in the southern part, is the largest lake. It is enclosed by rugged mountains, and surrounded by the most sublime scenery.

*Face of the country.* The prevailing features of the country are immense plains.

*Mountains.* The Uralian Mountains are on the western border, between Asia and Europe. On the southern border are the Altaian mountains, which form a part of an immense range, extending, with but little interruption, from the lake of Aral to the Pacific ocean, about 5,000 miles.

*Soil and climate.* In the southwestern districts the soil is generally fertile and the climate temperate; but in the northern parts the soil is mostly barren, and the climate extremely cold.

## ARABIA.

*Divisions.* Arabia has been divided by Europeans into three parts, Arabia Felix, Arabia Petræa, and Arabia Deserta; but the present civil divisions are six; Hedsjas, Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, Lachsa, and Nedsjed.

*Chief cities.* *Mecca*, one of the chief cites of Arabia, is situated in a dry and barren country, about a day's journey from the Red sea. It was the birth place of Mahomet, and is regarded by his followers as a holy city, and is supported chiefly by the resort of pilgrims. None but Mahometans are permitted to visit it. Pop. 20,000.

*Medina*, situated in a sandy plain, about a day's journey from the Red sea, and 180 miles north of Mecca, is also regarded by the Arabians as a holy city; being the place where Mahomet was buried. Population, 6,000.

*Sana*, reputed the chief city of Arabia, is surrounded by a brick wall with seven gates.

*Mocha* is a port of considerable trade, and is much visited by the English. It is famous for its excellent coffee. Population about 20,000.

*Jedda* is the port of Mecca, and contains only about 5,000 inhabitants.

*Mascot* is the chief town of the province of Oman, and has considerable trade. Population 8,000.

*Rivers.* There are no rivers or lakes of any considerable size in Arabia.

*Mountains.* Mounts Sinai and Horeb are considered as two summits of the same range, and are situated between the two north branches of the Red sea. Sinai is held in great veneration on account of its being the place where the *Ten Commandments* were given to *Moses*. It is composed of a remarkable rock of red granite, in which the Greeks have cut steps to the top.

*Face of the country and soil.* The general aspect of Arabia is a vast, dry, and barren desert, interspersed with spots of fertile ground; and intersected with some mountains of moderate elevation. Water is every where scarce.

A considerable portion of *Arabia Petraea* is mountainous and rocky. *Arabia Felix* is the most fertile and populous part.

*Arabia Deserta* is, for the most part, composed of immense deserts of barren sand, though there are some fertile spots.

*Climate.* In the mountainous parts the climate is temperate, but in unsheltered situations the heat is excessive.

*Winds.* A pestiferous wind, called the *Simoon* or *Samiel*, frequently surprises the traveller in the desert, and occasions instant suffocation. Whole caravans are sometimes buried by moving clouds of sand agitated by wind.

*Productions.* The productions are coffee, rice, maize, frankincense, myrrh, gum-arabic, balsam, and other gums; dates, and various other fruits; honey and wax; and in the seas, coral and pearls.

*Animals.* The most noted animals are the camel and horse. The chief dependence of the Arabian is on the camel, an animal peculiarly fitted for the inhabitants of a desert. The Arabian horses have been celebrated in all ages.

*Literature.* The Arabians were, in the middle ages, eminent for literature and science, but at present education is generally neglected. Few of the inhabitants are able to read and write.

*Language.* The Arabic is a copious and expressive language, abounding in synonymes. It is one of the most extensively diffused languages in the world, and is spoken in a large part of Asia and Africa.

*Religion.* The religion is Mahometanism.

*Inhabitants.* The Arabians are generally a rude, superstitious, and ignorant people. They are of middle stature and brown complexion; have always a grave and melancholy air; they seldom laugh and never weep.

## INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

*Divisions.* Independent Tartary is a large country comprising Great and Little Bukharia, Turkestan, and Charchasm. A part of the country is now included in the kingdom of Cabulistan.

*Inhabitants.* The Tartars consist of various tribes, among the principal are the Kirguses or Kirgese, Usbeks, and Calmucs.

*Towns.* *Samarcand*, an ancient and celebrated city, is situated on the Sogd. It carries on an extensive trade, but is less populous and splendid than formerly. It is famous among Mahometan cities as a seat of learning. It was once the seat of the great conqueror Tamerlane or Timur Bek.

*Bukaria* is situated on the Sogd, 100 miles west of Samarcand, and is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are low and built of earth, but the mosques, which are numerous, are of brick. The city is celebrated for the study of Mahometan theology and law.

Other towns are Kashgar, Balk, Gaur, Badakshan, Andarab, Termed, and Yarkan.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Jihon and Sir.

*Lakes.* The large lakes are Aral and Palcati.

*Mountains.* The Altaian mountains lie on the north and Belur Taglay, a branch of the Immaus on the south.

*Soil.* The surface and soil are various, in some parts fertile, in others particularly in the north there are extensive sandy deserts.

*Religion.* The religion is Mahometanism.

## PERSIA.

*Extent.* The limits of Persia have been very various at different periods. In its most extensive sense Persia embraces all the region between Turkey and Hindoostan, but this includes large districts not subject to the present sove-

reign. The eastern part of Persia is now included in the kingdom of Cabulistan.

Provinces.	Chief towns.	Provinces.	Chief towns.
Adirbeitzan	Tauris	Irak-Agemi	Ispahan
Ghilan	Reshd		Teheran
Erivan	Erivan	Chusistan	Toster
Mazanderan	Fehrabad	Farsistan	Schiraz
Chorasan	Meschid	Kerman	Sirgian

*Chief cities.* Teheran, the present capital, is 65 miles S. of the Caspian sea, and 300 N. Ispahan. Its situation is low and unhealthy; the houses are mean, built of brick baked in the sun. Population 60,000.

Ispahan, the former capital, is a celebrated city, and the largest in the kingdom. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and contains some splendid palaces, spacious caravansaries, and beautiful bazars; but the private houses are low and small, the streets crooked and very narrow, and the city is much decayed. Population estimated at 400,000.

Tauris, 400 miles NNW. Ispahan, is a large city, and has an extensive trade, but it is much reduced from its former grandeur. Population 250,000.

Schiraz, 160 miles S. Ispahan, is one of the most important cities in Persia. It is situated in a delightful and fertile plain. Population about 40,000.

*Religion.* The religion is Mahometanism of the sect of Ali.

*Government.* The government is despotic.

*Language.* The Persian language is celebrated for its strength, beauty, and melody.

*Climate.* In the southern parts the climate is very hot, and in the northern parts cool.

*Face of the country.* Persia abounds in mountains and sandy deserts, and has few rivers and streams of water.

*Soil.* One third of the country consists of arid deserts, salt lakes, and marshes covered with jungle; and more than another third of naked mountains. The northern parts are the most fertile.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Karasu, Jihon, Aras, Kizil Ozan, Bend Emir, Rud, Makschid, Mend, and Tedjen.



*Lakes.* The chief lakes are Durrah, Urmiah, Bakteghian, and Erivan.

*Productions.* The productions are wheat, barley, rice, wine, sugar, fruits of various kinds, silk, cotton, indigo, opium, tobacco, senna, rhubarb, saffron, manna, and assafoetida.

*Commerce.* The foreign commerce of Persia, is considerable, and is chiefly in the hands of foreigners.

*Inhabitants.* The Persians are a remarkably handsome race of men; brave, hospitable, lively, and highly polished in their manners; but exceedingly vain, treacherous, vindictive, and avaricious.

*Curiosity.* On the western coast of the Caspian sea, near Baku, are fountains of naphtha, or pure rock oil. The earth here readily takes fire.

*Antiquities.* There are now found in Persia many monuments of ancient magnificence, and splendid ruins of a number of cities. Among these are *Susa*, *Persepolis*, and *Rai*, each of which was once the capital of Persia.

#### CABULISTAN, OR AFGHANISTAN.

This is a modern kingdom of Asia, comprising the western part of Hindoostan, the eastern part of Persia, and the southern part of Tartary.

*Divisions.* It contains the provinces of Cabul, Candahar, Cashmire, Balk, Herat, and Segestan, and the country of Beloochistan.

*Population.* The population is stated by Elphinstone at 14,000,000, of whom 5,700,000 are Hindoos, 4,300,000 Afghans, 1,500,000 Parsees, 1,400,000 Balooches, and 1,200,000 Tartars.

*Cities.* *Cabul*, the capital, is situated on the river Cabul, and carries on a great trade. The houses are meanly built. Population estimated at 200,000.

*Cashmire*, the capital of the provinces of the same name, is situated on the Behut, and is famous for the manufacture of shawls. Population 150, or 200,000.

*Candahar*, on the Heermund, has an extensive trade. Population upwards of 100,000.

## CABULISTAN.

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*Herat and Peshawar* are said to contain each a Population of 100,000. Other towns of note are Moultan, Balk, Zareng, and Kelat.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country is greatly diversified with mountains, valleys, and sandy deserts. The summits of the Himmaleh mountains, on the north are always covered with snow.

*Soil.* In well watered valleys the soil is very fertile. There are extensive barren wastes. The desert of Beloochistan is 300 miles long, and 200 broad.

*Religion.* The prevailing religion is Mahometanism.

*Afghans.* The Afghans are a fierce, untractable, and warlike people, who pretend to deduce their origin from Afghan, a son of Japhet. Sir Wm. Jones is of opinion that they are descended from the Ten Tribes of Israel.

## HINDOOSTAN.

*Divisions.* Hindoostan in the most extensive sense, comprises 4 large divisions.

1. *Northern Hindoostan.* This comprises Cashmire on the west, and Bootan on the east, with the intermediate provinces. Nepaul, with its tributary districts, comprehends the most of this division.

2. *Hindoostan Proper.* This comprises 11 soubahs or provinces, viz. Lahore, Moultan including Sindy, Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Bahar, Oude, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzerat.

3. *The Deccan.* This division includes the provinces of Aurungabad, Candeish, Golconda, Berar, Northern Circars, Orissa, and a great part of Visiapour.

4. *The South of India.* This division extends from the river Kistnah to the Ocean, and comprises the Carnatic, Mysore, Canara, Malabar, &c.

*Extent and population.* The following is a statement of the estimated extent and population of the parts of Hindoostan possessed by Great Britain, of the British Allies, and the Independent States, according to W. Hamilton.

## HINDOOSTAN.

	<i>Geog. sq. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Under the Bengal Presidency	220,000	29,000,000
Do. Madras Presidency	125,000	12,000,000
Do. Bombay Presidency	10,000	2,500,000
Total of British Hindoostan	357,000	53,500,000
British Allies and Tributaries	169,000	17,500,000
Total under British jurisdiction and influence	526,000	71,000,000
Independent States	495,000	30,000,000
Total of Hindoostan	1,021,000	101,000,000

*Chief cities.* The following chief cities of Hindoostan are all in the possession of Great Britain.

<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Calcutta	650,000	Lahora	150,000
Benares	582,000	Delhi	100,000
Surat	500,000	Hydrabad	100,000
Madras	300,000	Poonah	100,000
Lucknow	300,000	Nagpour	80,000
Patna	250,000	Moorsheadabad	35,000
Dacca	200,000	Seringapatam	32,000

Other important cities are Bombay, Agra, Ougein, and Jyenagar.

*Calcutta* is the capital of all the British possessions in Hindoostan. It is situated on the Hoogly, about 100 miles from the sea, and has an immense commerce. The houses belonging to the English are very elegantly built with brick, but the houses of the natives are mostly mud cottages.

*Benares*, the famous seat of Braminical learning, is regarded by the Hindoos as a holy city. It is a place of great wealth and trade, and is the grand mart for diamonds and other gems brought from Bundelcund.

*Bombay* is situated on an island 10 miles in length, near the west coast of Hindoostan, and commands the whole

<i>y. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
000	29,000,000
000	12,000,000
000	2,500,000
000	53,500,000
000	17,500,000
000	71,000,000
000	30,000,000
000	101,000,000

es of Hindoostan

	<i>Pop.</i>
	150,000
	100,000
	100,000
	100,000
	80,000
dabad	35,000
atam	32,000

Agra, Ougein, and

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trade of the northwest coast of Hindoostan. Population of of the island, about 400,000.

*Madras*, in the Carnatic, is the chief commercial city in the southeast part of Hindoostan.

*Delhi*, formerly the capital of Hindoostan and the seat of the Mogul empire, is said once to have contained 2,000,000 inhabitants, but is now greatly reduced from its former grandeur.

*Agra*, on the Jumnah, 91 miles SSE. Delhi, is a celebrated city. The population, some years since, was stated at 300,000; but the city is now much reduced.

The principal cities of Northern Hindoostan are Cashmire, Pattan, Catmandu, and Batgan.

*Cities.* All the cities of India are built on one plan, with very narrow, confined, and crooked streets, a great number of tanks and reservoirs for water, with numerous gardens interspersed. The houses are variously built, some of brick, others of mud, and still more of bamboos and mats.

*Juggernaut*, or *Jagarnaut*, situated on the eastern coast, 42 miles S. Cattack, is a celebrated place of Hindoo worship. The number of pilgrims that annually visit this temple or pagoda, has been estimated to amount at least to 1,200,000, many of whom never return.

*Face of the country.* Northern Hindoostan is mountainous. Hindoostan Proper is for the most part champaign country, with occasional hills of no great elevation. In the Deccan and South of India, the country is flat on the sea coasts on both sides, and mountainous in the interior.

*Mountains.* The Himmaleh mountains, which lie on the north side of Northern Hindoostan, are reputed the highest in the world. The Eastern and Western Gauts are the most remarkable mountains in India. The Western Gauts, the highest and longest range, extend from Cape Comorin to Surat, generally about 40 miles from the sea coast.

*Rivers.* The Ganges, Burrampooter, and Indus, are among the largest rivers in Asia. The other considerable rivers are the Kistnah, Jumnah, Nerbuddah, Godavery, Chunaub, Puddar, Setledge, Taptee, and Chumbull.

*Climate.* The climate of the northern parts is temperate, but in all the southern parts heat predominates; and

during a part of the year it is very great. The monsoons prevail south of the tropics. The seasons in Hindoostan Proper are divided into cold, hot, and dry.

*Soil.* In this extensive country the soil must be various; a large proportion of it, however, is exceedingly fertile. There are two harvests in a year, the former in September and October; the latter in March and April.

*Productions.* Rice is more extensively cultivated than any other crop; cotton in abundance, wheat in some parts; also sugar, indigo, tobacco, opium, millet, and various kinds of fruit.

*Manufactures.* The staple manufacture is that of cotton. The other principal manufactures are those of silk, wool, leather, and saltpetre.

*Commerce.* The commerce is very great, and is carried on chiefly by Great Britain, and also to a considerable extent by the United States.

*Exports.* The exports consist of cotton, piece goods, rice, indigo, saltpetre, opium, silk, sugar, precious stones, &c.

*Minerals.* The metals found in India, are gold, lead, and iron; but they are not abundant. The diamond mines have been long celebrated, but have now ceased to be very valuable. They are found in Golconda, near Pannah, Sumbulpour, &c.

*Inhabitants.* The Hindoos constitute the great mass of the population; the Mahometans are very numerous; besides these there are Parsees, Jews, and Christians.

*Hindoos.* The most striking feature in the character of the Hindoos is the permanency of their religion and customs. In these there has been scarce any alteration since the state of India was first known. Their food consists of rice, milk, vegetables, and ghee.

*Parsees.* The Parsees are descendants of the followers of Zoroaster, and are numerous in Guzerat and Bombay. They are a hardy and enterprising people.

*Castes.* The Hindoos are divided into four castes. 1. The Brahmins; 2. Soldiers; 3. Those devoted to agriculture and commerce; 4. Labourers. These castes are all kept entirely distinct, and are not permitted to intermarry.

*Religion.* The religion of the Hindoos is a cruel and de-

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are regarded as holy, and a great number of holy places,  
which are much visited by pilgrims. The most sacred  
books among the Hindoos are the Vedas and two great  
poems.

*Language.* The most ancient language is the Sanscrit,  
which is esteemed sacred.

*Christianity.* Christianity was very early established on  
the Malabar coast. Before the arrival of Vasco de Gama  
there were 200,000 Nestorian Christians. Within a few  
years numerous missionary stations have been formed in  
India, of which the most important is at Serampore, 12  
miles N. Calcutta.

CEYLON is a valuable island, belonging to Great Britain.

The soil is very fertile, and the climate healthy, and  
much more temperate than that of India.

The most valuable production is cinnamon; other pro-  
ductions are ginger, pepper, sugar, cotton, &c. Here are  
valuable pearl fisheries.

Candi, a country in the interior, is very mountainous.  
Its chief town is of the same name.

Columbo, the capital of the island, contains about 50,000  
inhabitants; Trincomaly, 15,000.

Population of the island estimated at 1,500,000.

#### BIRMAH, OR AVA.

*Divisions.* This extensive empire includes the ancient  
kingdoms of Ava, Pegu, Arracan, and Cassay or Meckley.

*Population.* The empire, exclusive of Arracan, contains,  
according to Col. Symes, 8,000 cities, towns, and villages, &  
14,500,000 inhabitants. The population of Arracan he  
states at 2,500,000; total 17,000,000. But Capt. Cox does  
not estimate the whole population above 8,000,000.

*Chief towns.* Ummrapoora, the modern capital of the  
Birman empire, is situated on the Irawaddy, 400 miles  
above its mouth, on a peninsula between the river and a  
lake. Its growth has been exceedingly rapid. It was  
founded in 1783, and in 1800 Capt. Cox estimated the

number of houses at 20, or 25,000; and the population at 175,000.

*Ava*, the former capital, is situated on the Irawaddy, 4 miles southwest of Ummerapoora. It is now almost in ruins.

*Pegu*, formerly the capital of a kingdom of that name, was, 200 years ago, one of the largest and most splendid cities in Asia; but in 1757 every building was razed. It has been partially rebuilt within 30 years, and contains about 7,000 inhabitants.

*Arracan*, formerly the capital of a kingdom of that name, once contained 160,000 inhabitants, but at present only 16,000.

*Rangoon*, situated on a branch of the Irawaddy, contains 30 or 40,000 inhabitants, and is the principal seaport in the empire. *Prome* is larger and more populous than Rangoon.

*Rivers*. The principal rivers are the Irawaddy, Arracan, and Pegu.

*Climate*. The climate is generally healthy and agreeable, not subject to great extremes of heat and cold.

*Soil*. In the southern parts the soil is fertile and produces abundant crops of rice.

*The face of the country* in the northern part is mountainous, but the southern consists chiefly of extensive valleys and plains.

*Productions*. The productions are rice, wheat, tobacco, sugar, indigo, cotton, and various tropical fruits.

*Minerals*. Iron, lead, tin, antimony, arsenic, and sulphur are abundant. There are also rich mines of gold, silver, and precious stones.

*Religion*. The Birmans are worshippers of the Buddha, but the image which represents him is usually called Goudama, or Gautama.

*Government*. The government is despotic.

*Inhabitants*. The Birmans are lively and intelligent, fond of poetry and music; but are impatient and irascible. They resemble the Chinese rather than the Hindoos.

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## MALAYA, or MALACCA.

Malaya is a large peninsula about 700 miles long, and 150 broad.

*Chief town.* Malacca, the chief town, is situated in the straits of the same name, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. It was formerly a rich commercial city, and much larger than at present.

*Face of the country.* A range of mountains extends throughout the peninsula, giving rise to innumerable streams. The country is almost covered by a deep and impenetrable forest.

*Productions.* The productions are pepper, other spices, and betel nut. Ivory, tin, wax, and ratans, are articles of export.

*Inhabitants.* The Malays are small, well made, of a dark complexion, enterprising, and brave, but treacherous and ferocious.

*Religion.* The religion is Mahometanism.

## SIAM.

*Divisions.* Siam is a narrow kingdom, extending 7 or 800 miles from N. to S., and is divided into Upper and Lower.

*Towns.* Siam or Juthia, the capital, is situated on an island in the Meinam. It is of large extent, but now very thinly inhabited.

Bangkok is situated near the mouth of the river, and is the port of Siam.

*River.* The Meinam, which flows through the country, is the chief river.

*Religion.* The religion of the Siamese resembles that of the Hindoos.

*Government.* The government is despotic, and the laws are very severe.

*Literature.* Education is considerably attended to, and some branches of literature are successfully cultivated.



*Climate.* The winters are dry and mild; the summers are hot, moist, and unhealthy.

*Face of the country.* This country, like Egypt, is a wide vale lying on each side of the Meinam, enclosed by ridges of mountains.

*Soil.* The Meinam like the Nile, overflows its banks and renders the land in its vicinity very fertile. Towards the mountains the soil is dry and barren.

*Productions.* Rice is the most important production. Betel nut and various kinds of plants and fruits are common.

*Minerals.* Among the minerals are diamonds, sapphires, rubies, agates, gold, iron, tin, lead, and copper.

*Population.* The population was stated by Loubere at 1,900,000. Some have estimated it 8,000,000.

*Inhabitants.* The inhabitants are of a dark complexion, and resemble the Birmans in their manners and customs.

#### LAOS.

Laos lies on both sides of the river Mecon or Cambodia, and is a level country, enclosed by ridges of mountains. The country is but little known.

The climate is temperate and healthy, and the soil fertile.

The productions are rice, cotton, honey, wax &c.

The inhabitants resemble the Siamese in their religion and character.

Population estimated at 3,000,000.

#### CAMBODIA.

Cambodia, Camboja, or Camboge, lies south of Laos, and is enclosed on the east and west by ridges of mountains. The middle portion is a fine plain, fertilized by the Mecon or Cambodia.

The climate is hot, and the country is thinly inhabited, but the soil is fertile, producing an abundance of rice, legumes, fruit, and medicinal plants.

The population has been estimated at 1,000,000. The chief town, Cambodia or Lereh, is situated on the Mecon,

## COCHIN-CHINA.

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about 160 miles from the sea. It was once a considerable town, but now a mean place.

## COCHIN-CHINA.

Cochin-China consists of a long plain, included between the sea-coast and a chain of mountains.

The *soil* is very fertile, producing an abundance of rice, sugar, and other tropical productions. The *forests* are very fine, and produce a variety of aromatic woods. Edible birds' nests, esteemed a great luxury in China, are found chiefly in this country.

The *commerce* of the country is considerable, and is carried on principally with China. The chief town is *Faifo*, situated near the bay of Turon, and is a place of considerable trade.

The *government* is absolute.—The inhabitants are of olive complexion, lively, active, and intelligent.

## TONQUIN.

Tonquin was formerly independent, but at present is attached to Cochin-China.

*Cachao*, or *Kesho*, the chief town, is situated on the Koli Kian, and contains about 40,000 inhabitants.

The country is well watered by numerous rivers and streams, is generally fertile, and is the most populous district of country belonging to Cochin-China.

## CHINA PROPER.

China Proper is divided into 15 provinces.

Provinces.	Chief Cities.	Provinces.	Chief Cities.
Pe-tche-li	PEKIN	Chan-si	Tai-yuen
Kiang-nan	Nankin	Chen-si	Sin-gan
Kiang-si	Nan-tchang	Se-tchuen	Tching-tou
Tche-kiang	Hang-tcheou	Quang-tong	Canton
Fo-kien	Fou-tcheou	Quan-si	Quei-ling

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Cities.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Cities.</i>
Hou-quang	You-tchang	Yun-nan	Yun-nan
Ho-nan	Cai-fong	Koci-tcheu	Koci
Chan-tong	Tci-nan		

*Chief Cities.* Peking, the capital of the empire, is 14 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by a wall about 30 feet high, and 25 feet thick at the base, having 9 gates. The streets are straight; the principal ones 120 feet wide, and constantly thronged with people. The houses are generally of only one story. The emperors' palace comprehends a vast assemblage of immense buildings, extensive courts, and magnificent gardens. The population has been stated on doubtful authority at 3,000,000.

Nankin was formerly the residence of the emperor, and is said to have been one of the most splendid and flourishing cities in the world, but is now in a state of decay. Its walls are 16 miles in circumference. It has but few public edifices of importance; the most famous is porcelain tower, which is of octagonal form, and 200 feet high. The population has been variously estimated at from 1 to 2,000,000.

Canton is one of the largest and most wealthy cities in China, and is the only port to which European and American vessels are admitted. The principal article of export is tea. The population is estimated at 1,500,000. As many as 300,000 of the inhabitants live in barks, regularly ranged in the form of streets, upon the water.

Sin-gan is said to be inferior only to Peking in beauty and extent.

Hang-tcheou, one of the richest and largest cities in the empire, is called by the Chinese the Terrestrial Paradise, and is said to contain 1,000,000 inhabitants.

There are many other large and populous cities. The whole number of cities in the country, according to the Chinese, is 4,402.

*Rivers.* The Hoang-ho and the Kiang-ku, or Yangtse, are two of the largest rivers in Asia.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country is diversified, though much of it is level, intersected by numerous rivers and canals, with occasional mountains. The prin-

*Chief Cities.*

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cipal mountainous tracts are in the northern and western provinces.

*Soil.* The soil is generally free from stones, and a large proportion is very fertile; though one third or one fourth is said to be unproductive.

*Lakes and swamps* are extremely numerous, and are said to cover one fourth of the country.

*Climate.* Severe cold is felt in the northern parts, but in the southern the climate is hot; the air, however, is generally healthy, and the people commonly live to a great age.

*Productions.* The prevailing crop, especially in the southern provinces, is rice. Tea, barley, millet, wheat, buck-wheat, maize, pease, and beans are common.

*Exports.* The most important exports are tea, porcelain, sugar, cinnamon, nankeens, silk, and camphor.

*Minerals.* The principal minerals are gold, silver, mercury, copper, lapis lazuli, load stone, and marble.

*Agriculture.* The land is under very excellent cultivation, and agriculture is held in high estimation. The emperor, yearly, at the vernal equinox, performs the ceremony of holding the plough; an example in which he is followed by all the great officers throughout the empire.

*Tea* is the most celebrated vegetable product of China. It is the leaf of a shrub, which grows both in mountainous and level districts, but flourishes best in a light rocky soil. The shrubs yield crops of leaves three years after being sown, but require to be renewed every 5 or 6 years.

*Canals.* The inland navigation is unparalleled. The Imperial Canal is the greatest work of the kind in the world. It is upwards of 600 miles in length, and intersects the country from north to south. It is said to have employed 30,000 men upwards of 40 years in its construction.

*The Chinese Wall.* The great wall, which bounds China on the north, is the most enormous fabric in the world. It is 1,500 miles long, from 20 to 30 feet high, and of such thickness that 6 horsemen can easily ride abreast upon it. It was completed 214 years before the Christian era.

*Government.* The government is patriarchal and despotic, watchful and jealous, though not violent.

*Religion.* There is no established religion in China;

none is supported or encouraged. Temples and pagodas, however, are every where common, and daily open for the visits of devotees.

*Inhabitants.* The Chinese are represented as remarkably vain, timid, artful, jealous, and vindictive. Drunkenness is very uncommon. Polygamy is permitted, and the women are in the most abject degradation. A singular custom prevails of swathing their feet in infancy, to prevent their growing to the natural size.

*Language.* The Chinese language is entirely original and unique. The art of writing is a modification of the hieroglyphical mode. The number of the characters is stated at 40,000.

*Education.* Education, to a certain degree, is much attended to, and men of letters are greatly respected. Nobility and qualification for office depend solely on literary distinction.

*Islands.* The principal islands belonging to China are Formosa, Hainan, and the isles of Leeco Keeco.

#### COREA.

Corea is a small kingdom tributary to China, but is little known. *King-kiiao* is the chief town.

#### CHINESE TARTARY.

This extensive country lies in the central part of Asia, north of China and Thibet.

*Inhabitants.* The inhabitants consist of various tribes of Mongols, Manchurs, or Mantchoos, Kalkas, Eluths, &c. A great part of them lead a wandering life.

*Government.* The government is administered by princes, who are subject to the Chinese.

*Towns.* But little is known of the towns in this country. Among the principal ones are Chen-Yang, Tcitciar, Kara-Hotun, and Hami-Hotun.

*Rivers.* The rivers are the Amour, and the head branches of the Hoang-Ho, and Kiang-Ku.

*Mountains.* The Altaian mountains lie on the north, and the mountains of Thibet on the south west.

*Face of the country.* The most remarkable feature of the country is that vast elevated plain supported like a table by the mountains on the north and south. It is generally barren, destitute of plants, and water.

*Climate.* The elevation of the country renders the climate cold.

## THIBET.

This is an elevated and mountainous country, but little known.

*Chief town.* *Lassa*, the capital, is a small city with lofty houses, situated in an extensive plain. A few miles east of *Lassa* is the famous mountain *Pateli*, on which is the palace of the Grand Lama.

*Government.* The government is spiritual. The Grand Lama is an object of religious adoration.

*Rivers.* The Ganges, Burrampooter, Irawaddy, Meinam, and Kiang-Ku rise in this country.

*Mountains.* The Himmaleh mountains, reputed the highest on the globe, extend along the southern part of Thibet.

The climate is cold for the latitude, and the soil not generally fertile.

## JAPAN.

The empire of Japan is composed of a cluster of islands, of which Nippon, the largest, is 700 miles long. The other most considerable are Ximo and Xicoco.

*Chief cities.* *Jeddo*, the capital, is situated in a bay on the southeast side of the island of Nippon. It contains the emperor's palace, and is a large, populous, rich, and commercial city. The population is estimated from 500,000 to 1,000,000.

*Meaco*, the second city of the empire, is situated on the island of Nippon, 160 miles SW. Jeddo, and contained, a number of years since, upwards of 500,000 inhabitants. It

is the grand storehouse of all the manufactures of Japan, but is said to be somewhat decayed.

*Nagasaki*, on the island of Ximo, has an excellent harbour, and is the only port visited by foreigners.

*Population.* Japan is very populous, but the number of inhabitants is variously estimated, from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000.

*The Government* is absolute monarchy.

*Literature.* In the sciences and literature, the Japanese are among the most advanced of the Asiatic nations.

*Manufactures.* The Japanese excel in the manufacture of silk and cotton, and of swords, and their varnish is well known as inimitable.

*Climate.* The climate is variable throughout the year. The heat in summer would be very severe, were it not moderated by sea breezes.

*The face of the country* is agreeably diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys, and is well watered by rivers and lakes.

*Soil.* The soil, which is not naturally the most fertile, is under excellent cultivation, and rendered very productive. Rice is the most important article of produce.

*Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, sulphur, and coal are common.

*Animals.* Neither sheep nor goats are found in Japan, and there are but few horses, swine, or cattle.

#### ASIATIC ISLANDS.

The Asiatic islands are very numerous and important. The islands of the Eastern Archipelago are classed in five divisions.

##### 1. THE ISLES OF SUNDA, OR SUMATRA ISLANDS.

This division includes Sumatra, Java, Banca, Timor, and several others.

SUMATRA is about 900 miles long, and 200 broad. A chain of mountains extends through the whole length of

Mount Ophir, the highest summit, is 13,043 feet above the level of the sea.

The soil is generally fertile; but more than half of the island is an impenetrable forest.

Though Sumatra lies in the middle of the torrid zone, the climate is not very hot, the thermometer seldom rising above 85°.

The most important production is pepper, which grows on a climbing plant, resembling a vine. Other productions are camphor, gumbenzoin, cassia, cotton, and coffee.

The inhabitants on the coast are Malays; in the interior different native tribes, who are cannibals, and very barbarous.

Bencoolen, an inconsiderable town, is the only settlement of the British on the island.

Acheen, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, has considerable commerce, and contains about 8,000 houses.

JAVA, belonging to the Dutch, is 680 miles long, and nearly 100 broad. The coasts are low and marshy, and the climate very unhealthy. The interior is mountainous and the air more salubrious.

The productions are similar to those of Sumatra, pepper being the most important. The population amounted in 1815, to 4,615,270. Mahometanism is the prevailing religion in the island.

Sura-kerta, the native capital, is said to contain 105,000 inhabitants.

Batavia, in the northwest part of Java, is the capital of all Dutch East India possessions. On account of its immense trade and the splendor of its buildings, it has been styled the Queen of the East. It is extremely unhealthy; and within a few years it has greatly declined. About 40 years ago, it contained 160,000 inhabitants, but in 1816 less than 50,000.

BANCA belongs to the Dutch, and is celebrated for its rich tin mines, which are said to be inexhaustible.

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## 2. BORNEO.

BORNEO, an island, next to New Holland, the largest in the world, is about 800 miles long, and 700 broad.

The *climate* is generally temperate. The coasts are marshy and unhealthy, but in the interior is mountainous. The country is but little known.

The island is divided into various districts, governed by independent sovereigns. There is no European settlement.

Considerable commerce is carried on between Borneo and various parts of the East. The exports consist of gold, diamonds, camphor, bird's nests, wax, sago, and pepper.

The *Orang Outang*, an animal most resembling the human species, abounds in Borneo.

*Borneo*, a seaport and capital of a kingdom of the same name, has considerable commerce.

## 3. THE MANILLAS, OR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These islands are in the possession of the Spaniards. LUÇON, the principal island, is about 500 miles long, and 100 broad.

It has a rich soil and very valuable productions, consisting of cotton of the finest quality, rice, sugar, cocoa, gold, copper, and iron.

MANILLA, the chief town, is the capital of the Spanish East India possessions. It is said to contain 12,000 Christian inhabitants. An important commerce has long been carried on between Manilla and Acapulco in Mexico.

MINDANAO, a fertile island, is next to Luçon in size.

## 4. CELEBES.

CELEBES is about 500 miles in length, but of very irregular form.

It is mountainous, and presents beautiful scenery, but has been but little explored.

The Dutch have several settlements on this island, the principal of which is at *Macassar*, which is the capital of a kingdom, and a considerable town.

## ASIATIC ISLANDS.

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### 5. THE MOLUCCAS OR SPICE ISLANDS.

*Gilolo*, the largest of the Moluccas, is about 230 miles in length, and produces sago and bread fruit in great abundance. *Ceram* is the second in size, and produces great quantities of sago.

*Ambony* and *Ternate* are the most important of the Moluccas. The chief production is cloves.

*Banda* island gives name to a cluster of 10 small islands. They are celebrated solely for the production of the nutmeg.

### AUSTRALASIA.

Australasia includes New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and New Zealand, and all other islands lying between 3° N. and 50° S. Lat., and from 95° to 195° E. Lon.

NEW HOLLAND is about three fourths as large as Europe, and is by many geographers styled a continent. It is 2,730 miles in length, and 1,960 in breadth.

This immense region is almost wholly unexplored, and is but little known.

The native inhabitants are described as destitute of all the comforts of civilized life, and as subsisting in a lower form of the savage state than the natives of any other known region.

At *Port Jackson*, an important English settlement has been formed for the transportation of convicts from England.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND is an island separated from New Holland by Bass's straits, about 90 miles wide. The country is but little known, but its productions and inhabitants are said to resemble those of New Holland.

NEW GUINEA, OR PAPUA is about 1200 miles long and 300 broad.

It is very fertile, producing the cocoa nut, bread fruit, plantain trees, and other valuable articles. Some of the

most beautiful species of the feathered creation are found here, particularly the birds of paradise. The inhabitants are extremely barbarous.

NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRELAND, and NEW CALEDONIA, are but little known. New Britain and New Ireland are said to be populous. The latter produces bread fruit and cocoa, and the nutmeg is said to be found in the former. New Caledonia is rough and barren.

NEW ZEALAND consists of two large islands. The country is described as very mountainous; some of the summits are always covered with snow. Of the productions a beautiful species of flax, resembling silk, has excited the most attention.

The inhabitants are cannibals, warlike, and ferocious.

#### POLYNESIA.

*Polynesia* comprehends various collections of islands, widely dispersed in the Pacific Ocean.

1. THE PELEW ISLANDS are numerous but small. They produce ebony, cocoa, bread fruit, sugar cane, and bamboo. The natives are mild and friendly, stout, and well made. Both sexes are nearly naked, have their teeth dyed black, and are tattooed.

2. THE LADRONES are 12 or 14 in number. The climate is temperate and healthy, and the productions are similar to those of the Pelew islands. The bread fruit tree was first discovered here.

3. THE CAROLINES are supposed to be about 30 in number. They are said to be populous, but are little known.

4. THE SANDWICH ISLANDS are 11 in number. The population has been estimated at 400,000.

The climate is similar to that of the West Indies, though more temperate.

The productions are bread fruit, sugar canes, cocoa nuts, taro, sweet potatoes, yams, &c.

The inhabitants are mild and ingenious, and have made some advancements in the arts of civilized life.

*Owhyee*, the largest island in Polynesia, is 85 miles long, and 72 broad. It is very mountainous. Some of the summits are always covered with snow.

5. THE MARQUESAS are 5 in number. The inhabitants are said to surpass all other nations in symmetry of shape and regularity of features.

6. THE SOCIETY ISLANDS are 60 or 70 in number. *Otaheite*, which much the largest of them, has attracted much attention.

The soil is very fertile, and produces bread fruit trees, sugar canes, cocoa nuts, plantains, and bananas.

The natives are of a pale mahogany colour, with fine black hair and eyes, and a pleasing open countenance.

7. THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS and FEJEE ISLANDS. *Tongataboo*, the largest of the Friendly Islands, is about 60 miles in circumference. It is described as very fertile, and under excellent cultivation.

8. NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS are fertile. The natives are stout, and very ferocious. The principal island is *Macouna*.

## AFRICA.

*Extent.* Africa, one of the four great quarters of the world, the third in extent, and probably in population, is less known than either of the others. It is 4,980 miles long, and 4600, where widest, broad.

*Features.* Africa is distinguished from each of the other quarters of the globe by its immense arid deserts devoted to perpetual desolation, by the fewness of its rivers, and its want of inland seas.

*Climate.* The greater part is situated within the torrid zone, and the climate is very hot.

*Soil.* The soil, when well watered, is exceedingly luxuriant, but much of it is destitute of water and entirely barren.

*Mountains.* The principal ranges of mountains are the Atlas, Kong, Crystal Mountains, Mountains of the Moon, Geesh, Amid-Amid, Lamalmon, and Niewveldt mountains.

Height of some of the principal summits.

<i>Abyssinia.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
Mountains of Geesh estimated at		15,000
Mountains of Amid-Amid do.		13,200
<i>Morocco.</i>		
Atlas, highest summit		13,200
<i>Cape of Good Hope.</i>		
Niewveldt Mountains, estimated at		10,000
Table Mountain		3,582
<i>African Islands.</i>		
Peak of Teneriffe	12,358	Ruivo, Madeira 5,162
Gross Morne, Bourbon	9,600	Pico, Azores 7,016
Mouton de Trigo, {	7,400	
Canaries, }		

*Rivers.* The largest rivers are the Nile, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Zaire, Zambesi or Cuama, Quilimancy, and Orange rivers.

The Nile is the most celebrated river on the globe. It rises in two principal branches, one coming from the mountains of Abyssinia, the other from the Mountains of the Moon, southwest of Abyssinia. After passing through Nubia and Egypt, it flows into the Mediterranean by 7 mouths. Its course is about 2,500 miles long, but it is narrow in proportion to its length, being only about one third of a mile wide.

The Niger, the other most celebrated river of Africa, rises in the western part of the continent, and flows for a great distance to the eastward, but the termination of its course is unknown; and to ascertain this is now esteemed a grand geographical problem. Some suppose that it flows into a large lake or sea, in the centre of Africa; others that it turns to the southwest and discharges itself into the gulf of Guinea; others that it is the same river as the Zaire or Congo; and others that it unites with the Nile.

*Lakes.* The principal lakes that are known, are Maravi, Soudan, and Dembea.

*Commerce.* The articles of commerce most extensively obtained from Africa, are gold, ivory, and, above all, slaves. The article in most demand in the central parts, is salt.

*Animals.* Africa is distinguished for the multitude of its wild animals. Lions and elephants are numerous. The tiger, panther, hyena, rhinoceros, giraffa, antelope, and various kinds of monkeys, are found. The rivers are crowded with crocodiles and hippopotami. Serpents of various descriptions are common.—Of the tame animals, the camel is the most remarkable.

*Inhabitants.* Africa is by far the least civilized quarter of the globe. The natives are composed of various tribes, but may be divided into two general classes, *Moors* and *Negroes*. The Moors are Mahometans, and are intolerant, perfidious, and sanguinary. The Negroes possess less activity, information, and vigour of mind; but with the usual habits of barbarous life, they are simple, gentle, hospitable, and affectionate.

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	3,582
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, Azores	7,016

*Religion.* The religion of Abyssinia is a corrupt form of christianity. The christian religion has also been introduced by some of the European settlements.

The prevailing religion of Egypt, the Barbary states, and the nations in the interior as far south as the Niger, is Mahometanism.

The remainder of the inhabitants, so far as known, are generally pagans.

*Population.* The amount of the population is very uncertain; the estimates, or rather vague conjectures concerning it, are exceedingly different; some reducing it as low as 30,000,000, others raising it to 150,000,000.

Africa may be comprised under 6 general divisions.

1. *Northern Africa*, comprehending Egypt and the Barbary States.
2. *Western Africa*, comprising the countries between Sahara and Benguela.
3. *Southern Africa*, extending from the Cape of Good Hope to the frontier of Benguela and Mozambique.
4. *Eastern Africa*, extending from Mozambique to Nubia inclusive.
5. *Central Africa*.
6. *African Islands*.

#### EGYPT.

*Divisions.* Egypt is divided into Upper and Lower, the former extending from Syene to Cairo; the latter from Cairo to the Mediterranean, and is styled the Delta.

*Extent.* Egypt is about 500 miles long from N. to S., and its nominal breadth is from 200 to 300; but the only valuable part is the tract watered by the Nile & its branches. Upper Egypt is a narrow belt of land whose greatest breadth is not more than 27 miles, inclosed between two ridges of mountains. The breadth of the Delta is from 50 to 100 miles.

*Population.* The population is estimated from 2,300,000 to 4,000,000.

*Chief cities.* Cairo, the metropolis of modern Egypt, is said to contain a population of 3 or 400,000. It has a ve-

ry extensive commerce, and maintains a communication with the interior of Africa by means of three great caravans, which go to Sennaar, Dar Fur, and Mourzouk. The city contains upwards of 300 mosques, adorned with lofty minarets. The view from the ramparts is described as exceedingly magnificent. One of the greatest curiosities is the well in the castle, called *Joseph's Well*, which is sunk 270 feet in solid but soft rock, with a winding staircase descending to the bottom.

*Alexandria*, once the seat of learning, commerce, and royal magnificence, is now almost in ruins. Among the celebrated remains of its ancient grandeur are, Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needles, the Cisterns, & the Catacombs. The famous Alexandrian Library, containing 400,000, or as some say, 700,000 manuscript volumes, was burnt in the year 638. The city is said to have once contained 600,000 inhabitants; but at present it has less than 20,000. Its commerce is still considerable.

*Damietta* is the great emporium of commerce between Egypt and Syria, and contains about 40,000 inhabitants.

*Rosetta* has considerable commerce, and contains from 10, to 20,000 inhabitants.

*Suez*, at the northern end of the Red Sea, is a place of considerable note, and much resorted to. Population 5,000.

The principal towns in Upper Egypt are Girge, Siut, Assuan, and Syene.

*The Nile*. This great river, the only one in Egypt, forms the most remarkable feature of the country. In its ordinary state it is about 2,000 feet wide, but it annually passes its banks and overspreads the country like a sea, carrying with it a mud or slime that is peculiarly fertilizing. The rise commonly commences about the middle of June, and increases till the last of August.

*Climate*. The climate is peculiarly characterized by an almost entire absence of rain. The falling of a few drops is a rare occurrence. The heat of summer is greater than in other countries, under the same parallel, and the ravages of the plague are frequent. The ophthalmia, a severe disease affecting the eyes, is peculiar to Egypt.

*The Simoon*. For about 50 days in the spring Egypt is



liable to this terrible wind from the deserts, which is intensely hot and dry.

*Soil.* The lands inundated by the Nile are exceedingly fertile, and are cultivated with very little labour.

*Productions.* Egypt produces the fruits both of the tropics and the temperate zone; corn and rice grow in equal perfection. Wheat, barley, sugar cane, indigo, cotton, and flax are cultivated. The fruits are dates, melons, lemons, citrons, oranges, apricots, tamarinds, &c.

*Government.* Egypt is subject to Turkey, and is governed by a pacha, in the name of the Porte.

*Inhabitants.* The inhabitants are Copts, Arabs, Turks, and Jews. The Copts are the original race, descended from the most ancient inhabitants, and have been estimated at 200,000. The Arabs constitute two thirds of the population. The Mamelukes, a race composed of Georgian and Circassian slaves, and heretofore possessed of great power, have lately been driven out of the country.

*Religion.* The Copts profess christianity, and are of the Eutichean sect. The other inhabitants, except the Jews, are Mahometans.

*Language.* The Arabic is the prevailing language. The Coptic is no longer spoken.

*Antiquities.* Egypt abounds with the most stupendous monuments of antiquity, as pyramids, obelisks, temples, and catacombs.

The *pyramids* were accounted by the ancients as one of the seven wonders of the world. The largest of them is about 500 feet high, and has a square base of 700 feet.

The site of the ancient city of *Thebes* exhibits a space of three leagues almost entirely covered with the ruins of temples and other buildings.

#### BARBARY STATES.

*Divisions.* The Barbary States are Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. Fez, formerly a distinct kingdom, is now annexed to Morocco.

*Climate.* The climate is temperate and pleasant. The country is, however, subject to destructive ravages by the

plague. The thermometer seldom sinks more than 5 degrees below the freezing point.

*Mountains.* The Atlas mountains, an elevated and extensive range, form the most striking feature of this country. They extend through the southern part of Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis. The most lofty summits are in the western part.

*Face of the country.* The space between the Atlas range and the sea, is from 50 to 200 miles wide, and is mostly level.

*Soil.* The soil is loose and sandy, watered by innumerable streams, and displays an exuberant fertility.

*Productions.* The productions are maize, rice, millet, pease, beans, lentils, and various kinds of excellent fruits.

*Minerals.* Salt, antimony, iron, copper, and silver are found.

*Water.* Salt springs are more numerous than fresh. In the territory of Tunis there is no water fit for drinking, except what falls in the form of rain.

*Animals.* The domestic animals are nearly the same as in Europe. The lion, panther, and hyena, and other ferocious animals, are very numerous in the mountainous and desert tracts.

*Insects.* There is a great variety of insect tribes in Barbary. The most formidable is the locust, which often appears in immense swarms, and commits the most destructive ravages.

*Inhabitants.* The inhabitants are divided into four classes; 1. Moors; 2. Jews; 3. Arabs; 4. Brebers.

The *Moors* are the ruling people, and form the chief inhabitants of all the cities.

The *Jews* reside in the cities, and have the whole management of trade.

The *Arabs* occupy the interior and pastoral districts.

The *Brebers* are the ancient natives, and occupy the mountainous regions.

*Religion.* The religion is Mahometanism.

## Morocco.

*Divisions.* The empire of Morocco comprises the former small kingdoms of Morocco, Fez, Tarudant, Sus, Tafillet, and Sigulmessa.

*Population.* The population is very variously estimated. Jackson states it at 14,336,600, Graberg at 5,000,000.

*Chief Cities.* Morocco is situated in a pleasant plain, about 100 miles from the sea. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains a royal palace, and numerous mosques. It is said to have once contained 700,000 inhabitants, but at present not more than 40, or 50,000.

Fez, the capital of the ancient kingdom of that name, is situated on the Seboo, in a beautiful valley, and is one of the most agreeable cities in the empire. It contains 200 caravansaries, and formerly had 700 mosques, and was once very famous for its learned institutions, some of which still remain. Population about 100,000.

Mequinez is situated in a pleasant plain, 35 miles SW. Fez. It contains a palace, and is surrounded by walls. Population about 100,000.

Mogador or Suera is about 100 miles W. Morocco, and is one of the principal seaports. It is well built of stone, and has considerable commerce. Population about 30,000.

## Other Towns.

	Pop.		Pop.
Tarudant	25,000	Tangiers	15,000
Rabat	25,000	Saffet	12,000
Sallee	16,000	Tetuan	10,000
Laracha	15,000		

*Manufactures.* The most celebrated article of manufacture is Morocco leather, of which great quantities are made.

## ALGIERS.

*Divisions.* Algiers is divided into three provinces. Tremecen, Titterie, and Constantina.

## BABARY STATES.

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*Population.* The population is estimated at 1,500,000.

*Chief Cities.* *Algiers*, the capital, is a large and celebrated city, 300 miles W. Tunis. It is surrounded by a wall, and built on the declivity of a hill, near the coast of the Mediterranean. The houses have flat roofs, and are annually white washed. The streets are very narrow. Population estimated in 1816, at 180, or 200,000.

*Constantina*, on the Rummel, 160 miles E. Algiers, is a strong city, built on a rock, and said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It occupies the site of ancient *Cirta*, celebrated as the bulwark of Numidia.

*Oran*, 170 miles SW. Algiers, contains 15 or 20,000 inhabitants.

The other principal towns are Tremecen, Boujeiah, and Bona.

## TUNIS.

*Divisions.* Tunis is divided into two circuits, the northern and southern.

*Population.* The population is variously estimated from 2 to 3,000,000.

*Chief Cities.* *Tunis*, the capital, is situated on a rising ground, on the west bank of a lake, about 6 miles from the head of the gulf of Tunis, and has considerable trade. The houses are of stone, but of miserable architecture, and the streets are narrow and dirty. Population estimated at 100, or 120,000.

Among the other principal towns are Gafsa, Gabes, and Bizerta.

*Antiquities.* The country abounds in magnificent ruins. Various monuments of ancient grandeur are to be seen on the site of ancient Carthage, 10 miles NE. Tunis. There are also magnificent ruins at Spaitla and other places.

## TRIPOLI.

*Population.* The population is estimated at from 1 to 2,000,000.

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*Chief City.* Tripoli, the capital, is situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, has an excellent harbour, and is surrounded by walls. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses mean. The city was formerly much larger and more magnificent than at present. Population 15,000, or 20,000.

## BARCA.

Barca is subject to Tripoli, and is an extensive tract lying between Tripoli and Egypt.

*Soil.* The western part is tolerably fertile, but the interior and the whole region bordering on Egypt is a desert of sand.

*Chief Towns.* The chief towns are *Derne* and *Bingazi*. *Derne*, the capital, is situated near the coast of the Mediterranean, and is famous for the exploits of Gen. Eaton, who took it in 1805.

## BILEDULGERID.

*Biledulgerid*, which signifies a *Country of Dates*, is situated on the south of Algiers and Tunis.

The soil is mostly dry and barren, producing scarcely any food except dates.

The inhabitants are Brebers and Arabs, who are under a kind of subjection to Algiers and Tunis.

## WESTERN AFRICA.

Western Africa comprises a vast extent of coast from Sahara to Lat. 15. S., including the countries on the Senegal Gambia; the Ivory, Gold, and Slave coasts of Guinea; Benin, Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Senegal, Gambia, Grande, and Congo or Zaire.

*Commerce.* The inhuman traffick of the slave trade has for many years formed the principal part of the commerce of the western coast of Africa. Other articles of com-

merce besides slaves, are gold, ivory, Guinea pepper, dyewood, wax, and hides.

**SAHARA or the Great Desert.** This is a most remarkable tract of country, extending from the Atlantic to the east about 2,000 miles, and is about 700 miles in breadth. It is almost as level as the sea, but considerably elevated. There are some spots covered with vegetation, but the surface is mostly barren, in some parts sandy, in others hard clay.

**SIERRA LEONE.** The river Sierra Leone gives name to a country, and to an English Colony, containing about 12,000 inhabitants. Several missionaries and instructors are supported here by societies in England, for the benevolent purpose of promoting the civilization and religious improvement of the Africans.

**Freetown**, the chief town in the settlement, is situated on the river, about 6 miles above its mouth, has an excellent harbour, and about 4,000 inhabitants.

**GUINEA PROPER.** This country is divided into two parts, the *Gold Coast* on the east, and the *Ivory Coast* on the west; so called from the abundance of gold and ivory.

**Elmina**, or *St. George del Mina* is the capital of the Dutch settlements in Western Africa, and the most respectable fortress on the Gold Coast. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants.

**Cape Coast Castle**, the capital of the British settlements on the Gold Coast, contains about 8,000 inhabitants.

**ASHANTEE**, or *Asiente*, is an extensive country, situated immediately behind the states which occupy the Gold Coast. This country, which was till lately unknown, is said to be the most powerful, civilized, and commercial on the western coast of Africa.

**Coomassie**, or *Cummazee*, the capital, is said to contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are low and small, formed of canes, plastered with clay.

**DAHOMY** is situated east of Ashantee. The soil of the country is destitute of stones, and exceedingly fertile.

*Abomey*, the capital of the kingdom, is built without any regularity, and contains about 24,000 inhabitants.

BENIN is one of the most considerable kingdoms in this part of Africa, extending 180 miles along the coast of the Atlantic.

*Benin*, the chief town, covers a large extent of ground, and is a place of considerable commerce.

LOANGO lies south of Benin. The soil of the country is fertile, but the climate is very hot.

*Loango*, the chief city, contains about 15,000 inhabitants.

CONGO lies south of Loango, and is watered by the river Congo or Zaire, and is one of the most extensive countries on the coast.

*St. Salvador*, the capital, is situated 150 miles from the ocean, and was said, a number of years since, to contain 40,000 inhabitants.

*Cabenda*, and *Malemba*, in the district of Congo, are two of the most important emporiums in this part of Africa.

ANGOLA is a small kingdom south of Congo. Its capital, *St. Paul de Loanda*, is said to contain about 5,000 inhabitants.

BENGUELA. *St. Philip de Benguela*, the capital of this country, is the centre of the commerce of the Portuguese on this coast.

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA.

##### *Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.*

*Extent.* This colony embraces a territory about 550 miles long, and 230 broad. It is divided into 5 districts, and is the most important colony possessed by the English in Africa.

*Population.* The population is 61,947.

*Chief town.* *Cape town*, the capital, is pleasantly situated.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA.

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ed upwards of 30 miles from the Cape, and contains about 17,000 inhabitants.

*Face of the Country.* The leading feature of the territory consists in three ranges of mountains, running parallel to each other, and to the southern coast of Africa. The elevation of the third and highest range is estimated at 10,000 feet. It is always covered with snow.

*Soil.* A large portion of the country is barren and unfit for cultivation; but there are many tracts that are fertile.

*Produce.* Wine and brandy are the staple commodities.

CAFFRARIA is the name applied to a large country, extending from Mozambique and Benguela north, to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope south.

Some parts of the country, particularly towards the eastern side, are fertile; but towards the west there are extensive deserts.

The inhabitants are savages, and are styled Hottentots and Caffres, but there are numerous tribes known by different names.

*Leetakoo*, the chief town of the Boshuanas, contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

*Missionaries.* About 20 missionary stations have been formed in this part of Africa, occupied by missionaries of different denominations.

## EASTERN AFRICA.

*Extent.* This division extends from Caffraria to Egypt.

*Character.* The countries on the eastern coast from Caffraria to the Straits of Babelmandel, are less known than those on the western coast; but they are very similar with regard to soil, climate, the objects of trade, and the inhabitants.

These countries have been colonized only by the Portuguese.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers which flow into the Indian ocean are the Manica, Sabia, Sofala, Zambese or Cufama, Zebee, Jubo, Magadoxo.



*Commerce.* The commerce of these countries consists in gold, ivory, and slaves.

*Towns.* *Sofala*, the capital of a country of the same name, is situated near the mouth of the river Sofala. The country has rich mines.

The towns in Monomotapa or Mocorunga, are Sena, Zimbaoe, Tete, and Chicova.

*Mozambique*, the capital of a country of the same name, is said to have once been large and handsome, but now contains less than 3,000 inhabitants.

*Quiloa*, the capital of a country so called, was once a large town, but now reduced.

*Mombaza*, *Melinda*, and *Magadoxa*, chief towns of countries of the same names, are all described as large towns, having considerable commerce.

*Berbera* and *Zeila*, in Adel, near the Straits of Babelmandel, are towns of some importance.

#### ABYSSINIA.

*Divisions.* Abyssinia is formed into three great divisions; 1. Tigre; 2. Amhara; 3. Shoa and Efat. These are subdivided into various smaller districts.

*Chief towns.* *Gondar*, the present metropolis, is situated on a hill, near the lake of Dembea, and contains in time of peace about 50,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of clay, and are of only one story.

*Axum*, the former capital, exhibits extensive ruins, and has about 600 houses.

*Adowa*, the capital of Tigre, contains about 8,000 inhabitants, and has considerable manufactures of cotton cloths.

*Antalo* contains about 10,000 inhabitants. *Massuah* and *Arkiko*, on the Red sea, are the principal ports. Among the other towns are *Dixan*, *Siré*, *Emfras*, *Chelicut*, and *Tegulet*.

*Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Abyssinian branch of the Nile, and the Tacazze.

*Lakes.* Dembea or Tzana is the principal lake, and is supposed to be about 450 miles in circumference.

*Climate.* The climate is generally fine, but subject to

## ABYSSINIA.

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great rains. The deep valleys, from the combined influence of the heat and moisture, are somewhat unhealthy. The rainy season continues from April to September.

*Face of the country.* Abyssinia is a very mountainous country. The principal ranges are the mountains of Geesh, Amid-Amid, Lamalmon, and a branch of the Mountains of the Moon.

*Soil.* The country is generally well watered, and very fertile.

*Productions.* The productions are wheat, teff, and tucusso; honey is abundant. Balsam, myrrh, opocalsum, are produced along the coast of the Red sea. South of Massuah is an extensive plain of salt.

*Animals.* Abyssinia produces a great variety of animals both wild and tame, and has an unusual proportion of the feathered creation.

*Government.* The government is despotic, but the political condition of the people is extremely disordered, and civil wars are very frequent.

*Religion.* The professed religion is christianity; but its doctrines and precepts are little understood or regarded.

*Inhabitants.* The inhabitants are in a low state of civilization, and many of their customs are extremely barbarous. Marriage is a slight connexion, formed and dissolved at pleasure. The houses are mere hovels of a conical form with thatched roofs.

## NUBIA.

Nubia is an extensive country comprizing several kingdoms, of which Sennaar and Dongola are the principal. It is watered by the Nile and its branches.

*Soil.* The country consists chiefly of sandy deserts, but on the rivers the soil is very fertile.

*Productions.* The productions are millet, sugar cane, sandal wood, civet, gold, and ivory.

*Sennaar*, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, is situated on the eastern branch of the Nile. The houses are of one story, built of clay. Population estimated by Pöncet in 1699, at 100,000.

*Suakem*, a port on the Red Sea; has considerable trade.

The kingdom of Sennaar is of considerable extent, though but little known.

*Dongola*, capital of the kingdom so called, is a meanly built town, situated on the Nile.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA.

The greater part of this vast division is wholly unexplored; but it is known to contain some populous kingdoms.

Some of the principal kingdoms that have been visited by European travellers, are Darfur, Bornou, Fezzan, Kassina, Houssa, Tombuctoo, and Bambarra.

*Religion.* The prevailing religion in these countries, is Mahometanism.

The nations situated further south are entirely unknown.

DARFUR is situated west of Sennaar. The inhabitants are partially civilized, and carry on a considerable commerce with Egypt, by means of caravans.

The articles sent to Egypt, are slaves, camels, ivory, hides, horns, ostrich feathers, &c.

*Cobbé*, the chief town, contains about 6,000 inhabitants.

*Population.* The population has been estimated at 200,000.

BORNOU is said to be the most powerful kingdom in the interior of Africa.

The *climate* is hot, and the *soil* fertile. The principal grain is Indian corn; fruits and domestic animals are abundant.

The *commerce* is carried on chiefly by the merchants of Fezzan. The *exports* are slaves, gold, and civet.

*Chief city.* Bornou, the capital, covers a great extent of ground, but the houses are built in a straggling manner. It contains numerous mosques built of stone.

FEZZAN is situated south of Barbary and east of Sahara, and forms, as it were, a large island in the midst of an immense desert of sand.

*Extent.* The cultivated part of the country, is a plain, about 300 miles long, and 200 broad.

*Soil, &c.* The soil is light and sandy, and produces maize, barley, dates, and various other vegetables.

*Climate.* The climate is very hot in the summer, and cold and piercing winds are common in the winter. Rain seldom falls.

*Commerce.* Fezzan is the grand depot for the great commerce which is carried on between Northern and Central Africa, and from this circumstance, it derives its principal importance.

*Population.* The population is loosely estimated from 75, to 150,000.

*Chief town.* *Mourzouk*, the capital, is said to contain 20,000 inhabitants. It is the centre of communication from Cairo and the towns of Barbary to the interior of Africa.

KASSINA or CASHNA is a kingdom west of Bornou, and one of the most extensive in the interior of Africa.

*Soil.* Kassina contains tracts of great fertility, interspersed with arid wastes.

The exports consist of slaves, gold dust, cotton cloths, goat skins, and senna.

*Kassina*, the capital, is said to be a large city.

*Agades*, a large town, and a centre of trade, is the capital of Asben, which is independent of Kassina.

TOMBUCTOO, situated 10 miles from the Niger, is the capital of a populous kingdom of the same name. The population has been estimated on very doubtful authority, at nearly 200,000. Other estimates are much lower. But little is known with certainty respecting this famous city.

HOUSSA is the capital of a large kingdom on the Niger, and is said to be larger than Tombuctoo, and to have an extensive commerce.

*Wassanah*, a city till lately unheard of, is said to be twice as large as Tombuctoo, from which it is 700 miles distant to the southeast.

BAMBARRA is one of the most powerful kingdoms in the interior of Africa. It is situated on both sides of the Niger, and is generally fertile.

*Sego*, the capital, is situated on the Niger, and contains many mosques, and about 30,000 inhabitants. *Sansanding* contains a population of about 11,000.

*Tribes.* Some of the principal tribes of people inhabiting the interior of Africa, are the Tibboo, Tuarik, Mandingoes, and Foulahs.

#### AFRICAN ISLANDS.

The principal islands on the western coast are the Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands, belonging to Portugal; the Canaries belonging to Spain; and St. Helena, belonging to Great Britain.

On the eastern coast are Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, the Comoro islands, and Socotra.

The Azores or Western Islands are 9 in number, and are situated about midway between Europe and America.

The soil of the islands is very fertile, and the climate healthy and pleasant, but they are extremely subject to violent earthquakes.

The population is stated at 160,000.

*Towns.* Angra, the capital of Terceira, is the seat of government, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants.

Ponta del Gada, the capital of St. Michael, contains 27,086 inhabitants.

Madeira is a fertile island, and is celebrated for its wine. The population is about 80,000. Funchal, the capital, contains about 15,000 inhabitants.

Canaries or Fortunate Islands. These islands are 13 in number, very fertile and valuable, producing wine, grain, and fruits. The largest is Teneriffe. The population is stated at 196,000.

St. Helena is a remarkable island, 28 miles in circuit, surrounded by high precipices of basaltic rock. It is rendered famous, by being the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, who was placed here as a prisoner, in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.

Madagascar is about 900 miles long, and 220 broad. The surface is greatly diversified by mountains and plains. The soil is fertile, producing sugar, tobacco, cocoa, pepper, rice, &c.

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## ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

THE knowledge of geography possessed by the ancients, was confined chiefly to Europe, the south-western part of Asia, and the northern and eastern parts of Africa.

They had little knowledge of the countries in Europe north of Germany. In Asia they knew little of the countries north of the Euxine and Caspian seas, and east of the Ganges. In Africa they knew little beyond Lat. 10. N.

The countries with which sacred and general literature is mostly connected, are Egypt, Palestine, Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor.

### COMPARATIVE VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

The following view exhibits the names of the principal countries in ancient geography, together with the corresponding modern names.

# EUROPE.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Scandinavia	Sweden and Norway
Chersonesus Cimbrica or Cimbria	Jutland
European Sarmatia.	Russia in Europe and part of Poland
Germano Sarmatia	Part of Russia, of Poland, and Prussia
Britannia	Great Britain
Caledonia	Scotland
Hibernia	Ireland
Gallia or Gaul	Belgica { Holland, Netherlands, the N. of France, and the W. part of Germany
	Celtica or Gallia { Central part of France
	Lugdunensis { South west part of France
	Aquitania { South east part of France
	Gallia Narbonensis
Germany	Germany north of the Danube
Helvetia	Switzerland
Rhætia	Tyrol, part of Bavaria, and of Switzerland
Noricum	Part of Bavaria and of Austria
Vindelicia	Swabia
Pannonia	Part of Austria, of Hungary, and of Slavonia
Dacia	Transylvania, Walachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, and part of Hungary
Moesia	Bulgaria and part of Servia
Thrace	Romania
Illyricum	Part of Croatia, Bosnia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia

# EUROPE.

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<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Hispania { or { Tarraconensis Spain { Bætica Lusitania	North part of Spain South part of Spain Portugal
ITALY.	ITALY.
<i>Ancient Divisions.</i>	<i>Modern Divisions.</i>
Cisalpine Gaul	{ Savoy, Piedmont, Milan, Genoa, Venice, Mantua, &c.
Etruria	Tuscany and Lucca
Umbria, Picenum, } part of Latium, &c. }	Popedom
Somnium, Apulia, } Campania, Luca- nia, and part of Latium }	Naples
GREECE.	PART OF TURKEY IN EUROPE.
Macedonia	Macedonia
Epirus	Albania
Thessaly	Thessaly or Janna
Greece Proper { Ætolia Locris Phocis Doris Bœotia Megaris Attica }	{ Livadia
Peloponnesus { Achaia Argolis Arcadia Laconia Messenia Elis }	{ Morea



# ASIA.

## Ancient.

Asia Minor { Mysia, Lydia,  
Æolia, Ionia,  
Caria, Phrygia,  
Bithynia, Galatia,  
Paphlagonia, Lycia,  
Pamphylia, Pisidia,  
Cilicia, Lycaonia,  
Cappadocia,  
Pontus,

Syria, Palmyrene,  
Phœnicia, Judea,  
Samaria, Galilee,

Armenia  
Mesopotamia  
Assyria  
Babylonia or Chaldea

ARABIA  
Arabia Petræa  
Arabia Deserta  
Arabia Felix

PERSIA  
Media  
Parthia  
Hyrcania

Susiana  
Persis  
Bactria  
Sogdiana  
Drangiana

## Modern.

### TURKEY IN ASIA

Natolia

Caramania

Roum

Syria

### Pachalicks.

{ Aleppo  
Damascus  
Tripoli  
Acre

Armenia  
Diarbekir  
Curdistan  
Irak Arabi

ARABIA  
Arabia Petræa  
Arabia Deserta  
Arabia Felix

PERSIA  
Adirbeitzan, &c.  
Irak Agemi  
{ Part of Chorasan and Ma-  
zanderan  
Chusistan  
Farsistan  
Balk, Sablestan, and Candahar  
{ Part of Great Bukharie, and  
of Chorasan  
Segestan

## ASIA.

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### Ancient.

### Modern.

	<b>RUSSIA IN ASIA</b>
Colchis, Iberia, and Albania	Georgia, Mingrelia, Imiretta,
	Daghestan, and part of Cir-
	cassia
Asiatic Sarmatia	Astrachan
Scythia NW. of the Imaus	Siberia

## AFRICA.

Egypt	Egypt
Libya	Barca
Africa Proper	Tripoli and part of Tunis
Numidia	Part of Tunis and of Algiers
Mauritania	Morocco and part of Algiers
Gatulia	Biledulgerid
Ethiopia	Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, &c.

## EUROPE.

Almost all the countries of Europe, with the exception of Greece and Italy, were in ancient times in a state of barbarism. A great part of the inhabitants lived a wandering and unsettled life, and built no large cities.

## BRITAIN.

Little is known of Britain before its conquest by the Romans, about 55 years before the Christian era. It was then inhabited by various barbarous tribes.

After it became a Roman province it was formed into 5 divisions.

**Towns.** Among the towns of ancient note were Londinm, Camelodunum, Rhutupæ, Portus Dubris, Eboracum, and Luguvallum. When invaded by the Romans Britain had no large towns.

*Hadrian's wall*, a great work of the Romans, was built by

## GERMANY.

Hadrian from Newcastle to Carlisle, 63 miles, to protect the Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians.

## GAUL.

Gaul, called by the Romans Gallia Transalpina, and by the Greeks Galatia, comprehended France, Netherlands, Holland, Switzerland, and part of Germany.

*Divisions.* It was originally divided among three great nations, the Belgæ, Celtæ, and Aquitani; of these the Celtæ were the most extensive.

Under the Romans it was divided into the following 12 great provinces. In later ages these provinces were styled the four Gauls, and were subdivided into 17 others.

*Provinces.**Chief towns.*

Belgica		Augusta, Divodurum, Verodunum
Gallia Lugdunensis,	}	Lugdunum, Lutetia, Bibracte,
or Celtica		Agidincum.
Aquitania		Burdigala, Avaricum, Limonum
Gallia Narbonensis,	}	Vienna, Massilia, Aquæ Sextiæ
or Provincia		

## GERMANY.

*Extent.* Ancient Germany extended from the Rhine to the Vistula, and from the Baltic to the Danube.

*Divisions.* It was divided among three principal nations, the Suevi in the north; the Hermiones in the south; and the Istævones in the west. Besides these there were various others, as the Vindili or Vandals, the Frisia or Frisons, the Franci or Franks, the Alemanni, the Saxons, &c.

*Countries south of the Danube.**Towns.*

Rhætia	Brigantia, Curia
Vindelicia	Augusta Vindelicorum
Norium	Boiodurum, Lauriacum
Pannonia	{ Sirmium, Carnuntum,
	{ Vindebona

## THRACE.

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Illyricum	{ Liburnia	Senia
	{ Dalmatia	Epidaurus, Scodra
Mæsia and Dacia	{	Vimincum, Sardica, Marcian-
	{	opolis, Singidunum, Naissus

## THRACE.

Thrace, though a barbarous country in the interior, had many Greek colonies on its coast.

*Towns.* Among the towns were Byzantium, Adrianopolis, Philippopolis, Trajanopolis, Abdera, Callipolis, and Sestos.

*Byzantium* was fixed on by Constantine the Great as the seat of the Roman empire A. D. 330, and from him called Constantinople.

*Sestos* stood on the western shore of the Hellespont, opposite to *Abydos* on the eastern; famous for the loves of *Leander* and *Hero*, and also for the bridge of boats built here by *Xerxes*.

## SPAIN.

*Name.* Spain, in Latin *Hispania*, was also called *Iberia*, and *Hesperia*, or *Hesperia Ultima*.

*Divisions.* Spain was originally divided into two provinces, *Hispania Citerior*, or *Hither Spain*, and *Hispania Ulterior*, or *Farther Spain*. It was afterwards divided into three parts, *Tarraconensis*, *Bætica*, and *Lusitania*. The last embraced the country now called *Portugal*.

### Provinces.

### Towns.

Tarraconensis	{	Tarraco, Herda, Saguntum,
	{	Numantia, Cæsar-Augusta,
	{	Calagurris, Segovia
Bætica	{	Corduba, Hispalis, Malaca,
	{	Gades
Lusitania	{	Olisippo, Conimbriga

*Tarraco*, now *Tarragona*, the capital of *Tarraconensis*, was once a very large and populous city. It has now but few remains of its ancient grandeur.

*Saguntum*, now *Morviedro*, is famous for a siege by Hannibal, B. C. 219, which was the cause of the second Punic war.

*Numantia*, whose ruins are near the town of Soria, is remarkable for a desperate resistance against the Romans during a siege of 14 years.

*Calagurris*, now *Calahorra*, was reduced to the greatest distress by a famine occasioned by a siege B. C. 71.

*Mount Calpe*, now the *rock of Gibraltar*, in Spain, and *Abyla*, 18 miles distant on the opposite shore in Africa, were celebrated among the ancients as the *Pillars of Hercules*.

## ITALY.

The country usually known by the name of Italy, was also called by the ancients, *Saturnia*, *Ausonia*, *Ænotria*, and *Hesperia*.

The northern part was styled *Cisalpine Gaul*, and the remainder *Italy Proper*. At one period the southern part was called *Magna Græcia*, but this name was not long retained.

## CISALPINE GAUL.

## Divisions.

Liguria  
Taurini  
Insubres  
Cenomani  
Euganei  
Veneti  
Histria  
Ligones  
Bari

## Towns.

Genua, *Monæcus*  
Augusta *Taurinorum*  
Mediolanum, *Ticinum*  
Brixia, *Cremona*, *Mantua*  
Tridentum, *Verona*  
Patavium, *Aquileia*  
Tergeste  
Ravenna  
Bononia, *Mutina*, *Parma*, *Placentia*

## ITALY PROPER.

Etruria  
Umbria

Pisæ, *Florentia*, *Veii*  
*Arminum*, *Interamna*

Picenum  
Latium  
Campania  
Samnium  
Apulia  
Calabria  
Lucania  
Bruttii

Asculum, Amona  
Rome, Tibur, Tusculum, Ardea  
Capua, Cumæ, Neapolis  
Beneventum  
Arpi, Canusium, Vauusia  
Brundisium, Tarentum  
Paestum, Sybaris  
Rhegium, Crotona

*Mantua*. With this town is associated the name of Virgil, who was born in its vicinity.

*Patavium*, now *Padua*, a large town, was the birth-place of Livy.

*Aquileia*, was on account of its grandeur, called the *second Rome*, and was often the residence of the emperors. It is famous for an obstinate resistance against Attila, king of the Huns.

*Ravenna* was for some time the seat of the Western Empire, and had an excellent harbour. It is now greatly reduced, and the harbour is so filled up that the town is left 3 miles from the sea.

*Pisa*, now *Pisa*, an ancient city, was formerly very flourishing and powerful.

*Rome*, situated on the Tiber, 12 miles from its mouth, was built on seven hills, and founded 753 B. C. It was the capital of the Roman empire, the mistress of the world, and the seat of arts and arms. It was surrounded by walls having 27 gates, and 644 towers. In the time of Trajan, when the Roman empire was the most extensive, the city, it is said, was 50 miles in circumference, and contained 6,000,000 inhabitants. *Ostia*, at the mouth of the Tiber, was the port of Rome.

At *Præneste* was a celebrated temple of fortune.

*Tibur*, now *Tivoli*, was famous for the villas in its vicinity. At *Tusculum*, now *Frascati*, was the celebrated villa of Cicero.

*Antium*, now *Anzio*, the capital of the Volsci, had a celebrated temple of fortune.

*Ardea*, the capital of the Rutuli, was a powerful city.

*Arpinum*, now *Arpino*, was the birth-place of Cicero and Marius.

*Capua*, the capital of Campania, was a luxurious city, and once so opulent as to rival Rome.

*Cumæ* was the residence of the Cumæan Sybil.

*Neapolis*, first called *Parthenope*, now *Naples*, is celebrated for its beautiful situation and bay.

*Puetoli*, now *Pozzuolo*, was a magnificent city, famous for its hot baths and mineral waters.

*Salernum*, now *Salerno*, is famous for its medical school in the middle ages.

*Herculaneum* and *Pompeii* are remarkable for having been overwhelmed in A. D. 79, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. They remained undiscovered till 1713.

*Beneventum*, now *Benevento*, contains more remains of ancient sculpture than any other city of Italy except Rome.

*Cannæ* is famous for the terrible and greatest victory over the Romans, obtained by Hannibal, B. C. 216.

*Brundisium*, now *Brindisi*, was anciently a large town, remarkable for its excellent harbour. The Romans usually embarked at this place for Greece.

*Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, was formerly a rich and luxurious city, and the capital of a republic.

*Crotona* is famous for being the place where Pythagoras held his school.

*Roads.* The principal Roman roads were *Via Appia*, from Rome to Brundisium; the *Via Flaminia*, from Rome to Arminium; the *Via Aurelia*, by the coast of Etruria, to Liguria and Gaul, near Nice; and the *Via Claudia*, which branched off from the *Via Flaminia*, near Rome, and proceeding through the more inland part of Etruria, joined the *Via Aurelia* at Lucca.

#### ITALIAN ISLANDS.

The Italian islands were Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Melite, the Æolian islands, and Iliwa.

*Sicily*, called also *Sicania*, the largest and most important island in the Mediterranean, was on account of its fertility, esteemed one of the granaries of the Roman empire.

*Cities.* *Syracuse* was a very opulent and powerful city, the metropolis of Sicily, and one of the most famous cities of antiquity, 22 miles in circumference. It fell into the hands of the Romans B. C. 212, after a siege of 3 years, memorable for the exploits of Archimedes. The city is now greatly reduced.

*Agrirentum*, now *Girgenti*, is said to have contained 200,000 inhabitants. It now exhibits many venerable remains of antiquity.

*Lilybæum*, now *Marsala*, was a strong town, famous for a siege of 10 years, which it sustained against the Romans in the first Punic war. Some ruins of temples and aqueducts now remain.

The other considerable towns were *Messana*, *Leontini*, *Gela*, *Drepanum*, *Eryx*, *Panormus*, and *Catana*.

*Mount Ætna*. This great volcano was famous among the ancients, as it is among the moderns.

*Scylla* and *Charybdis*. *Scylla* is a formidable rock on the side of Italy; and *Charybdis*, a whirlpool on the opposite coast of Sicily. The passage of the straits between these, was represented by the ancients as very formidable. But in modern times the danger is small.

*Sardinia* was celebrated among the ancients for its fertility, but was then, as it is now, unhealthy. *Calaris*, now *Cagliari*, was the capital.

*Melite*, now *Malta*, is generally supposed to be the island on which St. Paul was wrecked on his journey to Rome. It is famous in modern times for being the residence of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

*Strongyle*, one of *Æolian* islands, was represented by the ancients as the residence of *Æolus*, the god of the winds.

## GREECE.

*Name.* *Greece* was called by the natives, *Hellas*, and the inhabitants *Hellenes*. By the poets, the people are called *Danai*, *Pelasgi*, *Argivi*, *Argei*, *Achivi*, *Achæi*, &c.

*Divisions.* *Greece* comprehended *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Thessaly*, *Greece Proper*, and *Peloponnesus*. The Romans, after having conquered it, divided it into two provinces,



## MACEDONIA.

Achaia, including Peloponnesus and Greece Proper; and Macedonia, including Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia.

## MACEDONIA.

*Divisions.* The principal divisions of Macedonia were Pieria, Paonia, or Amathia, Mygdonia, Pallene, Chalcidice, &c.

*Towns.* Pella was the capital of Macedonia from the time of Philip to the conquest of the country by the Romans.

Edessa was the capital before Pella obtained that rank. Thessalonica, now Saloniki, was anciently a place of consequence. It is now the chief town in Macedonia.

Among the other towns were Apollonia, Dyrrachium, Amphipolis, Olynthus, Antigonis, Potidea, Pydna, Stagira, Philippi, and Beraea.

## EPIRUS.

*Divisions.*

Acarnania  
Thesprotia  
Molossis  
Chaonia

*Chief towns.*

Leucas, Actium  
Ambracia, Buthrotum  
Dodona  
Oricum, Panormus

Actium, now Azio, is famous for a naval victory which Augustus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, 31 B. C. This put an end to the Roman commonwealth.

*Rivers.* Acheron and Cocytus, classed by the poets among the infernal rivers, were in Epirus.

*Mountains.* Pindus, an elevated range, between Epirus, Macedonia, and Thessaly, was sacred to the Muses. The Ceraunian mountains were in Chaonia.

## THESSALY.

*Divisions.* Thessaly in later times, was divided into 5 parts, Phthiotis, Pelasgiotis, Thessaliotis, Estigotis, and Magnesia.

## THESSALY.

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*Towns.* *Larissa*, on the Peneus, was among the most considerable towns in ancient Thessaly. It still retains its name, and is now one of the largest towns in the province.

*Pharsalus*, now *Farsa*, was a town of Thessaly, in the vicinity of which were the plains of Pharsalia, famous for a battle in which Julius Cæsar obtained a great victory over Pompey, 48 B. C.

Among the other towns were *Heraclea*, *Lamia*, *Iolcos*, *Demetrias*, *Melibœa*, *Magnesia*, and *Gionni*.

*Mountains.* On the west side of Thessaly was *Pindus*. In the NE. part was *Olympus*, the top of which is described by the ancient poets, as reaching the heavens, and as being the residence of the gods, and the court of Jupiter. *Ossa*, *Pelion*, *Æia*, and *Othrys* are all celebrated in ancient fable.

*Tempe*, a vale on the Peneus near its mouth, between Olympus and Ossa, 5 miles long, and of unequal breadth, was very famous among the ancients for romantic and beautiful scenery.

## GREECE PROPER.

### Divisions.

Attica  
Megaris  
Bœtica  
Phocis  
Locris  
Doris  
Ætolia

### Chief towns.

Athens, Marathon, Eleusis  
Megara, Nisæa  
Thebes, Platæa, Cheronæa, Leuctra  
Delphi, Elatia, Anticyra  
Amphissa  
Cytinium  
Calydon, Chalcis, Naupactus.

*Athens*, now *Athiniah*, or *Setines*, the capital of Attica, and the most famous city in Greece, was for many years the most celebrated school in the world for polite learning, arts, and sciences. It gave birth to some of the most eminent philosophers, poets, and statesmen of antiquity. The city was adorned with many magnificent edifices. It is now greatly reduced from its ancient grandeur, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

*Marathon* is famous for a great defeat of the Persians by Miltiades.

*Eleusis*, now *Ieopsina*, is famous for the Elusinian mysteries, celebrated in honour of Ceres and Proserpine, every fifth year.

*Thebes*, now *Thiva*, the capital of Boeotia, was one of the most considerable cities in Greece. It is now a small town, but exhibits many vestiges of its ancient grandeur.

*Plutea* is celebrated for the defeat of the Persians, by the Grecians; *Leuctra*, for the defeat of the Lacedæmonians by the Thebans; and *Cheronæa* for the defeat of the Athenians and Thebans by Philip.

*Delphi*, now *Castri*, the capital of Phocis, situated at the foot of mount Parnassus, and near the Castalian fountain, is famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo. The Pythian games were celebrated near this temple in honour of Apollo, in the second year of every Olympiad.

*Mountains.* *Parnassus*, a high mountain in Phocis, was sacred to the Muses, Apollo, and Bacchus. *Helicon* and *Pimpla*, in Boeotia, were sacred to the Muses. In Attica were *Hymettus*, famous for honey, and *Pentelicus*, famous for marble. In Locris was the southern part of mount Oeta.

*Thermopyla* was a narrow pass between mount Oeta and the Malian gulf, leading from Thessaly to Locris and Phocis. It is famous for the defeat of the Persian army by 300 Spartans under Leonidas.

## PELOPONNESUS

### Divisions.

Achaia  
Elis  
Messenia  
Laconia  
Arcadia  
Argolis

### Towns.

Corinth, Sicyon, Patræ  
Elis, Olympia, Lepreum  
Messene, Pylos, Methone  
Sparta or Lacedæmon  
Tegæa, Megalopolis, Mantinea  
Argos, Mycenæ, Epidaurus

*Towns.* *Corinth*, situated on an isthmus of the same name, was one of the principal cities of Greece, and distinguished for commerce, wealth, and the arts. The Isthmian games were celebrated on the isthmus of Corinth in the vicinity of the city. Corinth is now a small town.

*Sicyon*, now *Basilica*, capital of the small district of Sicyonia, is celebrated as being the most ancient city in Greece.

*Olympia*, now *Langanico*, was famous for the Olympic games, which were celebrated here with great splendour in the 1st month of every fifth year, and continued 5 days. From these games the Greeks adopted their computation by Olympiads.

*Nemæa*, in Argolis, was famous for the Nemean games.

*Sparta*, or *Lacedæmon*, the capital of Laconia, one of the most powerful cities of Greece, was celebrated for the institutions of Lycurgus. The inhabitants were temperate, hardy, and warlike. Some ruins of Sparta are to be seen at Paleo-Chori, near the town of Misitra.

*Argos*, now *Argo*, the chief city of Argolis, still exists, though greatly reduced.

*Mycenæ*, the residence of king Agamemnon, was laid in ruins B. C. 563.

*Lakes.* *Lerna*, a small lake not far from Argos, was famous for the hydra slain by Hercules. *Stymphalus*, a small lake and fountain of Arcadia, was infested by voracious birds.

#### ISLANDS OF GREECE.

In the Ionian Sea were the islands of Corcyra, Paxos, Leucas or Leucadia, Ithaca, Cephalonia, and Zacynthus.

*Corcyra* is famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinoüs.

On the SW. part of Leucas was the celebrated promontory, called the *Lovers' Leap*.

*Ithaca* is famous for being the residence of Ulysses.

*Cythera*, an island south of *Laconia*, was sacred to Venus.

*Salamis*, an island in the Saronic gulf, on the coast of Attica, is famous for the defeat of the Persian fleet by the Athenians.

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*Towns.*

Sicyon, Patræ  
mpia, Lepreum  
Pylos, Methone  
r Lacedæmon  
Megalopolis, Mantinea  
ycenæ, Epidaurus

The islands in the *Ægean* sea between Crete and *Tenedos*, were mostly comprehended under two divisions, *Cyclades* and *Sporades*.

The *Cyclades* were the islands around *Delos*; the *Sporades* were those more distant, toward the eastern side of the sea, and annexed to Asia.

The principal of these were *Delos*, *Ceos*, *Cinthus*, *Seriphus*, *Melos*, *Paros*, *Naxos*, *Myconus*, *Zenos*, and *Andros*.

*Delos* is famous as the birth-place of *Apollo* and *Diana*, and also for an altar to the former, reckoned one of the wonders of the world.

*Paros* is celebrated for its beautiful white marble.

The other most noted islands were *Crete*, *Eubœa*, and *Scyros*, belonging to Europe; *Lemnos*, *Tenedos*, *Lesbos*, *Chios*, *Patmos*, *Cos*, and *Rhodes* belonging to Asia.

*Crete*, the largest of the Grecian islands, is famous for the laws of *Minos*, its labyrinth, and for its hundred cities; the chief of which were *Gnosus*, *Gortyna*, *Cydonia*. In the middle of the island is mount *Ida*.

The principal town of *Eubœa*, the island next in size to *Crete*, was *Chalcis*.

*Rhodes* was anciently famous for its power by sea, and for its brazen colossus, 70 cubits high, dedicated to the sun, and accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.

*Samos* was the favourite island of *Juno*, who had here a magnificent temple.

*Patmos*, a small island, is memorable for being the place to which *St. John* was banished, and where he wrote the *Revelation*.

*Lesbos* was celebrated among the ancients for its beauty, for the excellence of its wine, and for the dissolute manners of its inhabitants.

*Lemnos* had a celebrated labyrinth, and was sacred to *Vulcan*.

n Crete and Teu-  
 der two divisions,  
 Delos; the Spor-  
 eastern side of  
 were Delos, Ceos,  
 Myconus, Zenos,  
 Apollo and Diana,  
 ckoned one of the  
 white marble.

Crete, Eubœa, and  
 Tenedos, Lesbos,  
 ging to Asia.  
 lands, is famous for  
 its hundred cities;  
 Gortyna, Cydonia.

Island next in size to  
 power by sea, and  
 dedicated to the sun,  
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## ASIA.

### ASIA MINOR.

Asia Minor, especially the western part, was occupied  
 chiefly by Grecian colonies.

#### Divisions.

Mysia	{ Cyzicus, Pergamus, Lampsa- chus, Abydos
Troas	{ Troy, Adramyttium
Eolia	{ Elea, Cumæ
Ionian	{ Ephesus, Smyrna, Phocæa, Miletus
Lydia	{ Sardis, Philadelphia, Thyatira, Magnesia
Caria	{ Halicarnassus, Cnidus
Lycia	{ Patara, Xanthus
Pisidia and Pamphylia	{ Perga, Selga, Attalia
Lycaonia and Isauria	{ Iconium, Derbe, Lystra
Cilicia	{ Tarsus, Issus
Cappadocia & Arme- nia Minor	{ Mazaca, Melitene
Phrygia	{ Laodicea, Colossæ, Apamea
Galatia	{ Ancyra, Tavium
Bithynia	{ Nicomedia, Prusa, Heraclea, Nice
Paphlagonia	{ Amastris, Sinope
Pontus	{ Amasia, Trapezus, Amisus

*Pergamus*, now *Pergamo*, was once the capital of a  
 kingdom, and contained a celebrated library of 200,000  
 volumes. It is now a small town.

*Troy*, the capital of *Troas*, was situated on the Xanthus  
 4 miles from the sea, and near Mount Ida. It is famous  
 for a memorable siege of 10 years, which it sustained  
 against the Greeks, who at last took the city B. C. 1184.  
 No vestiges of this city are now to be seen.

*Ephesus* was one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and had a celebrated temple of Diana, which was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world. It was 425 feet in length, and 200 in breadth, supported by 127 marble pillars 70 feet high, and is said to have been 220 years in building.—*Ephesus* contains now only a few poor families.

*Smyrna* was anciently a rich and powerful city, and is now the most populous and commercial town in *Natolia*.

*Halicarnassus*, now *Bodrum*, the capital of *Caria*, is famous for its Mausoleum, the tomb of king *Mausolus*, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.—Here is now a scattered village, with many ruins.

*Nicomedia*, now *Is Nickmid*, situated on the eastern arm of the *Propontis*, the capital of *Bithynia*, was a large and beautiful city, and the residence of *Constantine*.—It now contains about 30,000 inhabitants.

*Sardis*, now *Sart*, was a rich and splendid city, the capital of *Lydia*, and the residence of king *Cræsus*.—It now contains only a few mean houses.

*Miletus* was a large, wealthy, and commercial city, and had a celebrated temple and oracle of *Apollo*.

*Tarsus*, now *Tarso*, the capital of *Cilicia*, was once the rival of *Athens* and *Alexandria* in arts and sciences; and is famous as the birth-place of *St. Paul*.—It is now a meanly built town.

At *Issus*, in *Cilicia*, *Alexander* gained a great victory over *Darius*.

*Mycale* was a promontory opposite to the island of *Samos*, where the Persian fleet was destroyed by the Greeks.

*Nice*, now *Isnik*, is memorable for the celebrated council, which was held here in 325, and which framed the *Nicene creed*.

The seven churches of *Asia*, mentioned by *St. John* in the *Revelation*, viz. *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, *Pergamos*, *Thyatira*, *Sardis*, *Philadelphia*, and *Laodicea* were all in the western part of *Asia Minor*.

*Rivers*. The principal rivers were the *Halys*, *Lycus*, *Sangarius*, *Granicus*, *Hermus*, *Pactolus*, and *Mæander*.

On the banks of the *Granicus* *Alexander* obtained his first

## ASIA MINOR.

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victory over the Persians, B. C. 334. The *Meander* is famous for its windings.

The *Pactolus & Hermes*, according to the ancients, flowed over golden sand.

*Mountains.* Taurus is the principal chain of mountains in Asia Minor. Olympus, Tmolus, and Ida are celebrated mountains. The highest summit of Mount Ida, was called Gargarus.

*Islands.* The Greek islands in the Egean sea have been already mentioned.

*Cyprus*, a large island, was celebrated for its fertility, ample population, and especially for the gaiety of its inhabitants. *Paphos* and *Salamis* were the chief towns.

There were 3 celebrated temples, 2 sacred to Venus and 1 to Jupiter.

## COLCHIS, IBERIA, & ALBANIA.

These countries were situated between the Euxine and Caspian seas. *Phasis*, in Colchis, is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts in search of the Golden Fleece.

## ARMENIA.

*Chief cities.* The chief cities were Artaxata, and Tigranocerta.

*Mountains.* The principal mountains were Taurus, Anti-Taurus, Ararat.

## MESOPOTAMIA.

This country was situated between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, south of Armenia, and above Babylonia.

*Chief towns.* Edessa, now *Ourfa*, was the capital.—It is now a considerable town, containing about 40,000 inhabitants.

*Carra*, (*Haran* and *Charran* in the Scriptures,) now *Heren*, was a very ancient city, from which Abraham departed for



the land of Canaan. It is also famous for the death of Crassus.

*Nisibis*, now *Nisbin*, was once a celebrated and important city.

## SYRIA.

*Divisions.*

Commagene

Seleucia or Syria Proper

Cælo-Syria

Phœnicia

Palestine

*Chief towns.*

Samosata

Antioch, Apamea,

Heliopolis, Emesa

Damascus, Palmyra

Tyre, Sidon

Jerusalem

*Cities.* *Antioch*, situated on the Orontes, 18 miles above its mouth, is famous both in sacred and profane history. It was for several hundred years the residence of the Macedonian kings of Syria, and was at one time accounted the third city in the world in splendour and population.—It is now a ruinous town, containing less than 20,000 inhabitants.

*Damascus*, 50 miles from the sea, a very ancient city, once the capital of a kingdom, is famous in both sacred and profane history.—It is still a large city.

*Heliopolis*, now *Balbec*, 40 miles NNW. Damascus, is famous for the ruins of a most magnificent temple of the sun.

*Palmyra*, or *Tadmor*, 35 miles west of the Euphrates, was the city of the celebrated Zenobia, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins of a temple of the sun, other buildings, towers, pillars, obelisks, and sepulchres.

*Tyre*, now *Sur*, a very ancient city of Phœnicia, founded by the Sidonians, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 80 miles N. Jerusalem, was once celebrated for its extensive commerce.—It is now a miserable village, inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

*Sidon*, now *Saida*, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 18 miles NNE. Tyre, a very ancient city of Phœnicia, once famous for its great commerce. It is now the chief port of Damascus, has considerable trade, and contains 6 or 8,000 inhabitants.

*Mountains.* The principal mountains are Lebanon or Libanus, and Anti-Libanus

for the death of  
celebrated and im-

chief towns.  
Antioch, Apamen,  
Heliopolis, Emesa,  
Damascus, Palmyra,  
Tyre, Sidon,  
Jerusalem

Antes, 18 miles above  
and profane history.  
The residence of the Mac-  
chabees accounted the  
and population.—It is  
than 20,000 inhabi-

a very ancient city,  
famous in both sacred  
and profane history.

NNW. Damascus, is  
an ancient temple of the sun.  
of the Euphrates, was  
and now exhibits the  
of the sun, other build-  
pulpitres.

of Phœnicia, founded  
east of the Mediter-  
ranean celebrated for its  
miserable village, in-

the coast of the Medi-  
a very ancient city of  
commerce. It is now the  
center of trade, and con-

mountains are Lebanon or

## PALESTINE.

*Names.* This country was first called the Land of Canaan, afterwards the Land of Promise or the Promised Land, the Land of Israel, Judea, Palestine, and the Holy Land.

*Divisions.* The country was anciently divided into 12 parts or tribes; afterwards into the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel; and lastly, under the Romans, into three provinces.

### Provinces.

Galilee  
Samaria  
Judea

### Chief towns.

Nazareth, Tiberias, Capernaum  
Samaria, Cæsarea, Shechem  
Jerusalem, Hebron, Jericho, Joppa

*Chief towns.* Jerusalem, the capital of Judea and the chief city of Palestine, was built on a hill, Zion, Moriah, Acra, and Bezeta. Mount Calvary, another hill, was without the ancient walls, on the north side. It is celebrated beyond all other cities in sacred history, and is rendered memorable by the death and resurrection of our blessed Saviour.—It is still a considerable town.

Samaria, situated 30 miles N. Jerusalem, was the capital of the kingdom of Israel.—It is now in ruins.

Cæsarea, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 32 miles NNW. Jerusalem, was anciently a magnificent city, and the seat of the Roman governors.—It is now a heap of ruins.

Bethlehem, 6 miles SW. Jerusalem, is memorable as the birth-place of our Saviour.

Hebron, now El Khalil, 22 miles SSW. Jerusalem, near the plain of Mamre, was for seven years the royal residence of David.

Jericho, 14 miles ENE. Jerusalem, situated on a plain abounding in palm trees, was once an important city, but is now reduced to a miserable village.

Joppa, now Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem, from which city it is 34 miles WNW.—It is now much reduced, but still contains 6 or 7,000 inhabitants.

*Tiberias*, now *Tabaria*, 43 N. by E. Jerusalem, situated on the west side of the sea of *Tiberias*, was for a long time the capital of Galilee, and a flourishing and important city.

*Nazareth*, 42 miles N. Jerusalem, is remarkable for the residence of our Saviour. It was once the see of an archbishop.

*Shechem*, or *Sichar*, now *Nablous*, 7 miles S. Samaria, after the destruction of Samaria by Shalmanezzer, became the capital of the Samaritans. It is now a considerable town.

*Beersheba*, a town of some note, was situated on the southern border of the land of Israel; and on the north border, 156 miles distant, was the city of *Dan*, afterwards called *Cesarea-Philippi*. Hence the phrase to express the limits of the country, "From Dan to Beersheba."

*Acco*, or *Ptolemais*, now *Acrt*, 24 miles S. Tyre, is at present the most important seaport on the coast, and contains 15 or 20,000 inhabitants. It is famous for a siege in 1191, by the Crusaders, in which 300,000 lives were lost.

*Gath*, *Ashdod*, *Askelon*, and *Gaza*, in the country of the Philistines, were all cities of great note.

*Lakes*. The lakes were the Dead Sea, Lake of *Genesareth*, and Lake *Merom*.

The *Dead Sea*, called also *Sea of Sodom*, *Salt Sea*, and *Lake Asphaltites*, is about 70 miles long, and 10 or 15 broad. Its water is clear and limpid, but uncommonly salt and bitter, and of greater specific gravity than any other hitherto discovered. One fourth part of its weight consists of salts in solution.

The *Lake of Genesareth*, called also the *Sea of Tiberias*, and *Sea of Galilee*, is 17 miles long, and 6 broad. It is environed by lofty eminences, and has a beautiful and picturesque appearance.

The *Jordan*, the only considerable river in Palestine, is of great celebrity in the sacred writings. It rises from Mount Anti-Libanus, and passes through lakes *Merom* and *Genesareth*, and after a course of about 150 miles, flows into the Dead Sea.

*Mountains*. The most remarkable mountains were *Lebanon*, *Hermon*, *Carmel*, *Tabor*, *Ephraim*, and *Ebal*.

*Face of the country.* The face of the country is beautifully variegated by mountains, hills, valleys, and plains.

*Soil.* The Scriptures, in describing the great fruitfulness of this country, characterize it as "a land flowing with milk and honey." In modern times the cultivation of the soil has been greatly neglected, but where well attended to, as in some parts of it in the vicinity of Jerusalem and Nablous, the country is very productive.

*Productions.* Palestine abounds with almost every article that is necessary or useful for the life of man; as wheat, barley, pulse of all kinds, fruit, wine, oil, tobacco, cotton, and silk.

*Climate.* The climate is exceedingly good. It seldom rains here, but the deficiency is supplied by the most abundant dews. The cold is never excessive; and although the summer heats are great, yet they are mitigated by a periodical breeze which renders them supportable.

*Population.* The land of Canaan contained a great number of cities and villages at the time it was invaded by the Israelites, and in after ages it was very populous. In the time of David there were 1,100,000 combatants in the kingdom of Israel; and from this the total population has been computed at 8,000,000.

## PERÆA.

Peræa, more anciently called Gilead, lay beyond the Jordan, between that river and Arabia. A part of the country belonged to the Israelites. It was generally rough and barren, and divided into various districts.

*Mountains.* The principal mountains were Pisgah, Nebo, and the mountains of Gilead.

*Idumea, or Edom,* lay south of Palestine and the Dead Sea; and east of the Dead Sea was the country of Moab and Midian.

## ARABIA.

*Divisions.*

Arabia Deserta  
Arabia Petræa  
Arabia Felix

*Towns.*

Thapsacus  
Petra, Ezion-geber  
Saba

*Mountains.* The mountains Sinai and Horeb, situated near the northern parts of the Red Sea, are celebrated in sacred history.

### ORIENTAL KINGDOMS.

#### *Chief Cities.*

Assyria	Nineveh, or Ninus
Babylonia, or Chaldea	Babylon
Media	Ecbatana
Parthia	Hecatom-pylos, Ctesiphon
Persia	Persepolis, Susa, Pasargada

*Nineveh*, a very ancient and splendid city, situated on the Tigris, capital of the powerful kingdom of Assyria, was 46 miles in circuit, surrounded by a wall 100 feet high, on the top of which three chariots could ride abreast. Some of its ruins are to be seen at Nunia, opposite Mosul.

*Babylon*, one of the most renowned cities in the world, stood on both sides of the Euphrates. It was surrounded by a wall which was 60 miles in circuit, 37 feet thick, and 350 feet high, and was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.—Extensive ruins of this city are now to be seen near HecMah.

*Ecbatana*, the capital of Media, was a city of great splendour, and was surrounded by seven walls. Hamadan, a considerable city, is supposed to stand on the same site.

*Hecatom-pylos*, now *Damagan*, was the capital of Parthia; and *Ctesiphon*, now *Modain*, was the winter residence of the kings. At Ctesiphon was a palace described as the most magnificent work in the East. Its ruins are still to be seen.

*Persepolis*, a splendid city, was destroyed by Alexander. It now exhibits extensive ruins near Estachar.

*Susa*, in the Scriptures *Shushan*, was a very ancient, large, and splendid city, and the winter residence of the Persian kings. *Tostar* is supposed by some to be on its site; by others the extensive ruins of *Shus*, 25 miles further west, are thought to indicate its situation.

## AFRICA.

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*Pasargada*, now *Pasa*, was a royal city, and the burial place of the Persian kings.

*Arbela*, 60 miles NE. Nineveh, now *Erbil*, is famous for a great battle fought near it, between Alexander and Darius.

## AFRICA.

### ÆGYPT.

#### Divisions.

#### Towns.

Lower Ægypt

Heptanomis

Upper Ægypt or }

Thebaid

Alexandria, Canopus, On or Heliopolis

Memphis, Arsinoe, Hermopolis

Thebes, Abydos, Coptos

*Memphis*, the metropolis of all Egypt, was a renowned city. It was situated on the west bank of the Nile, a few miles southwest of Cairo.

*Thebes*, the capital of Upper Egypt, was a magnificent city, famous for its hundred gates, the theme and admiration of ancient poets and historians. The site, which is 27 miles in circuit, is covered with splendid ruins, and contains several villages, the principal of which is *Luxor*.

*Alexandria* was at one time the greatest commercial city in the world, and before the discovery of the passage around the Cape of Good Hope, was the great mart of all the merchandise between Europe and the East Indies. It is now reduced to a small town, and exhibits many magnificent ruins.

At *Syene*, the extreme town of Upper Egypt, there was a celebrated well, the bottom of which at the summer solstice, was exactly illuminated, the sun being perpendicular over it.

*Antiquities.* Ægypt was an ancient and celebrated school

of learning, and it now abounds with stupendous monuments of ancient art and magnificence.

The *pyramids*, are the most celebrated of these monuments, and were reckoned by the ancients one of the seven wonders of the world. The principal ones stand nearly opposite to Cairo. The perpendicular height of the largest one is about 500 feet. The pyramids are of so remote antiquity that their foundation is unknown. They are thought to have been intended for royal sepulchres.

The *Catacombs* or *mummy-pits* are subterraneous galleries of prodigious extent, appropriated to the reception of the dead. Embalmed bodies, in a good state of preservation, supposed to have been deposited here 3 or 4000 years ago, are obtained from these vaults.

The *Labyrinth* was a famous edifice near Arsinoe, built of marble, under ground, consisting of 12 palaces and 3,000 chambers, communicating with one another by innumerable windings.

Lake *Meris*, an immense reservoir, about 220 miles in circuit, is said to have been dug by a king of the same name in order to contain superfluous waters during the inundation of the Nile.

The *Tower of Pharos* near Alexandria was built of white marble, and could be seen 100 miles. It is sometimes reckoned among the 7 wonders of the world.

The *Land of Goshen* was in the eastern part of lower Egypt.

*Other principal countries in the north of Africa.*

*Towns.*

Lybia	Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice
Africa Proper	Carthage, Utica
Numidia	Cirta, Hippo Regius, Vacca
Mauretania	Cæsarea, Tingis

*Carthage*, an ancient and celebrated city, was once the rival of Rome, and is said to have contained, during the Punic wars, 700,000 inhabitants. Its site 10 miles N.E. Tunis, and is covered with various ruins. The most splendid monument is the great cistern, by which water was conveyed to the city from the distance of 50 or 60 miles.

*Utica*, now *Bon Shatter*, was 20 miles N. of Tunis, and is memorable for the death of Cato. The ruins of the city are now visible.

*Cirta*, now *Constantina*, was the capital of Numidia, a large city, built upon a high rock, and celebrated as the ancient bulwark of the country. It is now a large town.

*Cesarca*, now *Sersheid*, was a principal town of Mauretania. Its ruins are said not to be inferior to those of Carthage.

*Hippo Regius*, situated near where Bona now stands, was the episcopal seat of St. Augustine.

*Zama* is famous for the defeat of Hannibal by Scipio Africanus.

*Sufetala*, now *Spuilla*, was a large town, and its site now exhibits extensive ruins.

*Extent of some of the most considerable Empires of Antiquity according to Tytler.*

The Empire of ASSYRIA, under Ninus and Semicamis about 2200 B. C., comprehended Asia Minor, Colchis, Assyria, Media, Chaldea, Egypt.

The Empire of ASSYRIA, as divided about 820 B. C., formed three Kingdoms, Media, Babylo-Chaldea (Syria and Chaldea,) Lydia (all Asia Minor.)

The Empire of the PERSIANS, under Darius Hystaspes, 522 B. C., comprehended, Persia, Susiana, Chaldea, Assyria, Media, Bactriana, Armenia, Asia, Parthia, Iberia, Albania, Colchis, Asia Minor, Egypt, part of Ethiopia, part of Scythia.

The Empire of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 330 B. C., consisted of, 1, all Macedonia and Greece, except Peloponnesus; 2, all the Persian Empire, as above described; 3, India to



the banks of the Indus on the east, and the Iaxartes or Tanais on the north.

The Empire of ALEXANDER was thus divided, 306 B. C., between Ptolemy, Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus.

*Empire of Ptolemy.*

Lybia, Arabia, Cælo-Syria, Palestine.

*Empire of Cassander.*

Macedonia, Greece.

*Empire of Lysimachus.*

Thrace, Bithynia.

*Empire of Seleucus.*

Syria, and all the rest of Alexander's empire.

The Empire of the PARTHIANS, 140 B. C., comprehended Parthia, Hyrcania, Media, Persis, Bactriana, Babylonia, Mesopotamia, India to the Indus.

The ROMAN Empire, under the Kings, was confined to the city of Rome, and a few miles round it.

The ROMAN Empire, at the end of the Republic, comprehended all Italy, great part of Gaul, part of Britain, Africa Proper, great part of Spain, Illyria, Istria, Liburnia, Dalmatia, Achaia, Macedonia, Dardania, Mæsia, Thrace, Pontus, Armenia, Judea, Cilicia, Syria, Egypt.

Under the Emperors the following countries were reduced into Roman Provinces.

All Spain, the Alpes Maritimæ, Piedmont, &c. Rætia, Noricum, Pannonia, and Mæsia, Pontus, Armenia, Assyria, Arabia, Egypt.

Constantius Chlorus and Galerius divided the Empire into EASTERN and WESTERN; and under Constantine each empire had a distinct capital or seat of government.

The extent of each division was fluctuating from time to time; but, in general, the WESTERN Empire comprehended Italy, Illyria, Africa, Spain, the Gauls, Britain.

The EASTERN Empire comprehended Egypt, Thrace, Dacia, Macedonia, Asia Minor, Pontus, Armenia, Assyria, Media, &c.

The EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE, A. D. 800, comprehended France, Marca Hispanica (or Navarre and Catalonia,) Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, Corsica, Italy as far south as Naples, Istria, Liburnia, Dalmatia, Rætia, Vindelicia, Noricum, Germany, from the Rhine to the Oder, and to the banks of the Baltic.

France contained, 1, Neustria, comprehending Britany, Normandy, Isle of France, Orleanois; 2, Austria, comprehending Picardy, and Champagne; 3, Aquitania, comprehending Guienne, and Gascony; 4, Burgundia, comprehending Burgundy, Lyonnois, Languedoc, Dauphiné, Provence.

# TABLES

Exhibiting the *ancient names of the cities, towns, rivers, islands, &c.* together with their *pronunciation*, and the *corresponding modern names*; also the *ancient country or province in which the cities and towns were situated*

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Country or province.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Ab-de-ra	Thrace	Astrizza
Ab-el-li-num	Campania	Avellino
A-bes'te	Persia	Bost
A-by'dos	Ægypt	Madfuné
A-by'dos	Mysia	Nagara
Ach-e-run'ti-a	Auplia	Acerenza
Ac'ti-um	Epirus	Azio
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um	Mysia	Adramiti
Ægi-um	Achaia	Vortitza
Al-ba-Lon'ga	Latium	Albano
A-le'si-a	Gaul	Alise
Al-ex-an'dri-a	Syria	{ Alexandretta or Scanderoon
Al-ex-an'dri-a	Ægypt	Alexandria
Al-ex-an'dri-a	Mysia	Eski-Stamboul
Al-ex-an'dri-a	Sogdiana	Termed
Al-ex-an'dri-a	Aria	Corra
A-ma'si-a	Pontus	Amasia
A-mas'tris	Paphlagonia	Amasreh
Am-bra'ci-a	Epirus near	Arta
A-mi'da	Mesopotamia	Diarbekir
A-mi'sus	Pontus	Samsoun
Am-phip'o-lis	Macedonia	Emboli
Am-ph'i'ssa	Locris	Salona

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

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*towns, rivers, etc.,  
ation, and the con-  
ancient country or  
were situated*

*Modern.*

*Strizza*

*Avellino*

*Bost*

*Madfuné*

*Nagara*

*Acerenza*

*Azio*

*Adramiti*

*Vortitza*

*Albano*

*Alise*

*Alexandretta or*

*Scanderoon*

*Alexandria*

*Eski-Stamboul*

*Termed*

*Corra*

*Amasia*

*Amasreh*

*Arta*

*Diarbekir*

*Samsoun*

*Emboli*

*Salona*

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
An'a-thoth	Judea	Jeremiah
An-co'na	Picenum	Ancona
An-cy'ra	Galatia	Angura
An-tic'y-ra	Phocis	Aspro-Spita
An'ti-och	Syria	Antioch, or Antakia
An'ti-och	Pisidia	Akshehr
An-tip'a-tris	Palestine	
An-tip'o-lis	Gaul	Antibes
An'ti-um	Italy	Anzio
Ap-a-me'a or Ce- læ-ne	Phrygia	Aphiom-kara-hissar
Ap-a-me'a	Syria	Famieh
Ap-a-me'a	Babylonia	Corna
Aph'e-tæ	Thessaly	Fetio
Ap-ol-lo'ni-a	Epirus	Polonia
Ap-ol-lo'ni-a	Macedonia	Polina
Ap-ol-lo'ni-a	Thrace	Sizeboli
Ap-ol-lo'ni-a	Bithynia	Abouillona
Ap-pi-i-Fo'rum	Italy	Fossa Nuova
A-qui-le'i-a	Venetia	Aquileia
A-qui-num	Latium	Aquino
Ar-be'la	Assyria	Erbil
Ar-de-a	Latium	Ardia
Ar'gos	Argolis	Argo
Ar-i-ma-the'a	Palestine	Ramla
Ar'o-er	Palestine	
Ar-sin'o-e, or Croc-o-di-lop'- o-lis	Egypt	Medinet Fars
Ar-sin'o-e, or Cle- op'a-tris	Egypt	Suez
Ar-tax'a-ta	Armenia	Ardesh
Ar-te-mi-ta	Armenia	Van
Ash'dod or A-zo'tus	Palestine	Ezdoud
As'ke-lon	Palestine	Ascalon
As-pa-do-na,	Persia	Ispahan
As'sos	Troas	Asso
At'hens	Attica	Athens, or Setines
At-ta'li-a	Lydia	Italah
At-ta'li-a	Pamphylia	Satalia

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Modern</i>
Au-li-de'no	Campania	Alidena
Augi-la	Libya	Angila
Au-gus'ta } ri-no'rum }	Italy	Turin
Au-gus'ta Vin-de- } li-co'rum }	Rhætia	Augaburg
Aulis	Bæotia	Megalo-Vathi
Aux-u'me	Æthiopia	Axum
Av-u-ri-cum	Gaul	Bourges
A-zo'tus, see <i>Ashdod</i>		
Bab'y-lon	Chaldea near	Hellah
Bac'tra or Zar-i- } as pa }	Bactriana	Balk
Ba'i-re	Italy	Baia
Ba'ri-um	Italy	Bari
Ben-e-ven'tum	Italy	Benevento
Ber-e-n'ice	Libya	Bingazi
Ber-e-n'ice	Arabia	Accaba
Be-ro'a	Syria	Aleppo
Be-ro'a	Macedonia	Veria
Be-ro'a	Thrace	Eskiadra
Be-ro'a	Pontus	Tocat
Be-ry-tæ	Phœnicia	Bairout
Beth-a'ny	Palestine	Bethany
Beth'e'l	Palestine	Bethel
Beth-le-hem	Palestine	Bethlehem
Beth-sai-da	Palestine	Baitsida
Boz'ran	Syria	Bosra
Bri-gau'ta	Rhætia	Bregentz
Brix-el-lum	Italy	Bersello
Brix'i-a	Italy	Brescia
Brom-du'si-ma	Italy	Brindisi
Bur-di-g'a-la	Aquino	Bourdeaux
Bu'si-ris	Egypt	Abusir
Buth-ro'tum	Ægium	Butrinto
By-zan'ti-um	Thrace	Constantinople
Cæ-sar-Au-gus'ta	Spain	Saragossa
Cæ-sa-re'a	Palestine	Cæsarea
Cæ-sa-re'a	Cappadocia	Kaisarieli
Cæ-sa-re'a } tip pi }	Phi- } Palestine	Paneas

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

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<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Alfidena	Ca-i-c'ta	Italy	Gaeta
Angila	Cal-a-gur'ris	Spain	Calahorra
Arin	Cal-a-ris	Sardinia	Cagliari
Augsburg	Cal'le	Spain	Oporto
Megalo-Vathi	Cal-lip'o-lis	Thrace	Gallipoli
Axum	Cal-lip'o-lis	Italy	Gallipoli
Bourges	Can'nae	Italy	Cannæ
	Ca-nu'si-um	Italy	Canosa
	Ca-per'na-um	Palestine	
	Cap'sa	Libya	Gafsa
	Cap'u-a	Italy	Capua
	Car'che-mish or } Cir-ce'si-um }	Mesopotamia	Kerkisia
	Car'di-a or Lys- } i-ma'chi-a }	Thrace	Hexamila
	Car'thage	Africa	
	Car'thage, (New)	Spain	Carthagena
	Ca-rys'tus	Eubœa	Caristo
	Cata-na	Sicily	Catania
	Ce-læ'ne see Ap-a-me'a		
	Ce-le'i-a	Noricum	Cilley
	Cen'chre-a	Achaia	Kenkri
	Cen'tum-Cel'læ	Italy	Civita Vecchia
	Ceph-a-læ'dis	Sicily	Cefalu
	Cer'a-mus	Caria	Keramo
	Cer'a-sus	Cappadocia	Keresoun
	Chal-ce'don	Bithynia	Kadi-Keni
	Chal'cis	Eubœa	Negropont
	Chal'cis	Chalcidene	Old Aleppo
	Chem'mis	Ægypt	Achmin
	Cher-o-næ'a	Bœotia	
	Cho-ra'zin	Palestine	Tell-oui
	Chry-sop'o-lis	Bithynia	Scutari
	Cib'y-ra	Phrygia	Buruz
	Cir'ta or Cir'tha	Numidia	Constantina
	Citi-um	Cyprus	Chedi
	Clau-di-op'o-lis	Cappadocia	Eskelib
	Clau-zom'e-na	Ionis	Vourla
	Cle-op'a-tris see Arsinoe		
	Clu'si-um	Etruria	Chiusi
	Clyp'e-a	Africa Proper	Clybea

<i>Incident</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Monks</i>
Unidus	Caria near Crio	
Co-lonia	Germany	Cologne
Ag-rip-pina	Ionia	
Co-lo-phen		Chonos
Co-lo-sie	Phrygia	El Bostan
Co-ma-na	Cappadocia	Alcala
Com-plu-tum	Spain	Como
Co-mum	Italy	Rennes
Con-da-te	Gaul	
Con-stanti-nop-	see Byzantium	
o-lis		
Con-flu-ent-es	Germany	Coblentz
Co-sen-tia	Italy	Cosenza
Cop-tos	Egypt	Keft
Co-ra-ce-i-um	Pamphylia	Alanieh
Cor-du-ba	Spain	Cordova
Cor-inth	Achaia	Corinth
Co-ro-ne	Messenia	Coron
Cor-to-na	Etruria	Cortona
Cro-to-na	Italy	Crotona
Cu-mae	Campania	
Cy-donia	Crete	Canea
Cyl-le-ne	Elis	Chiarenza
Cy-re-ne	Libya	Curen
Cy-ta	Colchis	Cotatis
Cyz-i-cus	Mysia	Cyzicus
Da-mas-cus	Syria	Damascus
Dan	Palestine	Paneas
Daph-ne	Syria	Battelma
Darn-is	Libya	Derne
Del-phi	Phocis	Castri
Der-be	Lycania	Alah-Dag
Di-o-Cæs-a-re'a	Palestine	Sephoury
Di-um	Macedonia	Standia
Dor or Do-ra	Palestine	Tartura
Drep-a-num	Sicily	Trapani
Du'bris	Britain	Dover
Dyr-rach'i-um	Macedonia	Durazzo
Ed-la-na	Hibernia	Dublin
Es-ber'a-cum	Britain	York
Es-ba'ta-na	Media	Hamadan

# CITIES AND TOWNS.

<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
	Edessa	Macedonia	Edessa
	Edessa	Mesopotamia	Ourfa
	Ekron	Philistia	
	Elath or Aelana	Arabia	Akko
	Elenus	Attica	Lepina
	Elen-the-ropodis	Palestine	
	Elis	Elis	Belvedere
	El-y-mais	Persia	
	Emessa	Syria	Hems
	Enima-us	Palestine	Amos
	Em-po-ria	Spain	Ampurias
	Ephesus	Ionia	Apsolus
	Ep-i-dau-rus	Argolis	Pidaura
	Ep-i-dau-rus	Laconia	Malvasia
	Ep-i-dau-rus	Illyricum	Bugosa
	Er-y-thre	Ionia	Erethri
	Eu-pa-to-ria	Pontus	Tchernikof
	Ezi-on-ge'bet	Arabia	Accaba
	Fas'u-lae	Etruria	Fiesol
	Fa-ven'tia	Italy	Faenza
	Fel'tri-a	Italy	Feltri
	Flo-ren'tia	Etruria	Florence
	Forum-Julii	Gaul	Frejus
	Gad'a-ra	Syria	Kedar
	Gad'es	Spain	Cadiz
	Gath	Philistia	Jebna
	Gau-ga-me'la	Assyria	Gaza
	Ga'za	Philistia	Geneva
	Ge-ne'va	Gaul	Genoa
	Gen'u-a	Liguria	
	Gor'di-um	Galatia	Colokithia
	Gy-the'um	Laconia	Adria
	Ha-dri-a	Italy	Adrianople
	Ha-dri-an-op'o-lis	Thrace	Bodrum
	Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Caria	Heren
	Ha'ran, or Char'ran	Mesopotamia	Hebron, or El Khalil
	He'bron	Palestine	Damegan
	Hec-a-tom'py-los	Parthia	Balbec
	He-li-op'o-lis	Syria	Matarea
	He-li-op'o-lis	Egypt	Erekli
	Her-a-cle'a	Bithynia	
Hamadan			



<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Her-a-cle'a	Thrace	Herakli
Her-cu-la'ne-um	Italy	Portici
Her-mi'o-ne	Argolis	Castri
Her-mop'o-lis	Ægypt	Ashmunein
Hesh'bon	Palestine	Hesbon
Hip'po	Numidia	Bona
Hisp'a-lis	Spain	Seville
Hyb'la	Sicily	Paterno
Hy-drun'tum	Italy	Otranto
Hyr-ca'ni-a	Hyrcania	Jorjan
I-co'ni-um	Lycaonia	Cogni
I-cu-lis'ma	Gaul	Angouleme
I-gu'vi-um	Italy	Gubio
I-ler'da	Spain	Lerida
Ili'um	see Troy	
I-re-nop'o-lis	Babylonia	Bagdad
Is'sus	Cilicia	Aias
Jer'i-cho	Palestine	Jericho
Je-ru'sa-lem	Palestine	Jerusalem
Jez're-el	Palestine	Esdraelon
Jop'pa	Palestine	Jaffa
Lac-e-da'mon	see Sparta	
Lamp'sa-chus	Mysia	Lampsaki
La-od-i-ce'a	Phrygia	Eski-hissar
La-od-i-ce'a	Syria	Latakia
La-ris'sa	Thessaly	Larissa
La-top'o-lis	Ægypt	Asna
Leb-a-de'a	Bœotia	Liodias
Le-on-ti'ni	Sicily	Lentini
Lep'tis	Africa Proper	Lebida
Leuc'tra	Bœotia	Livadosta
Lil-y-ba'um	Sicily	Marsala
Lon-di'num	Britain	London
Lu'ca	Etruria	Lucca
Lu-cen'tum	Spain	Alicant
Lug-du'num	Gaul	Lyons
Lu-gu-val'li-um	Britain	Carlisle
Lu-te'ti-a	Gaul	Paris
Lyd'da	Palestine	Lod
Lys-i-ma'chi-a	Thrace	Hexamila

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

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<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Jerakli	Lys'tra	Lycaonia	
Portici	Mag'da-la	Palestine	
Castri	Ma-co-ra'ba	Arabia	Mecca
Ashmunein	Mag-ne'si-a	Thessaly	
Jesbon	Magnesia Mavandri	Lydia	Guzel-hisar
Bona	Magnesia Sipyllia	Lydia	Magnisa
Seville	Man-ti-ne'a	Arcadia	Trapolizza
Paterno	Man'tu-a	Italy	Mantua
Otranto	Mar-a-can'da	Sogdiana	Samarcand
Orjan	Mar'a-thon	Attica	Marathon
Cogni	Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis	Moesia	Marcenopoli
Angouleme	Ma-ri'a-ba	Arabia	Mareb
Gubio	Mar-o-ne'a	Thrace	Marogna
Lerida	Mas-sil'i-a	Gaul	Marseilles
	Me-di-o-la-num	Italy	Milan
Bagdad	Meg-a-lop'o-lis	Arcadia	Leontari
Aias	Meg'a-ra	Greece	Megara
Jericho	Mem'phis	Egypt	
Jerusalem	Mes-se'ne	Messenia	Maura-masia
Esdraelon	Mes-sa'na	Sicily	Messina
Jaffa	Me-thum'na	Lesbos	Molivo
	Mi-le'tus	Ionia	Milets
Lampsaki	Mos'cha	Arcadia	Mascot
Eski-hissar	Mun'da	Spain	Monda
Latakia	Mu'ti-na	Italy	Modena
Larissa	Myc'a-le	Ionia	
Asna	My-ce'næ	Argolis	
Liodias	My'læ	Sicily	Melazzo
Lentini	My-las'sa	Caria	Melisso
Lebida	Myt-i-le'ne	Lesbos	Castro
Livadosta	Nar'ni-a	Italy	Narni
Marsala	Nau'cra-tis	Egypt	near Faoua
London	Nau-pac'tus	Ætolia	Lepanto
Lucca	Nau'pli-a	Argolis	Napoli
Alicant	Naz'a-reth	Palestine	Nazareth
Lyons	Ne-ap'o-lis	Campania	Naples
Carlisle	Ne-me'a	Argolis	
Paris	Nice	Bithynia	Isnic
Lod	Ni-co-me'di-a	Bithynia	Is Nickmid
Hexamila	Ni-ce-pho'ri-um	Mesopotamia	Racca
	Nin'e-veh	Assyria	Nunia

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Nis'i-bis	Mesopotamia	Nisibin
No'la	Italy	Nola
No-men'tum	Italy	Lamentana
No-va'ri-a	Italy	Novara
Nu-man'ti-a	Spain near	Soria
O-des'sus	Mæsia	Varna
Œ'a	Africa Proper	Tripoli
Ol'bi-a	Sardinia	Terra Nuova
Ol-cin'i-um	Illyricum	Dulcigno
Olisipo or Olisipona	Lusitania	Lisbon
O-lym'pi-a	Elis	Langanico
On'o-ba	Spain	Moguer
Os'ti-a	Italy	Ostia
Pæs'tum	Italy	Pesti
Pal-my'ra	Syria	Palmyra
Pa-nor'mus	Sicily	Palermo
Pa-nor'mus	Epirus	Panormo
Pa'phos	Cyprus	Baffa
Par-æ-to'ni-um	Libya	Bareton
Pa-ris'i-i	Gaul	Paris
Par'ma	Italy	Parma
Pa-sar'ga-da	Persia	Pasa
Pa'ta-ra	Lycia	Patera
Pa-ta'vi-um	Italy	Padua
Par-then'o-pe	Campania	Naples
Pa'træ	Achaia	Patras
Pel'la	Macedonia	Jenitza
Pe-lu'si-um	Ægypt near	Tineh
Per'ga	Pamphylia	Kara-hissar
Per'ga-mus	Mysia	Pergamo
Per-sep'o-lis	Persia near	Estachar
Pe-ru'si-a	Etruria	Perugia
Pe'tra	Arabia	Krac
Phar'sa-lus	Thessaly	Farsa
Pha-se'lis	Pamphylia	Fionda
Phil-a-del'phi-a	Lydia	Alah-Shehr
Phi-lip'pi	Macedonia	
Phi-lip-pop'o-lis	Thrace	Filippopoli
Pho-cæ'a	Ionian	Focæa
Pi'sæ	Etruria	Pisa
Pis-to'ri-a	Etruria	Pistoya

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

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<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Nisibin	Pla-cent'i-a	Italy	Piacenza
Nola	Po'la	Istria	Pola
Lamentana	Po-ten'ti-a	Italy	Potenza
Novara	Præ-nes'te	Italy	Palestrina
Soria	Pru'sa	Bithynia	Bursa
Varna	Ptol-e-ma'is	Palestine	Acre
Tripoli	Ptol-e-ma'is	Libya	Tolometo
Terra Nuova	Pu-te'o-li	Italy	Pozzuolo
Dulcigno	Pyd'na	Macedonia	Chitro
Lisbon	Pylos	Messenia	Navarin
Langanico	Ra'ges, or Ra'ga	Media	Rai
Moguer	Ra'mah	Palestine	Rama
Ostia	Ra-ven'na	Italy	Ravenna
Pesti	Re-a'te	Italy	Rieti
Palmyra	Rhe-gi-um	Italy	Reggio
Palermo	Rhi-no-co-ru'sa	Egypt	El Arish
Panormo	Rome	Italy	Rome
Baffa	Rhu'tu-pi-æ	Britain	Richborough
Bareton	Sa-gun'tum	Spain	Morviedro
Paris	Sa'is	Ægypt	Sa
Parma	Sa'a-mis	Cyprus	Constanza
Pasa	Sa-la'pi-a	Italy	Salpe
Patera	Sa-ler'num	Italy	Salerno
Padua	Sal-man'ti-ca	Spain	Salamanca
Naples	Sa-lo'na	Illyricum	Salona
Patras	Sa-ma'ri-a	Palestine	Sebaste
Jenitza	Sa-mos'a-ta	Syria	Samisat
Tineh	Sa'r'dis	Lydia	Sart
Kara-hissar	Sa-rep'ta	Syria	Sarfend
Pergamo	Scod'ra	Illyricum	Scutari
Estachar	Scyl-a-ce'um	Italy	Squillace
Perugia	Se-gob'ri-ga	Spain	Segorbe
Krac	Se-gov'i-a	Spain	Segovia
Farsa	Sel-en'ci-a	Cilicia	Selefke
Fionda	Sel-en'ci-a	Syria	Kepse
Alah-Shehr	Sel-en'ci-a	Assyria	Bagdad
Filippopoli	Sep'h'o-ris	Palestine	Sephoury
Fochea	Ses'tos	Thrace	Zemenic
Pisa	Se'ni-a	Liburnia	Segna
Pistoya	She'chem or Sy'char	Palestine	Nablous

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Sic'y-on	Achaia	Basilica
Si'don	Phoenicia	Saida
Sin-gi-du'num	Mæsia	Belgrade
Si-no'pe	Pontus	Sinob
Sir-mi'um	Pannonia	Sirmich
Smyr'na	Ionia	Smyrna
Sol'y-ma	see Jerusalem	
Spar'ta or Lac-e- dæ'mon	Laconia	Paleo-Chori
Spo-le'ti-um	Italy	Spoletto
Sta-gi'ra	Macedonia	Stauros
Su'sa or Shu'shan	Persia	Tostar
Sy'e-ne	Ægypt	Syene
Syr'a-cuse	Sicily	Syracuse
Tad'mor	see Palmyra	Tarento
Ta-ren'tum	Italy	Tarragona
Tar'ra-co	Spain	Tarso
Tar'sus	Cilicia	Moklia
Te-ge'a	Arcadia	Dendera
Ten'ty-ra	Ægypt	Trieste
Ter-ge'ste	Italy	
Ter-ra-ci'na or Anx-ur	Italy	Terracina
Thap'sa-cus	Syria	El Deir
Thebes	Ægypt	Luxor
Thebes	Bœotia	Thiva
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca	Macedonia	Saloniki
Thy-a-ti'ra	Lydia	Akhisar
Ti-be'ri-as	Palestine	Tabaria
Ti'bur	Italy	Tivoli
Tig-ran-o-cer'ta	Armenia	Sered
Tin'gis	Mauritania	Tangiers
To-le'tum	Spain	Toledo
To-ro'ne	Macedonia	Toron
Tra-pe'zus	Pontus	Trebisond
Tri-den'tum	Italy	Trent
Trœ-ze'nè	Argolis	Damala
Troy, or Ilium	Troas	
Tos-cu-lum	Italy	Frascati
Tyre	Phœnicia	Syr

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

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<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Asculum	Ve-na'frum	Italy	Venafro
Verulanum	Ve-nu'si-a	Italy	Venosa
Verona	Ver-cel-læ	Italy	Vercelli
Verona	Ve-ro'na	Italy	Verona
Vicenza	Vi-cen'ti-a	Italy	Vicenza
Vienne	Vi-en'na	Gaul	Vienne
Vienna	Vin-deb'o-na	Pannonia	Vienna
Volterra	Vo-la-ter'ræ	Etruria	Volterra
Volsena	Vol-sin'i-um	Etruria	Bolsena
Urfah	Ur	Chaldea	Ourfa
Boo Shatter	U'ti-ca	Afr'ca	
Zainah	Za'ma	Nuaidia	
Zeleh	Ze'la	Pontus	
Zegma	Zeug'ma	Mesopotamia	
San	Zo'an	Ægypt	

Tarento  
Tarragona  
Tarso  
Moklia  
Dendera  
Trieste

Terracina

El Deir  
Luxor  
Thiva  
Saloniki  
Akhisar  
Tabaria  
Tivoli  
Sered  
Tangiers  
Toledo  
Toron  
Trebisond  
Trent  
Damala

Frascati  
Sur

## RIVERS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
A'bus	Humber	Ar'rar	Saone
Ach-e-lo'us	Aspro-Potamo	Ar'a-rus	Siret
Addu-a	Adda	Ar'nus	Arno
A-do nis	Ibrahim Bassa	As'pa-pus	Abawi
A-gri-a'nes	Ergene	As-tra'us	Vistriza
A-lau'nus	Tweed	A'tax	Aude
Al'bis	Elbe	Ath'e-sis	Adige
Alex	Alece	A-tu'rus	Adour
Al'phe'us	Alfeo	Au'fi-dus	Ofanto
A-lon'ta	Terki	Ax'i-us	Vardar
A-mar'dus	Kezil	Bac'trus	Dehasp
A-mi'sus	Enns	Bæ'tis	Guadalquivir
Anas	Guadiana	Bo-din'cus	Po
Ani-o	Teverone	Bo-rys'the-nes	{ Dnieper &
Ag'n'sus	Enns		{ Prypiec
A-pid'a-nus	Apidano	Bag'ra-da	Mejerdah

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
	Germaisti	I-be'rus	Ebro
-y-cad'nus	Kelikdoni	Jo-ma-nes	Jumnah
-a-ram-bu-cis	Dwina	Jor'dan	Jordan
Cays'ter	Mindescare	Iris	Jekil-ermak
Cho-as'pes	Choasp	Is'a-ra	Isere and Oise
Chro'nus	Pregel	Is'ter	Danube
Cl'a'nis	Chiana	Li'cus	Lech
Cy-rus	Kur	Li'ger	Loire
Da'ix	Ural	Li'ris	Garigliano
Da-nu'bi-us	Danube	Ly'cus	Tosanolu
Dar'a-dus	Senegal	Ly'cus	Nahr-el-Kelb
De'las	Diala	Mæ-an'der	Meinder
Dra'vus	Drave	Mar'gus	{ Morava and Margab
Dri'lo	Drino	Mar'i-sus	Maros
Dri-nus	Drin	Ma-tro'na	Marne
Dru-en'ti-a	Durance	Me-do'a-cus	Brenta
Dru-na	Drome	Me-tau'rus	Metauro
Du'bis	Doubs	Min'ci-us	Mincio
Du-ra'ni-us	Dordogne	Min'i-us	Minho
Du'ri-a	Doria	Mœ'nus	Maine
Du'ri-us	Duero	Mon'da	Mondego
E-leu'the-rus	Nahar el Berd	Mo'sa	Meuse
E-rid'a-nus	Po	Mo-sel'la	Moselle
Et-y-man'der	Heermund	Myg-do'ni-us	Hermas
Eu-læ'us or	{ Karasu	Nar	Nera
U'la-i		Na'ro	Narenza
Eu-phra'tes	Euphrates	Na'va	Nahe
Eu-ro'tas	Basili	Ni'cer	Neckar
E-ve'nus	Fidari	Ni'ger	Ni-ger
Ga-run'na	Garonne	Nile	Nile
Glo'ta	Clyde	CE'nus	Inn
Gra-ni'cus	Ousvula	CE'scus	Esker
Ha-li-ac'mon	Jenicoro	Ol'i-us	Oglio
Ha'lys	Kizilermak	O-ron'tes	Orontes
He'brus	Mariza	Ox'us	Jihon
Her'mus	Sarabat	Pac-to'lus	
Hy-das'pes	Behat	Pa'dus	Po
Hyp'a-nis or	{ Bog	Pe'ne-us	Peneo
Bo-gus		Pha'sis	Rione
Jax-ar'tes	Sir		

## RIVERS.

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<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Ebro	Pla'vis	Piave	Ta'gus	Tajo
Jumnah	Porata or	} Pruth	Tan'a-is	Don
Jordan	Poretus		Tan'a-rus	Tanaro
Jekil-ermak	Pyr'a-mus	Geihoun	Tar'nis	Tara
Isere and Oise	Rha	Volga	Ta'rus	Taro
Danube	Rhe'nus	Rhine	Ther-mo'don	Termeh
Lech	Rhe'nus	Rheno	Ti'ber	Tiber
Loire	Rhod'a-nus	Rhone	Ti-bis'cus	Teisse
Garigliano	Ru'bi-con	Pisatello	Ti-ci'nus	Tesino
Tosanolu	Rubo	Niemen	Ti'gris	Tigris
Nahr-el-Kelb	Sa-br'na	Severn	Ti'na	Tine
Meinder	Sa'grus	Sangro	Ti-ma'vus	Timavo
{ Morava and	Sam'a-ra	Somme	Tre'bi-a	Trebia
	Sa-vus	Save	Tru-en'tus	Tronto
Margab	Scal'dis	Scheldt	Tu-run'tus	Dwina
Maros	Se'nus	Shannon	Ty'ras	Dniester
Marne	Seq'ua-na	Seine	U'la-i	Karasu
Brenta	Sic'o-ris	Segra	Va'rus	Var
Metauro	So'nus	Soane	Ve'h'nus	Velino
Mincio	Son'ti-us	Lisonzo	Vi-a-drus	Oder
Minho	Sta'chir	Gambia	Vis'tu-la	Vistula
Maine	Stry'mon	Strimon	Vi-sur'gis	Weser
Mondego	Tam'c-sis	Thames	Vul-tur'us	Volturmo

## ISLANDS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
E-gu'sa	Linosa	Ca-lym'na	Calmina
E-na'ri-a	Ischia	Ca-pra'ri-a	Gomera
E-o'li-an Isls.	Lipari Isls.	Ca'pre-æ	Capri
A-mor'gos	Amorgo	Car'pa-thus	Scarpanto
Ar'a-dus	Larek	Ceph-a-le'ni-a	Cefalonia
An'a-phe	Namphio	Ce'os	Zia
An dros	Andro	Chi'os	Scio
As-ty-pa-læ'a	Stanpalia	Ci-mo'lus	Argentiera
Bal-c-a'nes	{ Majorca	Cis'sa	Pago
	{ Minorca	Cor-cy'ra	Corfu
	{ Ivica	Cor-cy'ra	Curzola



## ISLANDS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Cor'si-ca	Corsica	Mo-ni-bi-a	Man
Crete	Candia	Myc'o-ne	Myconi
Crep'sa	Cherso	Nax'os	Naxia
Cy'prus	Cyprus	Ni-sy'rus	Nisari
Cyth'nos	Thermia	O-li'a-ros	Anti-Paros
Cy-the'ra	Cerigo	Pa'ros	Paros
Cos	Stanchio	Pat'mos	Patino
De los	Delos	Pha'ros	Lesina
Eu'u-sus	Ivica	Pho-le-gan'-dros	Policandro
Eu-bœ'a	Negropont	Rhodes	Rhodes
Fortunate Isles	Canaries	Sar-din'i-a	Sardinia
Hes-per'i-des	Bissagos	Sa'mos	Samos
Hi-ber'ni-a	Ireland	Sa-mo-thra'ce	Samothraki
Hi'e-ra	Volcano	Scy'ros	Syra
Hi'e-ra	Stratti	Se-ri'phus	Serpho
I-ca'ri-a	Nicaria	Sic'i-ly	Sicily
Im'bros	Imbro	Si-ci'us	Sikino
Il'va	Elba	Siph'nos	Siphanto
Ios	Nio	Stæch'a-des	Hieres
Ith'a-ca	Teaki	Stroph'a-des	Strivali
Lem'nos	Stalimene	Ten'e-dos	Tenedos
Les'bos	Metelin	Te'nos	Tino
Lip'a-ra	Lipari	Tha'sos	Thaso
Leu-ca'di-a	St. Maura	The'ra	Santorin
Mel'i-te	Malta	Thu'le	Shetland Isles
Mel'i-te	Meleda	Vec'tis	Isle of Wight
Me'los	Milo	Za-cyn'thus	Zante
Mo'na	Anglesea		

## LAKES.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Ar-sis'sa	Van	Fu-ci'us	Celano
As-phal-ti'tes	or Dead Sea	La'ri-us	Como
A-ver'us	Averno	Le'man	Geneva
Bo-na'cus	Garda	Thras-y-me'us	Perugia
Brig-an-ti'us	Constanco	Ti-be'ri-as	Tabaria
Ce-re'si-us	Lugano	Ver-ba'us	Maggiora
Co'pi-as	Limne		

Modern.

Man  
Myconi  
Naxia  
Nisari  
(Anti-Paros  
Paros  
Patino  
Lesina

Policandro

Rhodes

Sardinia

Samos

Samothraki

Syra

Serpho

Sicily

Sikino

Siphanto

Hieres

Strivali

Tenedos

Tino

Thaso

Santorin

Shetland Isles

Isle of Wight

Zante

## SEAS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Ægean Sea	Archipelago	Ionian Sea	South part of the Gulf of Venice
Aquitanian Ocean	Bay of Biscay	Mediterranean	Mediterranean
Atlantic do.	Atlantic	Palus Mæotis	Sea of Azoph
Caspian	Caspian	Propontis	Marmora
Euxine	Black Sea	Tuscan or Tyrrhene Sea.	Part of the Mediterranean
German Ocean	German Ocean		
Hyperborean Ocean	Frozen Ocean		
Hibernian Sea	Irish Sea		

## GULFS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Arabic Sinus	Red Sea	Gangeticus	Bay of Bengal
Adriaticus Do.	Gulf of Venice	Do.	Do.
Argolicus Do.	Gulf of Napoli	Ligusticus Do.	Do. Genoa
Codanus Do.	Baltic Sea	Persicus Do.	Persian Gulf
Corinthiacus Do.	Gulf of Lepanto	Saronicus Do.	Gulf of Engia
Gallicus Do.	Do. Lyons	Tarenticus Do.	Do. Tarento
		Thermaicus Do.	Do. Contessa

## STRAITS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Gallic Strait	Straits of Dover	Sicilian Strait	Do. Messina
Strait of Hercules	Straits of Gibraltar	Hellespont	Dardanelles
Fossa, or Taphros	Do. Bonifacio	Thracian Bosphorus	Straits of Constantinople
		Cimmerian Bosphorus	Do. Caffa

## QUESTIONS

### ON THE MODERN MAPS.

#### MAP OF THE WORLD.

- 1 Which are the two largest quarters of the globe?
- 2 Which is the smallest?
- 3 Which contains the most land, the Eastern or Western Hemisphere?
- 4 On which side of the Equator is there the most land, northern or southern?
- 5 What quarters of the globe are crossed by the Equator?
- 6 What quarters and islands are crossed by the tropic of Capricorn?
- 7 What countries are crossed by the tropic of Cancer?
- 8 What large islands does the Equator intersect?
- 9 How is America bounded?
- 10 How is Africa bounded?
- 11 How is Europe bounded?
- 12 How is Asia bounded?
- 13 How is the Atlantic Ocean situated? 14 The Arctic Ocean?
- 15 How the Pacific Ocean? 16 The Indian Ocean?
- 17 What parts of the globe are included in the torrid zone?
- 18 What parts in the northern temperate zone?
- 19 What parts in the northern frigid zone?
- 20 What parts in the southern temperate zone?
- 21 Is there any land in the southern frigid zone?
- 22 What countries on the globe lie between 10 and 20 degrees N. Lat.?
- 23 What countries between 20 and 30 N. ? 24 Between 30 and 40?

# QUESTIONS

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- 25 Between 40 and 50 ? 26 Between 50 and 60
- 27 What countries north of 60 ?
- 28 What sea lies between Europe and Africa
- 29 What sea between Africa and Asia ?
- 30 What seas between Europe and Asia ?
- 31 What part of Europe approaches nearest to Africa
- 32 What strait connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic ?
- 33 To what the two continents approach nearest to
- 34 What separates America from Asia ?
- 35 What is the most northerly, Hudson's Bay or Baffin's Bay
- 36 What straits connect them with the Atlantic ?
- 37 How is Greenland situated ?
- 38 What is the southern Cape of Greenland ?
- 39 What islands are there in the Arctic Ocean ?
- 40 Which is most southerly Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope ?
- 41 What are the 5 largest islands south and southeast of Asia ?
- 42 Which way is New Holland from the southern part of Africa ?
- 43 Where is Madagascar ? 44 Where is St. Helena ?
- 45 Which way is Amsterdam island from the Cape of Good Hope ?
- 46 What is the latitude of Kerguelen's Land ?
- 47 What is the latitude and longitude of New Zealand ?
- 48 What strait separates the two islands of New Zealand ?
- 49 Which way from New Zealand are New Caledonia and the New Hebrides ?
- 50 Which are most easterly the Friendly islands or the Society islands ?
- 51 Which way from Otaheite is Pitcairn's island ?
- 52 On which side of the Equator are the Marquesas ?
- 53 Which way from Mexico are the Sandwich islands ?
- 54 What is the latitude of Owhyee ?
- 55 The latitude of St. Domingo ?
- 56 What islands are south of Behring's straits ?
- 57 Where are the Gallipagos ? the Azores ? Cape Verde islands ?
- 58 Which way from Cape Horn is the island of Georgia ?

## QUESTIONS

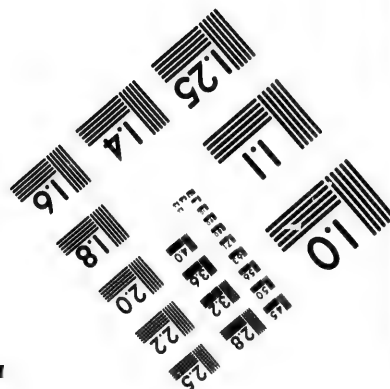
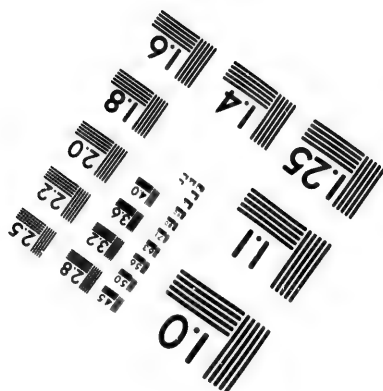
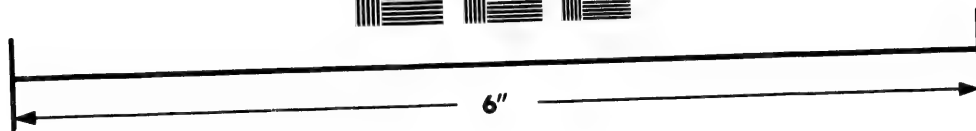
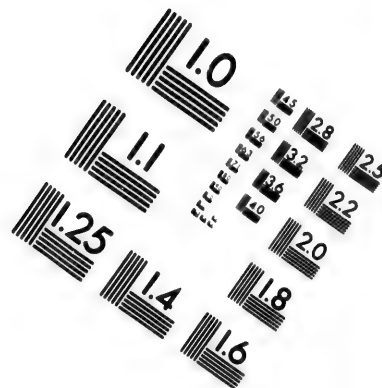
- 59 Where is Sandwich Land?
- 60 What Oceans are passed over in sailing from Boston to Calcutta?
- 61 What Ocean and Seas are passed over in sailing from the United States to Constantinople?
- 62 What Ocean and Seas are passed over in sailing from the United States to St. Petersburg?
- 63 How would one sail from New York to California?
- 64 Which is farthest north Quebec or London?
- 65 Which is farthest north Philadelphia or Rome?
- 66 Which way is Quito from New York?
- 67 What is the longitude of the most westerly part of North America?
- 68 What is the most easterly cape of South America?
- 69 What is the most easterly cape of Africa?
- 70 What gulf lies south of North America?
- 71 What sea lies north of South America?

## MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

- 1 What ocean is east, and what west of North America?
- 2 Which is most westerly Baffin's or Hudson's Bay?
- 3 With what Ocean do these bays communicate?
- 4 Where is James's Bay? Where the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
- 5 Where is the Caribbean Sea?
- 6 Where is the Gulf of Mexico? the Gulf of California?
- 7 What great lakes are there in North America?
8. Where is Lake Winnipeg? What rivers flow from it into Hudson's Bay?
- 9 What other rivers flow into Hudson's Bay?
- 10 In what latitude is Slave Lake?
- 11 What large river flows into the Frozen Ocean?
- 12 Where is Columbia river? In what latitude? What rivers flow into Columbia river?
- 13 Where does the Colorado empty?
- 14 Where does the del Norte rise? Into what does it flow?
- 15 Where are the Rocky Mountains?
- 16 What separates Greenland from Labrador?

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# QUESTIONS.

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- 17 Where is Cape Farewell?
- 18 In what part of North America is Labrador?
- 19 Where is Newfoundland? By what strait is it separated from Labrador?
- 20 In what direction is the great bank from Newfoundland?
- 21 In what part of Newfoundland is St. John's?
- 22 What islands are there in the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
- 23 Between what is Cape Breton situated?
- 24 Is Nova Scotia an island or a peninsula?
- 25 In what direction is it from Boston?
- 26 How is New Brunswick situated with regard to Nova Scotia?
- 27 How is it situated with regard to Maine?
- 28 On which side of Nova Scotia is Halifax?
- 29 How is the Bay of Fundy situated?
- 30 Where is Alaska? What is its longitude?
- 31 Which is most westerly, Cook's Inlet, or Prince William's Sound?
- 32 What is the latitude of Mount St. Elias?
- 33 What is the latitude of Quadra and Vancouver's island?
- 34 Which is most northerly, Nootka or Queen Charlotte's Sound?
- 35 How is Mexico or New Spain bounded?
- 36 In what latitude is the city of Mexico? How situated?
- 37 Which way from Mexico are Queretaro and Guadalupe?
- 38 Which way is Vera Cruz? how situated?
- 39 Which way Oaxaca and Zacatecas?
- 40 Which way Acapulco? and on what situated?
- 41 In what part of Mexico is St. Fe? on what river?
- 42 In what part of Mexico is Texas?
- 43 In what part is Yucatan? 44 Where is Campeachy?
- 45 Where is the Bay of Teocoantapac?
- 46 How is Guatemala bounded?
- 47 What bay lies on the north side of Guatemala?
- 48 In what part is Lake Nicaragua?
- 49 How is the city of Guatemala situated?
- 50 Which way from it is Chiapa? and Leon?
- 51 What is the most easterly province of Guatemala?
- 52 What the most southerly?

- 53 Which way from Cape Hatteras are the Bermuda islands?
- 54 What is the most southerly cape of Florida?
- 55 In what direction from this cape are the Bahamas?
- 56 What great island lies south of Florida?
- 57 In what part of Cuba is Havannah?
- 58 Which way from Cuba is St. Domingo?
- 59 Which way from St. Domingo is Jamaica? and Porto Rico?
- 60 On which side of Jamaica is Kingston?
- 61 Where are the Caribbean islands? Which are the largest of them?
- 62 What islands are between Porto Rico and the Caribbean islands?
- 63 Which is most northerly Guadeloupe or Barbadoes?
- 64 How is Trinidad situated? in what latitude?
- 65 How are the United States bounded?
- 66 Between what degrees of longitude do they lie?

## MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

- 1 How is South America bounded?
- 2 What islands are near the north coast?
- 3 Where are the Falkland islands?
- 4 Where is Terra del Fuego?
- 5 What strait separates Terra del Fuego from the main land?
- 6 Where is Chiloe? 7 Where Juan Fernandez?
- 8 What are the N. E. S. and W. capes of S. America?
- 9 In what latitude is Cape Horn?
- 10 Into what sea does the Magdalena river flow?
- 11 In what latitude does the Orinoco empty?
- 12 What is the general course of the Amazon?
- 13 What is the latitude of its mouth?
- 14 What are the principal rivers that flow into it?
- 15 In what latitude is the mouth of the La Plata?
- 16 Where is Lake Maracaybo?
- 17 Where Lake Parima? 18 Where Lake Titicaca?
- 19 Through what part of South America do the Andes extend?

# QUESTIONS.

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- 20 How is New Grenada bounded? In what part of South America?
- 21 How is Venezuela bounded?
- 22 How is Guiana bounded? 23 How is Brazil bounded?
- 24 How is Buenos Ayres bounded?
- 25 How is Chili bounded? 26 How is Peru bounded?
- 27 In what part of South America is Amazonia?
- 28 In what part is Patagonia?
- 29 In what part of New Grenada is St. Fé de Bogota?
- 30 In what direction from St. Fé de Bogota is Popayan?
- 31 On which side of the Equator is Quito?
- 32 How is Guayaquil situated?
- 33 In what part of New Grenada is Carthagena?
- 34 In what direction from Carthagena is St. Martha?
- 35 Where are the bay and town of Panama?
- 36 How is Porto Bello situated?
- 37 Which way from Quito is Chimborazo?
- 38 In what part of Venezuela is Caraccas?
- 39 In what direction from Caraccas is Maracaybo?
- 40 On what river is St. Thomas or St. Thome situated?
- 41 In what part of Guiana is Paramaribo?
- 42 In what direction from Paramaribo is Cayenne?
- 43 In what part of Brazil is Rio Janeiro? and in what latitude?
- 44 How many degrees farther north is St. Salvador?
- 45 Which is most northerly, Pernambuco or Paraiba?
- 46 In what part of Brazil are Maranham and Para?
- 47 On which side of the La Plata is Buenos Ayres?
- 48 On which side is Monte Video?
- 49 In what direction from Buenos Ayres is Cordova?
- 50 How is Assumption situated?
- 51 In what latitude is Potosi?
- 52 In what direction from Potosi is La Plata?
- 53 In what part of Chili is St. Jago?
- 54 How is Valparaiso situated?
- 55 In what part of Chili is Valdivia? In what Copiapo?
- 56 Which way from Valparaiso is Concepcion?
- 57 In what part of Peru is Lima?
- 58 Which way from Lima is Truxillo?
- 59 Which way are Guamanga and Cuzco?
- 60 In what part of Peru is Arica?
- 61 How is Arequipa situated?

## MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

- 1 Between what parallels of latitude do the United States lie?
- 2 What are the 5 great lakes in the northern part of the United States?
- 3 Which is the largest of them?
- 4 Which is the smallest?
- 5 Which lies wholly within the United States?
- 6 Which the most westerly? 7 Which the most easterly? 8 Which the most southerly?
- 9 Between which are the falls of Niagara?
- 10 What river forms the outlet of these lakes to the ocean?
- 11 What lake lies between Vermont and New York?
- 12 Where is Lake St. Clair? 13 Where St. Mary's falls?
- 14 What are the principal rivers that flow into the Atlantic?
- 15 What are the largest that flow into the Gulf of Mexico?
- 16 What large rivers flow into the Mississippi on the eastern side? 17 What on the western side?
- 18 What are the principal rivers that flow into the Missouri?
- 19 What two rivers uniting form the Ohio?
- 20 What large rivers flow into the Ohio?
- 21 What capes are north and south of Massachusetts bay?
- 22 What are the capes at the mouth of Delaware bay?
- 23 What capes at the mouth of Chesapeake bay?
- 24 Where are Capes Hatteras and Lookout?
- 25 Which of them is most northerly?
- 26 Which is most northerly Albemarle or Pamlico sound?
- 27 Between what states is Delaware bay?
- 28 How is Chesapeake bay situated?
- 29 What towns are situated on Connecticut river?
- 30 What towns are situated on the Hudson?
- 31 What towns on the Delaware? 32 The Susquehanna? 33 The Potomac? 34 James river? 35 The Ohio? 36 The Mississippi?
- 37 What states border on the Atlantic?

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# QUESTIONS.

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- 58 What states border on the Gulf of Mexico?
- 59 What states are bounded by the Mississippi?
- 40 What states are bounded by the Ohio?
- 41 What states border on the great lakes?
- 12 What states are intersected by the 40th parallel of N lat.?
- 43 What states are situated N. of the 40th parallel?
- 44 What states are situated S. of the 40th parallel?
- 45 What states are intersected by the meridian of Washington?
- 46 What states lie east lon. from Washington?
- 47 What states are W. lon. from Washington?
- 48 How is Maine bounded? 62 Georgia bounded?
- 49 N. Hampshire bounded? 63 Ohio bounded?
- 50 Vermont bounded? 64 Indiana bounded?
- 51 Massachusetts bounded? 65 Illinois bounded?
- 52 Rhode Island bounded? 66 Michigan Ter. bounded?
- 53 Connecticut bounded? 67 N. W. Ter. bounded?
- 54 New York bounded? 68 Kentucky bounded?
- 55 New Jersey bounded? 69 Tennessee bounded?
- 56 Pennsylvania bounded? 70 Alabama bounded?
- 57 Delaware bounded? 71 Mississippi bounded?
- 58 Maryland bounded? 72 Louisiana bounded?
- 59 Virginia bounded? 73 Arkansas Ter. bounded?
- 60 N. Carolina bounded? 74 Missouri bounded?
- 61 S. Carolina bounded?
- 75 What states lie west of the Alleghany mountains?
- 76 Which are the largest states in point of territory?
- 77 Which are the smallest?
- 78 Which extends farthest north, Maine or the N. West Territory?
- 79 What are the principal rivers of Maine?
- 80 What is their general course?
- 81 In what part of Maine is Katahdin mountain?
- 82 In what part is Portland situated?
- 83 Which way from Boston is Portland?
- 84 What towns are situated on the Kennebec?
- 85 What towns on Penobscot river and bay?
- 86 How is Eastport situated? 87 Machias? 88 Castine?
- 89 Belfast? 90 Wiscasset? 91 Bath? 92 Brunswick? 93 Saco?

- 94 Which way is Boston from Washington city ?  
 95 Which way from Washington is New York ? 96 Which way Charleston, S. C. ? 97 New Orleans ? 98 St. Louis ? 99 Richmond ? 100 Pittsburg ? 101 Albany ? 102 Norfolk ? 103 Baltimore ?  
 104 What river separates N. Hampshire from Vermont ?  
 105 Through what part of the state does the Merrimack flow ?  
 106 What river forms a part of the eastern boundary ?  
 107 How is Portsmouth situated ?  
 108 How is Concord situated ? 109 Amherst ? 110 Exeter ? 111 Keene ?  
 112 What towns in N. Hampshire on the Connecticut  
 113 Which way is Concord from Boston ?  
 114 Where are the White mountains ?  
 115 Which extends farthest north, N. Hampshire or Vermont ?  
 116 What rivers in Vermont flow into Lake Champlain ?  
 117 What mountains in Vermont ?  
 118 How is Montpelier situated ? 119 Burlington ? 120 Windsor ? 121 St. Albans ? 122 Brattleboro ? 123 Bennington ?  
 124 How is Boston situated ? 125 Newburyport ? 126 Springfield ? 127 New Bedford ? 128 Pittsfield ?  
 129 Which way from Boston is Salem ? 130 Plymouth ? 131 Northampton ? 132 Nantucket ? 133 Worcester ?  
 134 How is Providence situated ? 135 Newport ? 136 Bristol ?  
 137 Which way from Boston to Providence ?  
 138 Where is Block Island ?  
 139 How is Hartford situated ? 140 New Haven ? 141 New London ? 142 Middletown ? 143 Norwich ? 144 Fairfield ?  
 145 How is Long Island situated ?  
 146 What separates it from Connecticut ?  
 147 In what part of Long Island is Sag Harbour ?  
 148 To what state does Long Island belong ?  
 149 What lakes are situated on the northern boundary of New York ?  
 150 What on the eastern ?

# QUESTIONS.

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- 151 What rivers empty into Lake Ontario ?
- 152 In what part of the state is Hudson river ?
- 153 What is its principal branch ?
- 154 How is the city of New York situated ? How Albany ?
- 155 How Utica ? Sacket's Harbour ? 156 Plattsburg ?
- 157 Ogdensburg ? 158 Ticonderoga ? 159 Troy ?
- 160 What towns are on the road from Albany to Buffalo ?
- 161 What is the southern point of New Jersey ?
- 162 What river and bay are on the western side of New Jersey ?
- 163 How is Trenton situated ? 164 Bordentown ?
- 165 What towns lie between New York and Trenton ?
- 166 What are the branches of the Delaware river in Pennsylvania ?
- 167 How is Philadelphia situated ? 168 Lancaster ? 169 Harrisburg ?
- 170 Where do the branches of the Susquehanna meet ?
- 171 What towns are situated on the Susquehanna ?
- 172 What rivers unite to form the Ohio ?
- 173 What is the name of the town at their junction ?
- 174 What lake touches Pennsylvania on the northwest ?
- 175 In what part of Delaware is Wilmington ?
- 176 How are Newcastle and Dover situated ?
- 177 Where does the Susquehanna river empty ?
- 178 Through what states does Chesapeake bay pass ?
- 179 How is Baltimore situated ? How Fredericktown ?
- 180 How Annapolis ? Hagerstown ? Cumberland ?
- 181 What forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia ?
- 182 How is the District of Columbia situated ?
- 183 What places lie in this district ?
- 184 Where does the Potomac empty ?
- 185 What other rivers empty into the Chesapeake ?
- 186 What rivers are there in the western part of Virginia ?
- 187 How is Norfolk situated ? 188 How Winchester ?
- 189 On what river are Richmond and Lynchburg ? 190 Petersburg ? 191 York ? 192 Fredericksburg ?
- 193 What rivers empty into Albemarle Sound ? 194 Into Pamlico Sound ?
- 195 On what river are Wilmington and Fayetteville situated ? 196 How Newbern ? 197 Raleigh ? 198 Salisbury ? 199 Edenton ? 200 Salem ?



- 201 What rivers are in S. Carolina  
 202 How is Charleston situated? 203 Beaufort? 204 Georgetown?  
 205 On what river is Columbia? 206 Camden?  
 207 What is the northeastern boundary of Georgia?  
 208 What are the principal towns on the Savannah river?  
 209 How is Milledgeville situated? 210 Washington?  
 211 Athens? 212 Darien? 213 Sparta?  
 214 Where does the Ogechee empty?  
 215 What are the branches of the Altamaha?  
 216 What river separates Georgia from Alabama?  
 217 What is the principal river in Alabama?  
 218 Where does it empty? What are its branches?  
 219 What river lies in the north part of Alabama?  
 220 How is Cahawba situated? 221 How Mobile? Blakeley?  
 222 St. Stephens? 223 Huntsville?  
 224 Where do Yazoo and Black rivers empty, and in what state?  
 225 Where does Pearl river empty itself? 226 Where Pascagoula?  
 227 How is Natches situated? 228 Washington? 229 Port Gibson? 230 Monticello?  
 231 What river forms part of the western boundary of Louisiana?  
 232 How is New Orleans situated? 233 Madisonville?  
 234 On what river is Natchitoches? 235 Opelousas?  
 236 Where is Lake Pontchartrain?  
 237 What river forms part of the southern boundary of Arkansas Territory?  
 238 On what river is Nashville situated?  
 239 Where does Cumberland river empty?  
 240 How is Knoxville situated? How from Nashville?  
 241 Where does the Tennessee empty? 242 What are its branches?  
 243 What is the situation of Murfreesboro'? Columbia?  
 244 How is Kentucky bounded on the north?  
 245 What rivers empty into the Ohio in Kentucky?  
 246 What is the situation of Lexington? 247 Frankfort?  
 248 Louisville? 249 Bairdstown? 250 Maysville?  
 251 Danville? 252 Russellville?  
 253 What rivers in Ohio empty into the Ohio? 254 What into Lake Erie?

QUESTIONS.

289

203 Beaufort? 204  
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y of Georgia?  
the Savannah river?  
210 Washington?  
213 Sparta?  
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m Alabama?  
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of Alabama?  
How Mobile? Blake-  
3 Huntsville?  
s empty, and in what  
itself? 226 Where  
Washington? 229  
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western boundary of  
233 Madisonville?  
235 Opelousas?  
southern boundary of  
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ow from Nashville?  
empty? 242 What are  
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io in Kentucky?  
gton? 247 Frankfort?  
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o the Ohio? 254 What

- 255 What towns in the state are on the river Ohio?  
256 What is the situation of Columbus? 257 Cincinnati?  
258 Athens? 259 Chillicothe? 260 Zanesville?  
261 Dayton? 262 Cleveland?  
263 What are the rivers of Indiana?  
264 What lake bounds Indiana on the N.? 265 What river  
on the S.?  
266 How is Corydon situated? 267 Vincennes?  
268 Vevay? 269 Clarksville? 270 Princeton?  
271 What rivers are in Illinois? 272 Where do they  
empty?  
273 Where is Lake Piora?  
274 How is Kaskaskia situated? 275 Cahokia?  
276 Shawneetown? 277 Edwardsville? 278 Carmi?  
279 By what lakes is Michigan surrounded?  
280 How is Lake St. Clair situated?  
281 How is Detroit situated? 282 How Michilimackinac?  
283 What are the rivers of the North West Territory?  
284 What is the eastern boundary of Missouri Territory?  
285 What rivers in this territory empty into the Mississippi?  
286 What are the branches of the Missouri?  
287 Which is the most westerly, the Osage, Kansas, or  
La Platte?  
288 What is the latitude and longitude of Fort Mandan?  
289 How many degrees west of Fort Mandan is the mouth  
of the Yellow Stone?  
290 How is St. Louis situated? 291 St. Charles? 292  
St. Genevieve?  
293 How is Arkansaw bounded on the east? 294 On the  
South?  
295 What large river passes through it?  
296 What countries lie north of the great lakes?  
297 What river separates Upper and Lower Canada?  
298 Where is Nepissing Lake? 299 Where Lake Simcoe?  
300 Where does the river Ouse empty? 301 Where the  
Thames?  
302 How is York situated? 303 Kingston?  
304 What towns in Upper Canada lie between Lakes On-  
tario and Erie?  
305 Where does St. Maurice river empty? 306 Where  
the Seguenai?

- 307 How is Quebec situated to 308 Montreal? 309 Three Rivers?  
 310 Which way is Montreal from Quebec?  
 311 Which way is Quebec from Boston?  
 312 In what part of Florida is Pensacola?  
 313 Which way from Pensacola is St. Marks?  
 314 Where is Apalachee bay?  
 315 How is St. Augustine situated?  
 316 Which way from St. Augustine is Amelia Island?

## MAP OF EUROPE.

- 1 What seas lie between Europe and Asia?  
 2 Which side of Europe is the Mediterranean?  
 3 Between what countries is the Gulf of Venice?  
 4 Where is the Bay of Biscay?  
 5 How is the British Channel situated?  
 6 Where the North Sea?  
 7 What connects the North Sea with the Baltic?  
 8 What country lies S., what E., and what W. of the Baltic?  
 9 What is the eastern, and what the northern Gulf of the Baltic?  
 10 Where is the White Sea?  
 11 What rivers flow into the White Sea?  
 12 What river flows into the Sea of Azoph?  
 13 What rivers flow into the Black Sea?  
 14 The Caspian Sea?  
 15 What rivers in Spain flow into the Mediterranean?  
 16 What rivers of Spain flow into the Atlantic?  
 17 What rivers flow into the Bay of Biscay? The British Channel? 18 The North Sea? 19 The Baltic?  
 20 What are the six largest islands in the Mediterranean?  
 21 Which is the most easterly of these islands?  
 22 How is Sicily situated? 23 Candia? 24 Corsica?  
 25 Where is Elba? 26 Malta? 27 Cerigo?  
 28 What islands are near the coast of Spain?  
 29 What islands are there in the Archipelago?  
 30 What islands lie NW. of Morea?  
 31 Which way is Iceland from Scotland?

# QUESTIONS

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- 32 What islands lie N. of Scotland? What W.?
- 33 What islands are there in the Baltic?
- 34 What mountains between Norway and Sweden?
- 35 What mountains on the northeast of Europe?
- 36 Where are the Carpathian mountains?
- 37 Where are the Alps? 38 The Pyrenees? 39 The Apennines?
- 40 What parts of Europe lie S. of the parallel of 40 N. Lat.?
- 41 What countries lie chiefly between 40 and 50 N. Lat.?
- 42 What countries between 50 and 60 N. Lat.?
- 43 What countries between 60 and 70?
- 44 In what part of Europe are Spain and Portugal?
- 45 In what part is Russia? 46 Turkey? 47 Germany?
- 48 Sweden? 49 France? 50 Italy? 51 England?
- 52 Austria?

How are the following countries bounded?

- |                   |                 |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 53 Norway?        | 59 Scotland?    | 64 Switzerland? |
| 54 Sweden?        | 60 England?     | 65 Spain?       |
| 55 Russia?        | 61 Ireland?     | 66 Portugal?    |
| 56 Denmark?       | 62 Netherlands? | 67 Italy?       |
| 57 Pruss. Domin.? | 63 France?      | 68 Turkey?      |
| 58 Austr. Domin.? |                 |                 |

How are the following cities situated?

- |               |            |                    |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| 69 London?    | 75 Lisbon? | 81 Munich?         |
| 70 Dublin?    | 76 Berne?  | 82 Constantinople? |
| 71 Edinburgh? | 77 Turin?  | 83 Berlin?         |
| 72 Amsterdam? | 78 Rome?   | 84 Stockholm?      |
| 73 Paris?     | 79 Naples? | 85 St. Petersburg? |
| 74 Madrid?    | 80 Vienna? | 86 Moscow?         |

- 87 Which way is Paris from London?
- 88 Which way is Madrid from London?
- 89 Which way Rome? 90 Berlin? 91 Vienna? 92 St. Petersburg?
- 93 What towns are situated on the Danube?
- 94 What towns on the Volga? 95 The Dnieper? 96 The Rhine? 97 The Elbe?
- 98 What are the principal rivers in Spain?

- 99 What rivers rise in Spain and flow through Portugal?  
 100 Near the mouth of what river is Oporto?  
 101 What towns are between Oporto and Lisbon?  
 102 How is Cadiz situated? On what river is Seville?  
 103 How is Gibraltar situated? 104 How Grenada?  
 105 What towns in Spain are situated on the Mediterranean?  
 106 On what river is Saragossa? On what is Toledo?  
 107 What towns in the north of Spain?  
 108 Where is Cape St. Vincent? 109 Cape Finisterre?  
 110 What are the principal rivers of France?  
 111 How is Bayonne situated? 112 How is Montpellier?  
 113 What towns are on the Garonne? 114 On the Rhone?  
 115 On the Loire? 116 On the Seine?  
 117 How are Marseilles and Toulon situated?  
 118 What towns are on the coast between the mouths of Garonne and Loire?  
 119 In what part of France is Brest? 120 Lille? 121 Strasburg?  
 122 What separates England from France?  
 123 What town in England is nearest Calais in France?  
 124 What mountains separate Switzerland from Italy?  
 125 In what part of Switzerland is Geneva?  
 126 In what part is Berne? 127 Basle? 128 Zurich?  
 129 What large rivers flow through Netherlands?  
 130 How is Amsterdam situated? 131 Brussels? 132 Hague?  
 133 Which way from Amsterdam is Antwerp?  
 134 Which way from Brussels to Liege? 135 To Ghent?  
 136 Which part of the Prussian dominions are the greater, the eastern or western?  
 137 In which part is Berlin?  
 138 How is Konigsberg situated?  
 139 Which way from Berlin to Breslaw?  
 140 Near the mouth of what river is Dantzic?  
 141 Which is most easterly Tilsit or Stettin?  
 142 On what river are Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Coblenz?  
 143 Where is Copenhagen? 144 Viborg? 145 Sleswick?  
 146 On what river is Hamburg?  
 147 Which way from Hamburg to Emden?  
 148 Which is most northerly, Bremen or Hanover?

# QUESTIONS.

293

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d Lisbon?  
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ow Grenada?  
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mat is Toledo?  
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120 Lille? 121  
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ten?  
or Hanover?

- 149 Which is most easterly, Brunswick or Franckfort?
- 150 On which side of the Rhine is Mentz?
- 151 Which is most northerly, Dresden or Leipsic?
- 152 Which way is Munich from Vienna?
- 153 On what river is Ratisbon?
- 154 Which way from Munich is Stutgard?
- 155 Through what part of the Austrian dominions does the Danube flow?
- 156 How is Vienna situated? 157 Trieste? 158 Ragusa?
- 159 What towns of Austria are on the Danube?
- 160 Which is most westerly, Buda or Presburg?
- 161 Which way from Vienna is Prague? Inspruck?
- 162 In what part of the Austrian dominions is Lemburg?
- 163 Which way from Lemburg is Cracow?
- 164 Which way from Buda is Debretzin?
- 165 Which side of the Danube is Pest?
- 166 Which way from Pest to Tokay? 167 Hermanstadt?
- 168 How is Venice situated? Padua?
- 169 Which is most westerly Milan or Mantua?
- 170 Which way from Venice is Trent?
- 171 Where is Turin? 172 Genoa? 173 Leghorn?
- 174 Which is most easterly Florence or Bologna?
- 175 How is Rome situated? 176 Naples? 177 Tarento?
- 178 In what part of Sicily is Palermo? 179 Catania?
- 180 In what part of Sardinia is Cagliari?
- 181 What town in the northern part of Corsica?
- 182 Which way from Corsica is Elba?
- 183 How is Constantinople situated?
- 184 Which way from Constantinople to Adrianople?
- 185 How is Saloniki situated? 186 Misitra? 187 Athens?
- 188 Larissa? 189 Philippopoli? 190 Belgrade?
- 191 Bucharest?
- 192 What towns in Turkey are on the Danube?
- 193 What towns in Turkey on the Black Sea?
- 194 What sea lies between the Black Sea and the Archipelago? 195 Where are the Dardanelles?
- 196 What island lies south of the Archipelago?
- 197 What islands lie NW. of the Morea?
- 198 On which side of the Black Sea is Crimea?
- 199 What sea lies north of the Black sea?

- 200 What river of Russia flows into the Caspian Sea? 201  
What into the Sea of Azoph? 202 The Black  
Sea? 203 The White Sea?  
204 How is St. Petersburg situated? 205 Moscow?  
206 Which way is Moscow from St. Petersburg?  
207 How is Riga situated? 208 Warsaw?  
209 Which way from Riga to Wilna?  
210 Which way from St. Petersburg to Novgorod?  
211 Which way from Moscow to Smolensk?  
212 How is Cherson situated? 213 Kiev? 214 Cazan?  
215 Archangel? 216 Abo?  
217 How is Stockholm situated? 218 Gothenburg?  
219 Which way from Stockholm is Upsal?  
220 How is Tornea situated? 221 In what lat.?  
222 Which is most northerly Tornea or Archangel?  
223 Which is most westerly Lake Wenner or Wetter?  
224 In what part of Norway is Bergen?  
225 Which way from Bergen is Christiana?  
226 How is Drontheim situated?

## MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN.

- 1 What is the southwestern extremity of England?  
2 What islands are near this point?  
3 How is the Isle of Wight situated?  
4 What Sea and Channel separate England from Ireland?  
5 What islands are in the Irish Sea?  
6 Which of these is most northerly?  
7 What rivers run into the English Channel?  
8 What is the course of the Thames? 9 Of the Severn?  
10 Where does the Severn empty?  
11 What rivers in England run into the North Sea? 12  
Into the Irish Sea?  
13 Which is the most northerly, the Tyne or the Tees?  
14 The Dee or the Mersey?  
15 How is the Wash situated?  
16 What river and Frith form a part of the boundary be-  
tween England and Scotland?  
17 In what part of England is London? on what river?  
18 In what part of England is Manchester?

QUESTIONS.

295

Caspian Sea? 201  
202 The Black

205 Moscow?  
Petersburg?  
law?

Novgorod?  
Pensk?  
Iev? 214 Casan?

Gothenburg?  
Göteborg?  
in what lat.?  
or Archangel?  
Göteborg or Wetter?  
Göteborg?  
Göteborg?

IN.

ty of England?

England from Ireland?

Channel?  
s? 9 Of the Severn?

the North Sea? 12

Tyne or the Tees?

t of the boundary be-

on? on what river?  
chester?

- 19 On what river is Liverpool situated?
- 20 How is Birmingham situated? 21 How Bristol?
- 22 Which is the most northern, Leeds or Sheffield?
- 23 Which most easterly, Portsmouth or Plymouth?
- 24 What is the situation of Bath? 25 Of Hull?
- 26 Which way is Cambridge from London? 27 Oxford?
- 28 Canterbury? 29 Norwich? 30 Bath? 31 Winchester?
- 32 How is Wales bounded on the south? 33 On the west?
- 34 How is Bangor situated? 35 St. David's? 36 Llandaff? 37 St. Asaph?
- 38 Which side of Scotland is indented by numerous locks or bays, the eastern or western?
- 39 How are the Hebrides situated? 40 Which is the largest of them?
- 41 How the Orkney Islands? 42 The Shetland Islands?
- 43 In what part of Scotland are the Friths of Forth and Clyde? 44 Where Murray Frith?
- 45 Where do the rivers Tay and Spey empty?
- 46 With what Frith does the Caledonian Canal communicate?
- 47 With what L. Lomond? 48 L. Fine? 49 L. Tay?
- 50 How is Edinburgh situated? 51 Glasgow?
- 52 Dundee? 53 Aberdeen? 54 Paisley? 55 St. Andrews? 56 Inverness?
- 57 In what part of Ireland is Galway Bay?
- 58 What course does the Shannon run?
- 59 What rivers in Ireland run south?
- 60 Where does the Boyne empty?
- 61 Which are the two largest lakes in Ireland?
- 62 What the four provinces into which Ireland is divided?
- 63 How is Dublin situated?
- 64 Which way is Dublin from London?
- 65 Which way from Dublin are Drogheda and Armagh?
- 66 In what part of Ireland is Cork? 67 On what river?
- 68 On what is Waterford? 69 Kinsale? 70 Limerick?
- 71 Which way from Cork is Killarney?
- 72 In what part of Ireland is Londonderry?
- 73 Which is most northerly, Belfast or Carrickfergus?
- 74 How is Galway situated? 75 Kilkenny? 76 Wicklow? 77 Wexford? 78 Cashel? 79 Tuam?
- 80 What is the southern cape of Ireland?



## MAP OF ASIA.

- 1 What is the most northerly cape of Asia ?
- 2 What is the most southerly cape of Hindoostan ?
- 3 How is the sea of Okotsk situated ?
- 4 How is the gulf of Corea situated ?
- 5 How the China sea ?
- 6 Sea of Bengal ?
- 7 Sea of Arabia ?
- 8 What seas lie on the west side of Asia ?
- 9 What strait connects the Red'sea with the sea of Arabia ?
- 10 What gulfs lie between Persia and Arabia ?
- 11 What sea lies east of the Black sea ?
- 12 Where is the sea of Aral ?
- 13 In what part of Siberia is Lake Baikal ?
- 14 What mountains extend from the sea of Aral through the central part of Asia ?
- 15 Into what do the Oby, Enissey, and the Lena flow ?
- 16 Which is the most easterly of these ?
- 17 Amour ?
- 21 Burrampooter ?
- 25 Euphrates
- 18 Hoang-Ho ?
- 22 Ganges ?
- 26 Irawaddy ?
- 19 Kiang-Ku ?
- 23 Indus ?
- 27 Meinam ?
- 20 Cambodia ?
- 24 Tigris ?
- 28 Volga ?
- 29 How is Arabia bounded ?
- 32 Persia bounded ?
- 30 Turkey in Asia bounded ?
- 33 Hindoostan bounded ?
- 31 Russia in Asia bounded ?
- 34 China bounded ?
- 35 In what part of Asia is Chinese Tartary ?
- 36 Independent Tartary ?
- Malaya ?
- Thibet ?
- Corea ?
- 37 How is Siam situated from Malaya ?
- 38 What countries lie east of Siam ?
- 39 What country is north of Cochin-China ?
- 40 Which way is Buckharia from Persia ?
- 41 What countries lie between the Black and the Caspian seas ?
- 42 What countries in Asia lie between 10 and 20 N. Lat. ?
- 43 What countries between 20 and 30 N. Lat. ?
- 44 Between 30 and 40 ?
- 45 Between 40 and 50 ?
- 46 What country N. of 50 ?
- 47 Between what seas is Natolia ?
- 48 What country lies on the east of the Mediterranean ?
- 49 Where are the Uralian Mountains ?

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# QUESTIONS.

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- 50 Where is Kamtchatka ?
- 51 How is Nova Zembla situated ?
- 52 In what part of Natolia is Smyrna ?
- 53 On which side of the Black sea are Sinob and Trebi-sond ?
- 54 What towns in Natolia are on the Mediterranean ?
- 55 Which way is Aleppo from Suez ?
- 56 What cities lie between Aleppo and Suez ?
- 57 Which way is Medina from Mecca ?
- 58 How is Mocha situated ?
- 59 Which way from Mocha is Sana ?
- 60 How is Ispahan situated ? Teheran ?
- 61 What other towns in Persia ?
- 62 What towns lie near the tropic of Cancer ?
- 63 What towns near the parallel of 30. N. Lat. ? 64 What near 40 ?

How are the following towns situated ?

- |                |               |               |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 65 Herat       | 76 Calcutta   | 87 Singan     |
| 66 Samarcand   | 77 Patna      | 88 Astrachan  |
| 67 Balk        | 78 Allahabad  | 89 Teflis     |
| 68 Cashgar     | 79 Lucknow    | 90 Orenburg   |
| 69 Cashmere    | 80 Lassa      | 91 Tobolsk    |
| 70 Cabul       | 81 Ummerapoor | 92 Toms       |
| 71 Delhi       | 82 Kesho      | 93 Kolyvane   |
| 72 Bombay      | 83 Malacca    | 94 Irkutsk    |
| 73 Goa         | 84 Canton     | 95 Obdorskaya |
| 74 Madras      | 85 Nankin     | 96 Bagdad     |
| 75 Pondicherry | 86 Pekin      | 97 Bassora ?  |
- 98 What strait separates Sumatra from Malaya ?
  - 99 What strait separates Sumatra from Java ?
  - 100 What strait is between Borneo and Celebes ?
  - 101 What strait separates New Guinea from New Holland ?
  - 102 What divides Van Dieman's Land from New Holland ?
  - 103 What separates the isles of Japan from Corea ?
  - 105 On what island is Jeddo ? 104 In what part ?
  - 106 In what part of Sumatra is Bencoolen ?
  - 107 In what part of Java is Batavia ?
  - 108 In what part of Borneo is the town of Borneo ?
  - 109 In what part of Celebes is Macassar ?

## QUESTIONS.

- 110 In what part of New Holland are Port Jackson and Botany Bay?
- 111 What part of New Holland is New South Wales?
- 112 What gulf lies on the north of New Holland?
- 113 Through what part of New Holland does the tropic of Capricorn pass?
- 114 What islands does the Equator cross, from west to east?
- 115 Which are the most northerly, the Philippine isles or Borneo?
- 116 Which are the most easterly, the Sunda Isles or the Moluccas?
- 117 How is New Guinea situated?
- 118 What islands lie east of New Guinea?
- 119 What island is situated in the Gulf of Tonquin?
- 120 What island lies east of Canton?
- 121 What islands are between Formosa and the Isles of Japan?
- 122 What island lies south of the sea of Okotsk?
- 123 Which are the most northerly, the Ladrone Isles or the Carolines?
- 124 What islands lie southwest of the Carolines?

## MAP OF AFRICA.

- 1 What are the N. E. S. and W. capes of Africa?
- 2 How are the Canaries and the island of Madeira situated?
- 3 What islands are there in the Gulf of Guinea?
- 4 How is Madagascar situated?
- 5 What channel separates Madagascar from Africa?
- 6 How are Comoro islands situated?
- 7 What separates Arabia from Africa?
- 8 What isthmus separates the Red Sea from the Mediterranean?
- 9 Where does the Nile rise? What direction does it run?
- 10 Into what does it flow?
- 11 Where does the Niger rise? Which way does it flow?
- 12 Where are Gambia and Senegal? 13 Which is most southerly?
- 14 What cape is between them?

# QUESTIONS.

299

- 15 In about what latitude does the Congo empty?
- 16 In what part of Africa is Egypt?
- 17 In what part is Barbary? 18 Sahara? 19 Nigritia or Soudan? 20 Guinea? 21 Congo? 22 Caffraria? 23 Zanguebar? 24 Abyssinia?
- 25 Which way from Abyssinia are the Mountains of the Moon?
- 25 What desert lies between Egypt and Tripoli?
- 26 What desert between Egypt and Berdoa?
- 27 What gulf lies on the north of Tripoli?
- 28 Which is the most easterly of the Barbary States, Tripoli or Morocco? 29 What states are between these?
- 30 Which side of Algiers is Tunis?
- 31 What Coasts lie north of the gulf of Guinea?
- 32 How is Dahomy situated with respect to Ashantee and Benin?
- 33 What countries lie between Benin and Benguela?
- 34 Which is most northerly, Congo or Angola?
- 35 What countries lie between Monomotopa and the straits of Babelmandel?
- 36 Which side Abyssinia is Nubia?
- 37 In what direction is Darfur from Abyssinia?
- 38 In what direction is Bornou from Nubia?
- 39 What country lies between Bornou and Sahara?
- 40 What country is between Kassina and Tripoli?
- 41 Which is most easterly Tombuctoo or Bambarra?
- 42 Between what seas is Suez situated?
- 43 On what river is Cairo? 44 In what latitude?
- 45 What cities are situated at the mouths of the Nile?
- 46 In what latitude is Syene?
- 47 What towns are on the Nile between Syene and Cairo?
- 48 What direction is Derne from Alexandria?
- 49 How is Tripoli situated from Sicily?
- 50 What direction is Mourzouk from Tripoli?
- 51 Which is most westerly, Tunis or Algiers?
- 52 Which way are Bona and Constantina from Algiers?
- 53 What towns in Africa are near the straits of Gibraltar?
- 54 What is the direction of Fez and Mequinez from Morocco?
- 55 What is the direction of Santa Cruz from Morocco?

- 86 What towns are on the coast between Santa Cruz and the straits of Gibraltar?
- 87 In what latitude is Sierra Leone?
- 88 What is the direction of Sherbro from Sierra Leone?
- 89 In what latitude and longitude is Teembo?
- 90 Which is most easterly, Cape 3 Points, or St. George del Mina?
- 91 What is the direction of Abomey from Benin?
- 92 What is the direction of St. Paul de Loanda from Loango?
- 93 What town is situated near the Cape of Good Hope?
- 94 What towns are situated on the Cuama?
- 95 Near the mouth of what river are Mombaza and Melinda?
- 96 What is the direction from Mombaza to Magadoxa?
- 97 What towns are on the S. side of the straits of Babel-mandel?
- 98 Near what lake is Gondar?
- 99 What is the direction from Gondar to Axum?
- 100 How is Sennaar situated?
- 101 What is the direction from Sennaar to Cobbé?
- 102 What is the latitude of Dongola?
- 103 What is the direction from Dongola to Bornou and Agades?
- 104 Where is Kassina?
- 105 What is the direction from Kassina to Wangara?
- 106 Which is most westerly, Tombuctoo or Sego?
- 107 Which way from Tombuctoo is Houssa?
- 108 Which way from Sego to Benown?

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## QUESTIONS

### ON THE ANCIENT MAPS.

—♦—

MAP OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

- 1 What sea was between Europe and Africa?
- 2 How was the Aegean sea situated?
- 3 Between what seas was the Propontis?
- 4 What sea was situated on N. side of Asia Minor?
- 5 Where was the Hellespont?
- 6 The Thracian Bosphorus?
- 7 How was the Palus Mæotis situated?
- 8 Which way from the Euxine was the Caspian?
- 9 What seas were connected by the Cimmerian Bosphorus?
- 10 Between what countries was the Adriatic Gulf?
- 11 How was the Ionian sea situated?
- 12 What sea was southwest of Italy?
- 13 Where was the African sea?
- 14 Which was most easterly, Syrtis Major or Syrtis Minor?
- 15 What strait between Spain and the west of Africa?
- 16 What sea N. of Spain and W. of France?
- 17 What sea east of Britain?
- 18 What sea between Scandinavia and Sarmatia?
- 19 What strait between Britain and Gaul?
- 20 What sea between Britain and Hibernia?
- 21 What islands between Britain and Hibernia?
- 22 What was the name of the northern part of Britain?
- 23 What were some of the principal towns of Britain?
- 24 Where was Scandinavia?
- 25 The Cimbri?
- 26 How was Germany situated?
- 27 What river formed its eastern boundary?
- 28 What river its southern boundary?
- 29 What its western?
- 30 What rivers were in Germany?
- 31 What were some of the principal tribes or nations?
- 32 What river divided Germany from Gaul?
- 33 What country was situated SE. of Gaul?

- 34 What were the principal rivers of Gaul?
- 35 Into what parts was Gaul divided?
- 36 In what part was Aquitania? 37 In what part Narbonensis? 39 Lugdunensis? 40 Belgæ?
- 41 On what river was Lugdunum? 42 Burdigala? 43 Lutetia? 44 Colonia Agrippina?
- 45 What towns in Gaul were on the Mediterranean?
- 46 What islands were SE. of Massilia?
- 47 Into what parts was Spain divided?
- 48 In what part was Lusitania? 49 In what part Bætica?
- 50 What part was Tarraconensis?
- 51 What rivers flowed into the Atlantic? 52 Into the Mediterranean?
- 53 How was Tarraco situated? 54 Saguntum? 55 Hispalis? 56 Corduba? 57 Numantia? 58 Gades? 59 Olisippo?
- 60 By what was Italy bounded on the N. and NE.?
- 62 How was Illyricum situated? 62 Rhætia? 63 Noricum? 64 Pannonia? 65 Dacia? 66 Mæsia? 67 Thrace? 68 Macedonia?
- 69 What towns in Illyricum on the Adriatic?
- 70 What towns were situated on the Ister?
- 71 What rivers flowed into the Euxine sea?
- 72 What river emptied into the Palus Mæotis?
- 73 What river flowed into the Caspian sea?
- 74 How was European Sarmatia situated? 75 Asiatic Sarmatia?
- 76 What countries were situated between the Euxine and Caspian seas?
- 77 How was Armenia situated? 78 Media?
- 79 Between what rivers was Mesopotamia?
- 80 What country lay north of the Caspian sea?
- 81 Between what seas Asia Minor?
- 82 How was Syria situated?
- 83 Which way from Syria was Arabia?
- 84 What towns were on the Euphrates?
- 85 What towns on the Tigris?
- 86 Which way was Nineveh from Babylon?
- 87 Which way Arbela from Nineveh?
- 88 In what part of Armenia was Artaxata?
- 89 In what part was Tigranocerta?

# QUESTIONS.

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- 90 What towns on the east end of the Euxine?
- 91 Which way from Phacis was Cyta?
- 92 How was Idumæa situated? Mount Sinai?
- 93 How was Memphis situated? 94 Alexandria?
- 95 Which was most easterly, Canopus or Pelusium?
- 96 Which was farthest south Thebes or Tentyra?
- 97 Where was Heliopolis? 98 Coptos? 99 Arsinoë?
- 100 Which way from Alexandria was Ammon?
- 101 What country was situated west of Egypt?
- 102 How was Cyrene situated?
- 103 Which way from it was Darnis? 104 Ptolemais?
- 105 How was Carthage situated?
- 106 Which way from Carthage was Utica? 107 Zama?
- 108 Sufetala? 109 Hippo Regius?
- 110 Which was most westerly Numidia or Mauretania?
- 111 How was Cirta situated? 112 Cartenna?
- 113 Which way from Cirta was Cæsarea?
- 114 What towns in Africa were near the strait of Hercules?

## MAP OF ITALY.

- 1 In what part of Italy was Cisalpine Gaul?
- 2 In what part was Venetia?
- 3 What were the southern divisions of Italy?
- 4 What were the middle divisions?
- 5 What gulf was situated S. of Cisalpine Gaul?
- 6 What gulf was situated SE. of Italy?
- 7 What three large islands belonged to Italy?
- 8 What rivers were there in Cisalpine Gaul?
- 9 What rivers in Etruria?
- 10 What rivers south of Etruria?
- 11 What lakes were there in Italy?
- 12 On what river was Verona? 13 Placentia?
- 14 Which was most easterly, Vicentia or Patavium?
- 15 Which was most northerly, Mantua or Brixia?
- 16 Which way from Placentia was Cremona?
- 17 Which way Parma? 18 Augusta Taurinorum?
- 19 How was Genua situated?



- 20 How was Tergeste situated?
- 21 Which way from Tergeste was Aquileia?
- 22 How was Ravenna situated?
- 23 Which way from Ravenna to Bononia?
- 24 Into what did the Rubicon flow?
- 25 Between what towns was its mouth?
- 26 On what river were Pise and Florentia?
- 27 In what part of Italy was Rome? 28 On what river
- 29 Which way from Rome to Tusculum? 30 to Praeneste? 31 to Veii? 32 to Ardea? 33 to Alba?
- 34 On what river was Capua? 35 Arpinum?
- 36 Which way from Capua was Neapolis? 37 Beneventum? 38 Salernum?
- 39 Near what river were Cannae and Canusium?
- 40 How was Brundisium situated? 41 Tarentum?
- 42 Crotona? 43 Regium?
- 44 Was Scylla in Italy or in Sicily?
- 45 In what part of Sicily was Messana? 46 Syracuse and
- 47 Agrigentum? 48 Lilybæum and
- 49 Drepanum? 50 Panormus?
- 51 Which side of Mount Ætna was Catana?
- 52 How were the Æolian islands situated?
- 53 What islands were south of Sicily?
- 54 Which way from Sicily was Carthage?

## MAP OF GREECE.

- 1 What islands were on the west side of Greece?
- 2 Which is most northerly Corcyra or Zacynthus?
- 3 How was Paxos situated? 4 Calypsus?
- 5 What island between Leucadia and Cephalenia?
- 6 How were the Strophades situated? 7 Cythera?
- 8 What were the principal islands around Delos?
- 9 What large island was east of Bœotia?
- 10 Where were Salamis and Egina? 11 Scyros?
- 12 Lemnos? 13 Thasos?
- 14 What gulfs were on the eastern coast of Greece?
- 15 What gulf on the southern coast?
- 16 Between what gulfs was the isthmus of Corinth?

QUESTIONS.

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- 17 In what part of Greece was Macedonia? 18 Epirus?
- 19 Thessaly? 20 Peloponnesus?
- 21 What were the rivers of Macedonia? 22 Of Epirus?
- 23 Of Thessaly? 24 Of Peloponnesus?
- 25 What were the 5 divisions of Peloponnesus?
- 26 In what part was Laconia? 27 Messenia? 28 Elis?
- 29 Achaia? 30 Argolis? 31 Arcadia?
- 32 On what river was Sparta or Lacedaemon?
- 33 How was Messene situated? 34 Pylos? 35 Corone?
- 36 Olympia? 37 Elis? 38 Sicyon? 39 Corinth?
- 40 Argolis? 41 Mycenæ? 42 Nemea? 43 Megalopolis? 44 Mantinea?
- 45 What was north, and what west of Attica?
- 46 How was Athens situated? 47 Eleusis?
- 48 Which way from Athens to Marathon?
- 49 Which way from Athens to Corinth? 50 To Sparta?
- 51 How was Megaris situated?
- 52 On which side of Attica was Bœotia?
- 53 What lake was there in Bœotia?
- 54 What river flowed into the lake?
- 55 In what part of Bœotia was Mount Helicon?
- 56 How was Thebes situated? 57 Platea? 58 Chersonæa?
- 59 How was Phocis situated?
- 60 What famous mountain in Phocis?
- 61 How was Delphi situated?
- 62 What country lay west of Phocis?
- 63 What NE.?
- 64 How was Thermopylæ situated?
- 65 Between what countries was Ætolia situated?
- 66 Where was Actium? 67 Naupactus?
- 68 Which was most northerly, Mount Pindus or Mount Eta?
- 69 Which was most northerly, Mount Ossa or Pelion?
- 70 Between what two mountains was Tempe situated?
- 71 Near the mouth of what river was Tempe?
- 72 How was Larissa situated?
- 73 Which way from Larissa was Pharsalus?
- 74 In what part of Epirus was Buthrotum?
- 75 Which was most northerly Aulon or Apollonia?
- 76 On what river was Pella? 77 Edessa? 78 Berœa?

- 79 How was Thessalonica situated?  
 80 Which way from Thessalonica to Philippi?  
 81 On what river was Amphipolis?  
 92 How was Potidæa situated? 83 Olynthus! 84 Chal-  
 cis? 85 Stagira?  
 86 How was Mount Athos situated?  
 87 In what part of Crete was Mount Ida?  
 88 Which was most easterly Cydonia or Gnosus?

## MAP OF ASIA MINOR.

- 1 What sea was N. of Asia Minor? 2 What sea S.?  
 3 What part did the Propontis bound?  
 4 What strait connected the Propontis with the Euxine  
 sea? 5 What with the Ægean sea?  
 6 What islands were west of Asia Minor?  
 7 Which was most northerly, Chios or Lesbos?  
 8 How was Rhodes situated? 9 Samos? 10 Pathmos?  
 11 Cos? 12 Carpathus?  
 13 Which way from Cilicia was Cyprus?  
 14 In what part of Cyprus was Salamis? 15 Paphos?  
 16 On which side of Asia Minor were Armenia and Meso-  
 potamia?  
 17 What three countries of Asia Minor bordered on the  
 Euxine sea?  
 18 What country bordered on the Propontis?  
 19 What countries were on the western side?  
 20 What countries bordered on the Mediterranean?  
 21 In what part was Phrygia? 22 Galatia?  
 23 How was Cappadocia situated?  
 24 What country between Cappadocia and Phrygia?  
 25 What rivers flowed into the Euxine Sea?  
 26 Which was most easterly, the Halys or Sangarius?  
 27 What rivers flowed into the Propontis?  
 28 What rivers emptied into the Ægean sea?  
 29 What mountains were in Asia Minor?  
 30 In what part of Mysia was Troas? 31 Eolia?  
 32 Which was most easterly, the Granicus or Æsepus?  
 33 How was Troy situated?

# QUESTIONS.

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- 34 What small island was westerly from Troy?
- 35 What mountain was situated near Troy?
- 36 What towns were situated on the Hellespont?
- 37 How was Cyzicus situated? 38 Adramyttium?
- 39 On what river was Pergamus situated?
- 40 Which way from Pergamus to Thyatira?
- 41 On what river Sais and Philadelphia?
- 42 How Smyrna situated? 43 Ephesus?
- 44 On what river was Laodicea?
- 45 Which way from Ephesus to Laodicea?
- 46 Which was most northerly, Laodicea or Colossæ?
- 47 Which way from Colossæ was Hierapolis?
- 48 Which way from Ephesus was Miletus?
- 49 Which way from Samos was Mycale?
- 50 In what part of Caria was Doris?
- 51 Which was most southerly, Halicarnassus or Cnidus?
- 52 In what part of Lycia was Patara?
- 53 Which was easterly, Attalia or Perga?
- 54 How was Tarsus situated? 55 Issus? 56 Antioch?
- 57 Which way from Tarsus to Iconium?
- 58 Which way from Iconium to Derbe? 59 To Lystra?
- 60 On what river was Gordium?
- 61 How was Ancyra situated? 62 Tavium?
- 63 Which side of Mount Olympus was Prusa?
- 64 How was Nicomedia situated? 65 Chalcedon?
- 66 Which way from Nicomedia to Nice?
- 67 Which was most easterly, Amastris or Sinope?
- 68 On what river was Amasia?
- 69 How was Amisus situated?
- 70 Which was most easterly, Cerasus or Trapezus?

## MAP OF PALESTINE.

- 1 What sea was situated west of Palestine?
- 2 What country was on the south?
- 3 What country was east?
- 4 Where were the Moabites? 5 The Ammonites?
- 6 How were Cœlo-Syria and Damascene situated?
- 7 How was Phœnicia situated? Abilene?

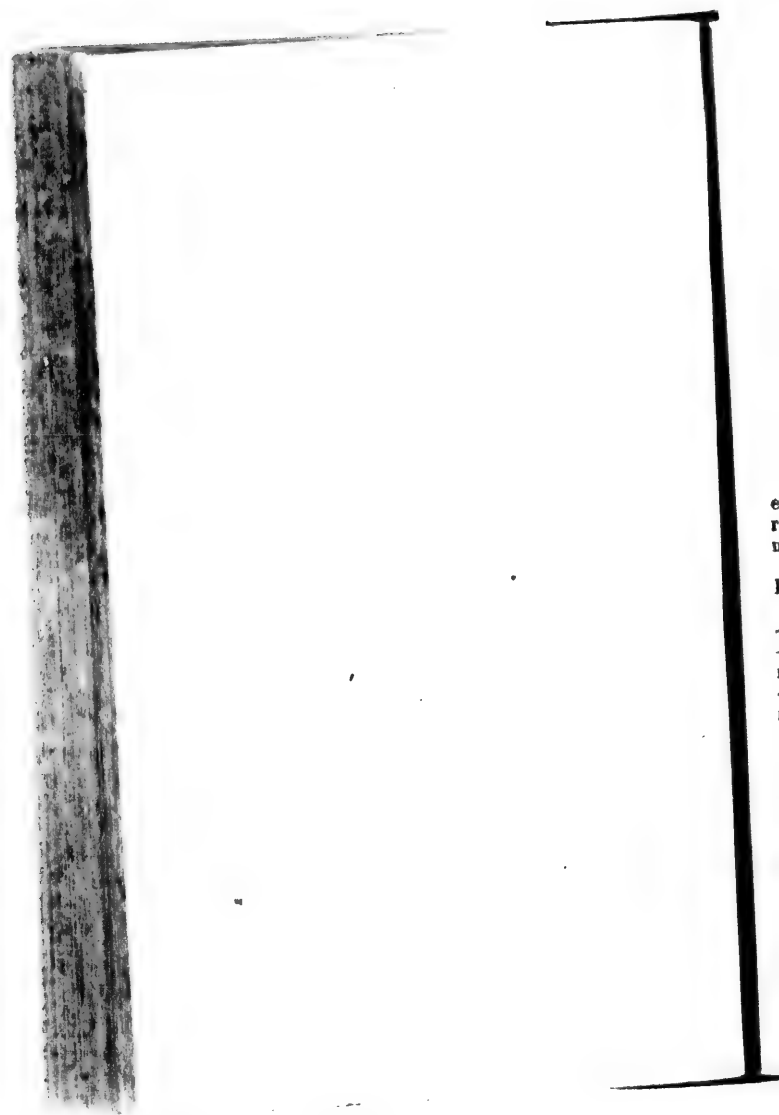
- 9 What country was in the SW. part of Palestine?
- 10 How was Peræa situated? 11 Ituræa?
- 12 Where was Trachonitis? 13 Gaulonitis?
- 14 How were the three divisions of Palestine, Judea, Samaria, and Galilee, situated with regard to each other?
- 15 What river formed their eastern boundary?
- 16 Where did the Jordan rise? 17 Through what lakes did it run? 18 Into what sea did it flow?
- 19 How was the Dead sea situated? 20 The sea of Galilee? 21 Lake Merom?
- 22 Into what part of the Dead sea, did the brook Kidron flow?
- 23 Where did the Arnon empty? 24 The Jabok?
- 25 The Leontes? 26 The Sorek?
- 27 What mountains on the north of Palestine?
- 28 Where was Mount Hermon? 29 Mount Gilead?
- 30 Which way from Tiberias was Mount Tabor?
- 31 How was Mount Carmel situated?
- 32 Which was most northerly, Mount Elbal or Mount Gerizim?
- 33 On which side of the Dead sea was Mount Seir?
- 34 Which way from Jericho was Mount Nebo?
- 35 How was Jerusalem situated?
- 36 Which was nearest to it, the Dead sea or the Mediterranean?
- 37 Which way from Jerusalem was Jericho? 38 Bethlehem? 39 Hebron? 40 Joppa? 41 Bethel?
- 42 Near what town was Mamre?
- 43 How was Gaza situated? 44 In what latitude?
- 45 What towns on the coast between Gaza and Joppa?
- 46 Which way from Gath was Ekron?
- 47 Which way from Jerusalem was Eleutheropolis?
- 48 Emmaus? 49 Anathoth?
- 50 In what part of the country was Beersheba?
- 51 In what part was Dan?
- 52 Which way from Joppa was Lydda?
- 53 Which side of Joppa was Arimathea?
- 54 Which way was Samaria from Jerusalem?
- 55 How was Neapolis or Shechem situated from Samaria?
- 56 Between what two mountains?

# QUESTIONS.

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of Palestine ?  
 Cæsarea ?  
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- 56 How was Cæsarea situated ?
- 57 Which side of the Jordan were Salim and Enon ?
- 58 Where was the valley of Jezreel ?
- 59 How was Tiberias situated ? 60 Capernaum ? 61 Che-  
razin ? 62 Bethsaida ? 63 Magdala ?
- 64 How was Nazareth situated ? 65 Nain ?
- 66 Which way from Nazareth to Cana ?
- 67 How was Ptolemais situated ? 68 Dio-Cæsarea ?
- 69 Which was most northerly, Tyre or Sidon ?
- 70 Where was Sarepta ? 71 Berytus ?
- 72 Which way from Sidon was Damascus ?
- 73 What were the rivers of Damascus ?
- 74 Which way from the sea of Galilee was Gadara ?
- 75 Where was Ashtaroth ? 76 Mahanaim ?
- 77 On which side of the Jordan were Succoth and Beth-  
abara ?
- 78 How was Ramoth Gilead situated ? 79 Aroer ?  
80 Heshbon ? 81 Beth-peor ?



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## GLOBES.

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### PROBLEMS ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

#### PROBLEM I.

*To find the latitude of any place.*

Turn the globe, and bring the place to the engraven edge of the brazen meridian; and the degree on the meridian is the latitude, north or south, as it may be on the north or south side of the equator.

Thus the latitude of London is  $51\frac{1}{2}$  north; and of St. Helena nearly 16 degrees south.

What is the latitude of Alexandria in Egypt—Of Athens—Of Bengal—Of the Cape of Good Hope—Of Cape Horn—Of Constantinople—Of Edinburgh—Of Ispahan—Of Madras—Of Moscow—Of Paris—Of Philadelphia—Of Prague—Of Stockholm—Of Teneriffe—Of Vienna—And of Botany Bay?

#### PROBLEM II.

*To find the longitude of any place.*

Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and the degree on the equator shews the longitude from London.

Thus the longitude of Madras is 80 degrees east: of Lisbon, 9 degrees west.

What is the longitude of Amsterdam—Of Archangel—Of Babelmandel—Of Bengal—Of Dublin—Of Gibraltar—Of Jerusalem—Of Quebec—Of Syracuse—Of Tunis—Of Turin—Of Upsal?



## PROBLEM III.

*The longitude and latitude of any place being given, to find that place.*

Look for the longitude on the equator, and bring it to the ~~base~~ meridian, then under the given degree of latitude will be the place required.

Thus the place whose longitude is  $30^{\circ} 17'$  east, and latitude  $31^{\circ} 11'$  north, is Alexandria: and the place which has near  $60^{\circ}$  west longitude, and  $16^{\circ}$  north latitude, is St. Helena.

What places are those that have the following longitudes and latitudes:  $30^{\circ} 17'$  east long., and  $31^{\circ} 11'$  north lat.— $113^{\circ} 2'$  east long., and  $23^{\circ} 8'$  north lat.— $79^{\circ} 50'$  west long., and  $33^{\circ} 22'$  north lat.— $8^{\circ} 30'$  west, and  $51^{\circ} 54'$  north lat.— $4^{\circ} 5'$  west, and  $56^{\circ}$  (nearly) north lat.— $76^{\circ} 50'$  west long., and  $12^{\circ}$  south lat.— $8^{\circ} 35'$  west long., and  $40^{\circ} 53'$  north lat.? What place is that whose longitude is nearly  $78^{\circ}$  west, but which has no latitude?

## PROBLEM IV.

*To find the difference of latitude of any two places.*

If the places are in the *same* hemisphere, bring each to the meridian, and subtract the latitude of the one from that of the other: if in *different* hemispheres, add the latitude of the one to that of the other.

Thus the difference of latitude between London and Madras is  $38^{\circ} 28'$ : between Paris and Cape Horn is  $104^{\circ} 49'$ . What is the difference of latitude between Copenhagen and Gibraltar?—between London and the Cape of Good Hope?—between Berlin and Bristol?—between Bengal and St. Helena?—between Madrid and Moscow?—between Leghorn and Liverpool?—between Peking and Philadelphia?—How many degrees colder is Petersburg than Naples?

## PROBLEM V.

*To find the difference of Longitude of any two places.*

Bring one of the places to the brazen meridian, and mark its longitude; then bring the other place to the meridian, and the number of degrees between its longitude, and the first mark is the difference of longitude: thus the difference of longitude between London and Constantinople is  $28^{\circ} 53'$ : between Constantinople and Madras is  $51^{\circ} 54'$ .

What is the difference of longitude between Athens and Batavia?—between Brest and Cape Horn?—between Charleston in America and Cork in Ireland?—between Rome and Cape Finesterre?—between Canton and the most northerly point of the Orkney Islands?—between Morocco and Thibet?—between Cape Bojador in Africa and Port Jackson, New Holland?—between the most northerly point of Madagascar and Otaheite?—between Mecca and Calcutta?

## PROBLEM VI.

*To find the distance of any two places on the Globe.*

Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both places, and the degrees between them, multiplied by  $69\frac{1}{2}$ , will give the distance in English miles. Thus the distance between the Lizard Point, and the island of Bermudas, is  $46^{\circ}$ , or 3147 miles; between London and Jamaica, is  $4691$  miles.

What is the distance between Samarcand, in Tartary, and Pekin?—between Warsaw and Ascension Island?—between North Cape and Gibraltar?—between Lisbon and Ispahan?—between Rio Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope?—between Madrid and Cairo?—between Boston and Cayenne?

## PROBLEM VII.

*The hour at any place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.\**

Bring the place, whence the hour is given, to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the hour circle to that hour, then turn the globe till the proposed place come under the meridian, and the index will point to the present hour at that place.

Thus, when it is twelve o'clock at noon in London, it is nearly four in the afternoon at the island of Mauritius: but at Jamaica it is only about seven in the morning.

When it is ten in the forenoon at London, what is the time at Calcutta, Canton, Pelew Islands, Barbadoes, the western side of Lake Superior, Owyhee, and Easter Island?

What o'clock is it at York, Moscow, Cape Horn, Genoa, Syracuse, and Leghorn, when it is midnight at Lisbon?

How much are the clocks of Barbadoes behind ours?

When it is twelve at noon at Port Jackson, what time is it at Paris and Dublin?

\* When the distance or difference of longitude between any two places is known, it is easy to ascertain their difference of time by calculation. It is noon, or twelve o'clock, when any place on the globe is exactly towards the Sun, and the succession of day and night, of morning, noon, and evening, may be beautifully shewn by turning the Terrestrial Globe in the sunshine, or in the light of a fire or candle. But to ascertain exactly the number of hours and minutes, in which, at the same moment of time, two places differ, it is necessary to divide the difference of longitude by 15, because every 15 degrees is equal to one hour of time; and consequently, also, every degree is equal to four minutes of time.

For example, when it is noon at London, it will be five o'clock in the afternoon at all places which have sixty degrees of longitude east of London, and seven in the morning to all places which have sixty degrees west of London.

At all places which have 180 degrees difference of longitude, it will be twelve o'clock at night, when it is noon at London. And in this manner, the hour in any part of the world may be calculated, by adding to the given hour when the place is east, and by subtracting when it is west.

## PROBLEM VIII.

*To rectify the Globe for the Latitude, Zenith, and Sun's place.*

1. For the Latitude: Elevate the pole above the horizon, according to the latitude of the place.

2. For the Zenith: Screw the quadrant of altitude on the meridian at the given degree of latitude, counting from the equator towards the elevated pole.

3. For the Sun's place: Find the sun's place on the horizon, and then bring the same place found on the ecliptic to the meridian, and set the hour index to twelve at noon.

Thus, to rectify for the latitude of London on the 10th day of May, the globe must be so placed, that the north pole shall be  $51\frac{1}{2}$  degrees above the north side of the horizon, then  $51\frac{1}{2}$  will be found on the zenith of the meridian, on which the quadrant must be screwed. On the horizon the 10th of May answers to the 20th of Taurus, which find on the ecliptic, and bring it to the meridian, and set the index to twelve.

Rectify the globe for London, Petersburg, Madras, Peking, Oporto, Venice, Quebec, Port Mahon, Vienna, Dantzic, and Corinth, for the 24th of February, 27th of June, and the 6th of August.

## PROBLEM IX.

*To find at what hour the Sun rises and sets any day in the year, and also upon what point of the Compass.*

Rectify for the latitude and sun's place, (Prob. viii.) and turn the sun's place to the eastern edge of the horizon, and the index will point to the hour of rising: then bring it to the western edge of the horizon, the index will shew the setting.

Thus, on the 16th of March the sun rises a little after six, and sets a little before six in the evening.

What time does the sun rise and set at Petersburg, Naples, Canton, Dublin, Gibraltar, Teneriffe, and Vienna, on

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NOTE. On the 21st of March the sun rises due east, and sets due west; between this and the 21st of September, it rises and sets to the northward of these points, and in the winter months to the southward of them. When the sun's place is brought to the eastern or western edge of the horizon, it makes the point of the compass upon which it rises or sets that day.

## PROBLEM X.

*To find the length of the day and night at any time in the year.*

Double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night: double the time of his setting, which gives the length of the day.

Thus, on the 25th of May, the sun rises at London about four o'clock, and sets at eight. The length of the night is twice four, or eight hours: the length of the day is twice eight, or sixteen hours.

## PROBLEM XI.

*To find all the places to which a Lunar Eclipse is visible at any instant.*

Find the place to which the sun is vertical at that time, and bring that place to the zenith, and set the index to the upper twelve, then turn the globe till the index point to the lower twelve, and the eclipse is visible to every part of the earth that is now above the horizon.

## OF THE CELESTIAL GLOBE.

As the terrestrial globe, by turning on its axis, represents the real diurnal motion of the earth; so the celestial globe, by turning on its axis, represents the apparent motion of the heavens.

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The nominal points of Aries and Libra are called the equinoctial points, because, when the sun appears to be in either of them, the day and night are equal.

The nominal points of Cancer and Capricorn are called solstitial points, because, when the sun arrives at either of them, he seems to stand still, or to be at the same height in the heavens, at twelve o'clock at noon, for several days together.

*Definition.* The latitude of the heavenly bodies is measured from the ecliptic north and south. The sun, being always in the ecliptic, has no latitude.

*Def.* The longitude of the heavenly bodies is reckoned on the ecliptic, from the first point of Aries, eastward round the globe. The longitude of the sun is what is called, on the terrestrial globe, the sun's place.

## PROBLEM I.

*To find the Latitude and Longitude of any given Star.*

Put the centre of the quadrant on the pole of the ecliptic, and its graduated edge on the given star; then the arch of the quadrant, intercepted between the star and the ecliptic, shews its latitude: and the degree which the edge of the quadrant cuts on the ecliptic is the degree of its longitude.

Thus the latitude of Regulus is  $0^{\circ} 28'$  N. and its longitude nearly  $147^{\circ}$ .

## PROBLEM II.

*To find any place in the heavens, by having its latitude and longitude given.*

Fix the quadrant, as in the last problem; let it cut the longitude given on the ecliptic; then seek the latitude on the quadrant, and the place under it is the place sought. Thus, if I am asked what part of the heavens that is, whose longitude is  $66^{\circ} 30'$  and latitude  $5^{\circ} 30'$  S., I find it is that space which Aldæbaran occupies.

*Def.* The declination of any heavenly body is measured upon the meridian from the equinoctial.

## PROBLEM III.

*To find the declination of the Sun or Stars.*

Bring the sun or star to the brazen meridian, and then as far as it is in degrees from the equinoctial is its declination. Thus the sun's declination, April 19, is  $11^{\circ} 19'$  north. On the 1st of December it is  $21^{\circ} 54'$  south.

What is the declination of the sun on the 10th of February; and the 15th of May?

*Def.* The *right ascension* of any heavenly body is its distance from the first meridian, or that which passes through the first point of Aries, counted on the equinoctial.

## CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS.

There are four methods of representing the Earth's surface, viz. the Orthographic, the Stereographic, the Globular, and Mercator's Projections; all of which have their respective advantages and defects. The two latter methods approach nearest the truth, and are most generally in use.

*Globular Projection.* The Globular Projection of the Sphere exhibits its surface by means of curve lines, called Circles of Longitude, and Parallels of Latitude.

*Mercator's Projection.* Mercator's Chart exhibits the projection of the two hemispheres, laid down upon a plane, with all the circles of latitude and longitude projected into straight lines. The lines of longitude are all equidistant, and parallel to each other; the lines of latitude are also all parallel, but not equidistant.

## PROBLEMS.

1. *To divide a given line into two equal parts.*

Let A B, fig. 1, be the given line. With the points A and B as centres, with any distance in the compasses greater than half A B, describe the arcs intersecting each other in *m* and *n*.

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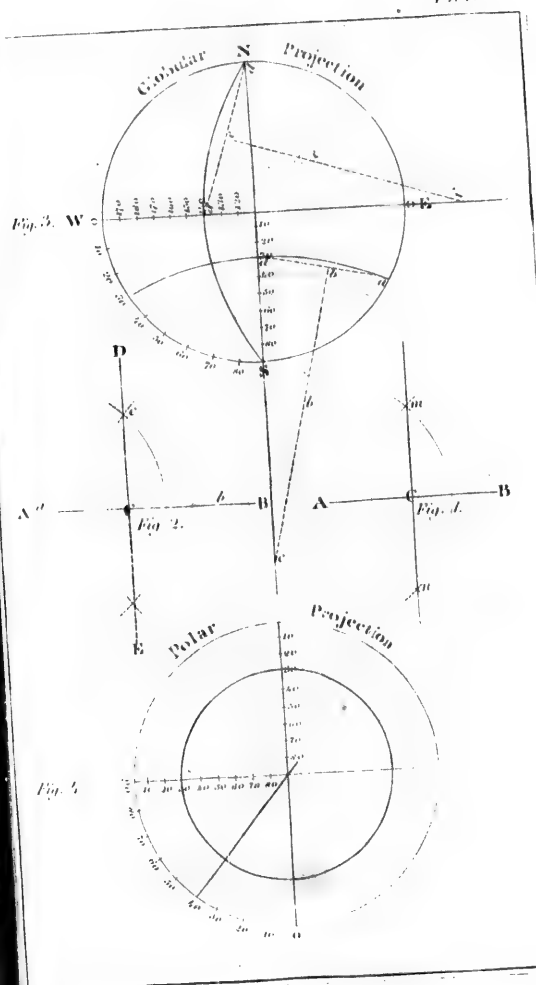
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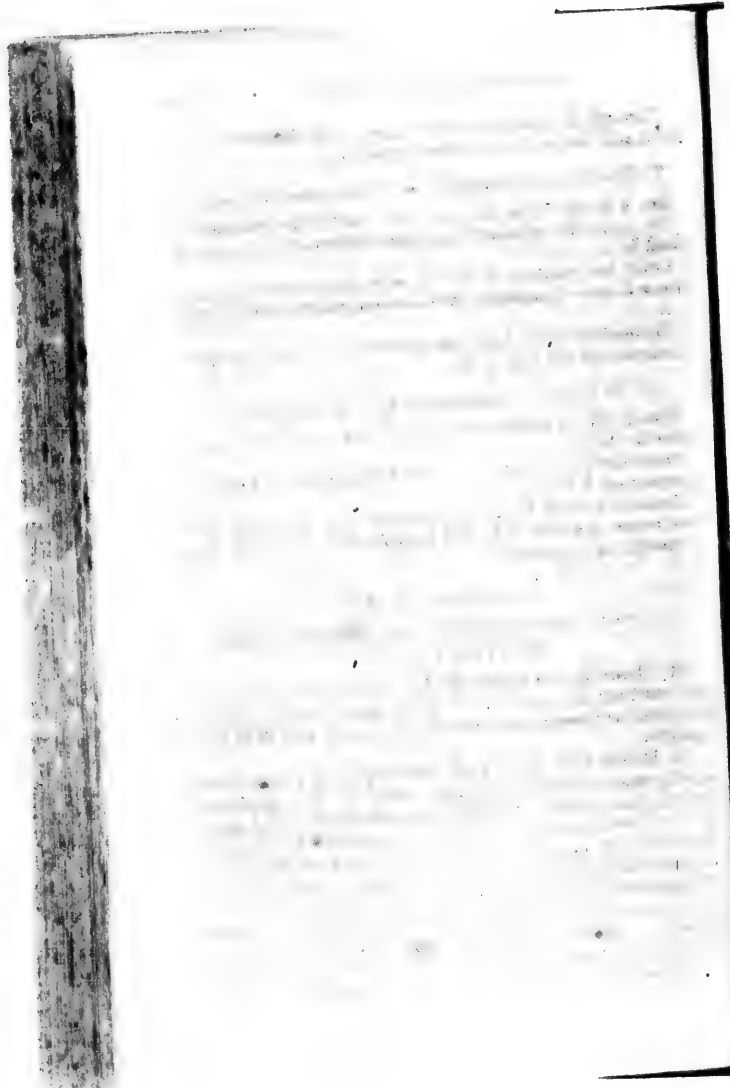
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Through the points of intersection draw the line  $m C n$ , and it will divide  $A B$  into two equal parts.

2. *To erect a perpendicular on a given point in a line.*

Let  $A B$ , fig. 2, be the given line and  $C$  the given point. On each side of point  $C$  measure off equal distances to  $a$  and  $b$ .

From the centres  $a$  and  $b$ , with any distance greater than  $a C$  or  $b C$ , describe two arcs intersecting each other in  $c$ .

Through  $C$  and  $c$  draw the line  $C c$  and it will be perpendicular to the line  $A B$ .

3. *To let fall a perpendicular from a given point.*

This is the 2d problem reversed, and one figure may serve for both.

From the given point  $D$  at any distance describe an arc intersecting  $A B$  in  $a$  and  $b$ .

Proceed exactly as in problem 2d, only describing the arcs below the line  $A B$ , and the line  $D C E$  will be the perpendicular required.

#### PROJECTION OF MAPS.\*

1. *To draw a map of the world on the globular projection.*  
(See plate I. fig. 3.)

1st. Describe the circle  $N, E, S, W$ , and draw right lines cutting one another at right angles in the centre.  $N S$  will represent the axis of the earth, and  $W E$  the equator.

2d. Divide each quarter of these right lines into nine equal parts, proceeding from the centre to the circumference; each division will represent ten degrees and may be numbered accordingly. Those on the axis will represent the latitude, and are to be numbered, from the equator towards the pole, 10, 20, &c. Those on the equator will represent the longitude, and are to be numbered so as to correspond with whatever point is fixed on as a first meridian. Figure 3 is supposed to be the western hemisphere, and London to be the first meridian; and this, by

\* This method of projecting maps is taken chiefly from Mr. Melish.

the usual method of projecting maps of the world, will fix the axis as 110, from whence the numbers are continued westward, 120, 130, &c.

3d. Divide the four quarters of the outward circle into nine equal parts respectively, proceeding from the equator to the poles, and number them 10, 20, &c.

*To draw the parallels of latitude.* The general rule is, to guide the compasses so that the lines may pass through the divisions in the outward edges and axis respectively, from 80 to 90. This however is attended with some difficulty, because the radius of every line being different, each requires a new centre. The centres can be easily found by the following process. Draw right lines from the divisions on the axis to those on the circumference respectively, as *a—a*, fig. 3. Divide these right lines into two equal parts, and from the middle, *b*, let fall perpendiculars to a right line extending from the axis south or north, as *b, b, c*—the places where they respectively cut will be the centres, as *C*.

*To draw the lines of longitude.* Guide the compasses so that the lines may respectively pass through the divisions in the equator and the poles. The central points are found exactly in the same way as the latitude. See fig. 3, *d, d, e, e, f*.

2. *To draw a map of the world on the polar projection.*

(See plate I. fig. 4.)

In the polar projection the northern and southern hemispheres are projected on the plane of the equator, the Poles being in the centre. It is but little used, as it exhibits the countries near the poles to the greatest advantage, while those near the Equator, which are of more importance, are much distorted.

It is extremely simple, and is executed by fixing one foot of the compasses in the poles, describing nine circles equidistant from each other to represent the parallels of latitude, the circles being ten degrees apart.

Divide the outer circles, or equator, into thirty six equal parts, and draw lines from the pole to each point in the equator. These will represent the meridians of longitude.

# MAPS.

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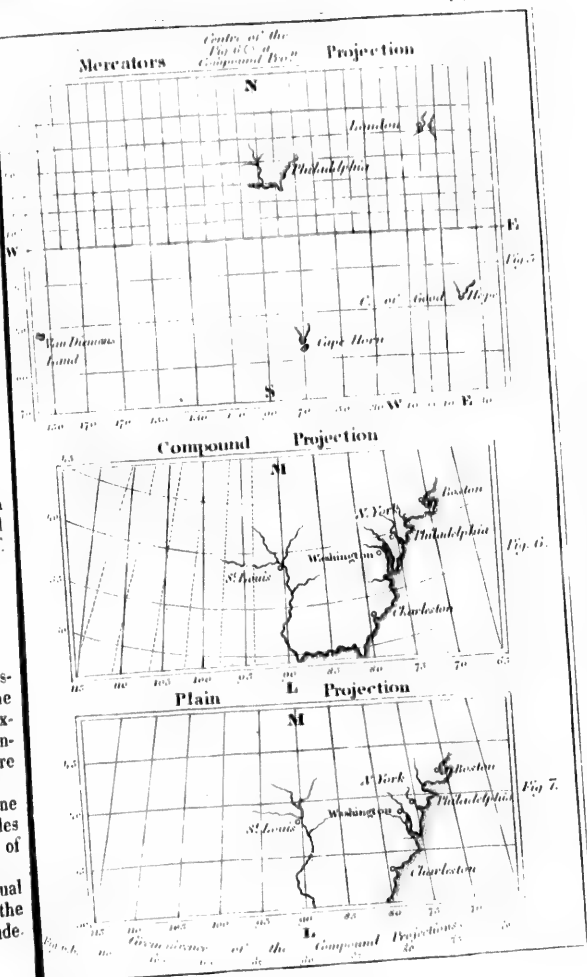
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### III. *To draw a map of the world on Mercator's projection*

(See fig. 5, plate II.)

Lay out the map in any size that may be wanted. Draw the line E W to represent the Equator, and the line N S for a meridian of longitude. Draw right lines parallel to the line N S, east and west of it, to represent 10 degrees of longitude each.

To draw the parallels of latitude, have recourse to the table of meridional parts, p. 323, and graduate the scale between them agreeably to it. The principle on which this table is constructed is explained in a note annexed to it. Its practical application is to add the meridional parts, over 60, to the scale of every degree of latitude as you proceed north and south of the equator. Thus in the first 10 degrees there are only 3 meridional parts over 60. That is 3 parts are to be added to 600. Between 10 and 20, 22 are to be added to 600; between 20 and 30 add 63; between 30 and 40 add 135; between 40 and 50 add 251; between 50 and 60 add 453; between 60 and 70 add 837; between 70 and 80 add 1809; the last is 9 more than 3 times 60, extending the scale between 70 and 80 to more than 4 times that between 1° and 10°. The meridional parts increase so fast above 80 degrees that it is not judged of importance to pursue the subject farther.

The projection being made, the map is to be filled up with appropriate matter. The few places laid down in fig. 5. will serve as a specimen. Maps on this projection are usually shaded upon the land side; other maps on the water side.

### IV. *To draw a map on the compound projection.*

(See Plate II. fig. 6.—fig. 6. a, and fig. 6. b.)

This is termed the compound projection, because it is composed of the polar projection, and plain projection.

Having fixed upon your scale, measure off the number of miles agreeably to it between the southern extremity (supposing the map to be in the northern hemisphere) and



the north pole. Take the polar point, as a centre, see fig. 6. *a*, in which fix one leg of the compasses, and with the other sweep the circular lines in fig. 6. 30, 35, 40, 45. Lay off the line M L as your centre meridian. Look into the table of miles in a degree of longitude corresponding to every degree of latitude, p. 324, for the distances at 30° and 45° respectively. Adjust the corresponding distances to the scale of the map, and lay it off on the lines 30 and 45 to the east and west of M L, then draw right lines between them. The circular lines will represent the parallels of latitude, and the right lines meridians of longitude. In some maps on this projection the meridians of longitude are drawn from the pole towards the equator. But this method is very erroneous as will be seen by the figure. Fig. 6. *b*, represents the circumference of the compound projection, answering to the equator, with the distances laid off on it agreeably to the scale: and the dotted lines running through the western part of fig. 6, represent the meridians, projected from thence to the centre or polar point. When contrasted with the plain lines, which are laid down from measurement, they at once demonstrate the error.

V. *To draw a Map on the Plain Projection.*

(See Plate II. fig. 7.)

Draw M L as a central meridian, and cross it at right angles with the lines 30 to 45. Look in the table of miles in a degree of longitude corresponding to every degree of latitude for the distances at 30 and 45° respectively. Adjust them, and lay them off as directed in the compound projection, and draw right lines between them.

It will be seen that the compound projection and plain projection represent nearly the same space. Either of them answer very well for a small tract of country. When it is large, other modifications, particularly the globular projection, and a compound of the globular projection and plain projection are resorted to.

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TABLE

*Of the Meridional Parts in a degree of Latitude for every de-  
 gree of Longitude, calculating each part equal to a geo-  
 graphical mile at the equator, 60 to a degree.*

<i>Deg.</i>	<i>Mer.Parts.</i>	<i>Deg.</i>	<i>Mer.Parts.</i>	<i>Deg.</i>	<i>Mer.Parts.</i>
1	60	29	1819	57	4183
2	120	30	1838	58	4294
3	180	31	1958	59	4409
4	240	32	2028	60	4527
5	300	33	2100	61	4649
6	361	34	2171	62	4775
7	421	35	2244	63	4905
8	482	36	2318	64	5039
9	542	37	2393	65	5179
10	603	38	2468	66	5324
11	664	39	2545	67	5474
12	725	40	2623	68	5631
13	787	41	2702	69	5795
14	848	42	2782	70	5966
15	910	43	2863	71	6146
16	973	44	2946	72	6335
17	1035	45	3030	73	6534
18	1098	46	3116	74	6746
19	1161	47	3203	75	6970
20	1225	48	3292	76	7210
21	1289	49	3382	77	7467
22	1354	50	3474	78	7745
23	1419	51	3569	79	8046
24	1484	52	3665	80	8375
25	1550	53	3764	81	8739
26	1616	54	3865	82	9145
27	1684	55	3968	83	9606
28	1751	56	4074	84	10137

The above table is constructed so as the meridional parts  
 may increase as the distances between the parallels of lati-  
 tude decrease. In navigation books there are tables shew-  
 ing the meridional parts for every mile, as well as every  
 degree; the parts in each degree, however, are sufficient  
 to show the principle, as well as for constructing maps on  
 Mercator's projection.

TABLE

Shewing the length of a degree of Longitude for every degree of Latitude, in geographical miles.

Deg. Lat.	Miles.	Deg. Lat.	Miles.	Deg. Lat.	Miles.
1	59,96	31	51,43	61	29,04
2	59,94	32	50,88	62	28,17
3	59,92	33	50,32	63	27,24
4	59,88	34	49,74	64	26,30
5	59,77	35	49,15	65	25,36
6	59,67	36	48,54	66	24,41
7	59,56	37	47,92	67	23,45
8	59,40	38	47,28	68	22,48
9	59,20	39	46,62	69	21,51
10	59,18	40	46,00	70	20,52
11	58,89	41	45,28	71	19,54
12	58,68	42	44,95	72	18,55
13	58,46	43	43,88	73	17,54
14	58,23	44	43,16	74	16,53
15	58,00	45	42,43	75	15,52
16	57,60	46	41,68	76	14,51
17	57,30	47	41,00	77	13,50
18	57,04	48	40,15	78	12,48
19	56,73	49	39,36	79	11,45
20	56,38	50	38,57	80	10,42
21	56,00	51	37,73	81	09,38
22	55,62	52	37,00	82	08,35
23	55,23	53	36,18	83	07,32
24	54,81	54	35,26	84	06,28
25	54,38	55	34,41	85	05,23
26	54,00	56	33,55	86	04,18
27	53,44	57	32,67	87	03,14
28	53,00	58	31,70	88	02,09
29	52,48	59	30,90	89	01,05
30	51,96	60	30,00	90	00,00

itude for every degree  
real miles.

Deg. Lat.	Miles.
61	29,01
62	28,17
63	27,24
64	26,30
65	25,36
66	24,41
67	23,45
68	22,48
69	21,51
70	20,52
71	19,51
72	18,55
73	17,54
74	16,53
75	15,52
76	14,51
77	13,50
78	12,48
79	11,45
80	10,42
81	09,38
82	08,35
83	07,32
84	06,28
85	05,23
86	04,18
87	03,14
88	02,09
89	01,05
90	00,00

